governmentattic.org

"Rummaging in the government's attic"

Description of document: **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) release of material from FBI file number 100-HQ-403320 Subject: The Mattachine Society, 1948-1971**

Released date: 27-May-2010

Posted date: 28-June-2010

Source of document:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Record/Information Dissemination Section
170 Marcel Drive
Winchester, VA 22602-4843
Fax: (540) 868-4995/4996/4997
E-mail: foiparequest@ic.fbi.gov

Note: This is a large PDF file (about 43 Megabytes) containing over 900 pages of material released by the FBI.

The governmentattic.org web site ("the site") is noncommercial and free to the public. The site and materials made available on the site, such as this file, are for reference only. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals have made every effort to make this information as complete and as accurate as possible, however, there may be mistakes and omissions, both typographical and in content. The governmentattic.org web site and its principals shall have neither liability nor responsibility to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused, or alleged to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the information provided on the governmentattic.org web site or in this file. The public records published on the site were obtained from government agencies using proper legal channels. Each document is identified as to the source. Any concerns about the contents of the site should be directed to the agency originating the document in question. GovernmentAttic.org is not responsible for the contents of documents published on the website.

-- *Web site design Copyright 2007 governmentattic.org* --

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

May 27, 2010

Subject: FILE NUMBER HQ 100-403320
FOIPA Number: 1144618- 000

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked *below* and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

☐(b)(1)
☒(b)(2)
☐(b)(3)____________________
____
____
____
☐(b)(4)
☐(b)(5)
☒(b)(6)

☐(b)(7)(A)
☐(b)(7)(B)
☒(b)(7)(C)
☒(b)(7)(D)
☐(b)(7)(E)
☐(b)(7)(F)
☐(b)(8)
☐(b)(9)

Section 552a

☐(d)(5)
☐(j)(2)
☐(k)(1)
☐(k)(2)
☐(k)(3)
☐(k)(4)
☐(k)(5)
☐(k)(6)
☐(k)(7)

335 **page(s)** were reviewed and 325 **page(s)** are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be identified easily.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

The enclosed material is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) for FBI file number 100-HQ-403320.

Enclosed are ***325*** pages of documents from Sections 1 thru 3 of the aforementioned FBI file, which have now been re-processed pursuant to the new Attorney General Guidelines released in January 2010. Also enclosed are ***603*** additional pages of documents from Sections 4 thru 8 of the same file, that were recently processed and released to another requester.

Per your request, the above-referenced records are being released to you on a CD-ROM at a cost of ***$15.00*** per disc. Please submit a check or money order in the amount of ***$15.00***, payable to the ***Federal Bureau of Investigation***, and mail it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22601. To ensure proper identification of your request, please return a copy of this letter with your payment or include the FOIPA number assigned to this request on your check or money order.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: Mattachine Society

1144618-000 --- 100-HQ-403320 --- Section 1 (934287).PDF

ffice Me m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: May 21, 1953

b2
b7D

FROM : SAC, San Diego)100-0) 7724

SUBJECT: THE PUBLICATION "ONE"
SECURITY MATTER-C

ONE, INCORPORATED LOS ANGELES CALIF

On May 19, 1953, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability who is a sex deviate contacted SA ROBERT KARL. The Informant made available a copy of a Publication entitled "ONE". (U) 88-1

b6
b7C

Review of the Publication reflects it is published in Los Angeles, California. The mailing address is P.O. Box 5716, Los Angeles.

The Mattachine Society CALIF WILLIAM LAMBERT CALIF

[redacted]

Further review of the Publication indicates it is written for Sex Deviates.

The Bureau's attention is directed to Pages 9 and 10 of the publication. The article is entitled "Are You Now or have you ever been a Homosexual". The paragraph in question reads in part as follows" An example will help to illustrate this. In one of our West Coast Cities, a year or so ago, one of the airlines companies employed the FBI to do a thorough investigation of the private lives of its employees. A large percentage of the office staff were suspected of being homosexual. Called in to face an investigator and management one at a time, each employee was asked point blank "Is it true you're a homosexual?" When several refused to answer without being given definite proof of accusation, the FBI investigator simply referred to the loyalty signed by the employee on his application form and said, "Will you re-affirm this oath?" When the victim re-affirmed it, then he was smugly informed that he had waived his rights under the constitution to refuse to answer concerning his alleged homosexuality.——".

[redacted] suggested that evaluation of the entire article, a part of which is quoted above, indicates that the writer of the article at least is pro-communist. (U)

b2
b7D

The publication is enclosed for the Bureau's information. A copy of this letter is designated for the Los Angeles Office for it's information since the publication is apparently published within that Division.

No investigation is being conducted by this office.

Registered Enclosure
CC Los Angeles
EJK

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-920

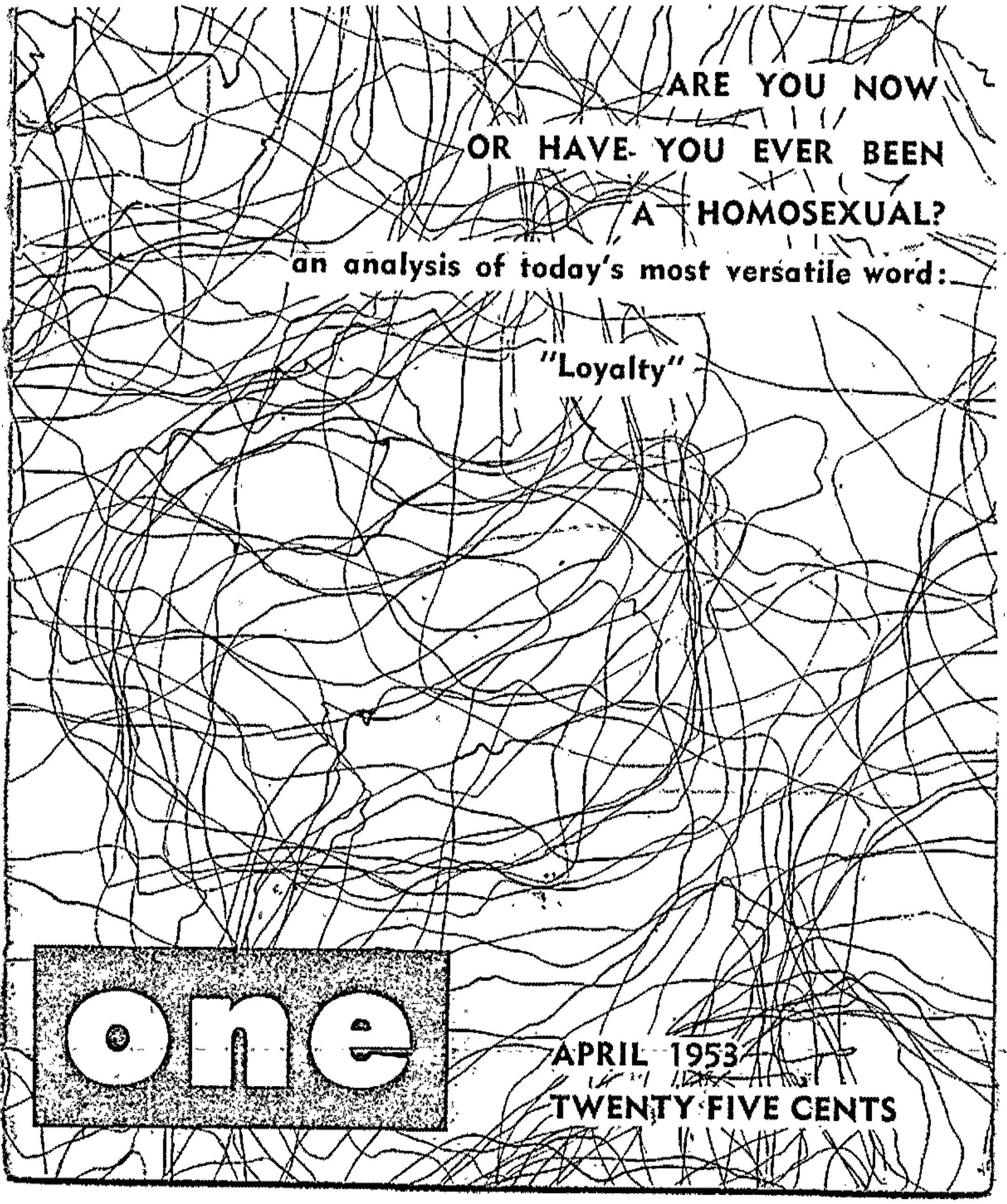
SE 35 100-403320 — ~~100-402014~~

RECORDED - 71
INDEXED - 71
EX. - 106

MAY 25 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/84 BY

54 JUN 4 1953



ARE YOU NOW
OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN
A HOMOSEXUAL?

an analysis of today's most versatile word:

"Loyalty"

one

APRIL 1953

TWENTY FIVE CENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/84 BY SP-4alw/omh

100-403320-X

June 29, 1953

7723

O One, Inc.

Reverend Gustavus Warfield
Dewey Avenue Presbyterian Church
Seneca Parkway and Dewey Avenue
Rochester 13, New York

Dear Mr. Warfield:

Your letter to me of June 22, 1953, with enclosure, which was mailed to the Honorable Kenneth B. Keating, has been referred to my attention.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for bringing this matter to our attention, and you may be sure that we sincerely appreciate your interest in this regard.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/84 BY

NOTE: It is noted that Reverend Warfield's letter was addressed to the Director and mailed to Congressman Keating. There is no record of Reverend Warfield's having brought this publication directly to Mr. Hoover's attention. Bufiles contain no record of the publication "One" which Reverend Warfield enclosed. No derogatory information concerning New Christian Books, the publisher of this pamphlet.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

ELT:mbk

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91

100-403320-X1
~~100-400014~~

JUN 30 1953
MAILED 23

F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 23 4 33 PM '53

FORM NO. 64

CONFI~~D~~ENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7-6-53

JFM FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

SUBJECT: ONE INCORPORATED
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

Re San Diego letter to Bureau dated 5-21-53 captioned THE PUBLICATION "ONE".

Records of the Los Angeles Post Office Department reflect that [redacted] Los Angeles, California, was on 11-5-52 taken out in the name of [redacted] who listed his address, both residence and business, as [redacted] and listed his business as [redacted] is the dividing street between Beverly Hills and Los Angeles. The greatest volume of mail which is received in this box is addressed to "One Incorporated" and "Magazine One".

On 6-4-53 SA LOWELL E. GRISHAM reviewed file No. 122012, Corporation Division, records of the County Clerk of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, which reflected the following: One Incorporated, a non-profit corporation, was formed on 2-7-53. Its articles of incorporation reflect its primary purposes to be, "That the specific and primary purposes for which this corporation is formed are to publish and disseminate a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant." These articles further reflect that its general purposes, among others, are "to sponsor, supervise and conduct educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of all social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of such persons. ... To promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior varies from the current moral and social standards and to aid the development of social and moral responsibility in all such persons." Its principal office is to be located in Los Angeles County.

Its first directors were listed as:

[redacted] Los Angeles;
[redacted] Los Angeles;
[redacted] Los Angeles.

100-403320-X2

The aforementioned directors on 2-7-53 fixed their signatures to the Articles of Incorporation. The notary was

REGISTERED
LEG:CEA

RECORDED-119
INDEXED-119
CONFI~~D~~ENTIAL

JUL 20 1953

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

FRED M. SNIDER.

[redacted]

On 12-22-52 [redacted] informed SA GERALD F. MOORE [redacted] that one [redacted] [redacted] was suggested as a possible candidate for a Los Angeles City office at an Independent Progressive Party (IPP) meeting which was held 12-17-52 at [redacted] Los Angeles, California. (U)

On 6-4-53 SE B. FRANK CROSS reviewed the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association (RMCA), Los Angeles. These records contain no identifiable record with the aforementioned [redacted]

On 6-8-53 SE JAMES L. MAHAN reviewed the records of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, both of which contain no record identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted]

On 7-27-51 [redacted] informed SA's D. J. BARRY and LANNES O. BUFKIN (100-1783-1B35-1, pg. 441) that the name [redacted] Los Angeles 28, was maintained by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on 7-27-51. (U)

The files of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, which were reviewed by SE JAMES L. MAHAN 6-12-53, contained no record identifiable with [redacted]

The files of the RMCA, which were reviewed 6-12-53 by SE B. FRANK CROSS, reflect that [redacted] resides at [redacted] [redacted] and that he is [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

On 1-9-53 [redacted] advised that in January, 1953, one [redacted] was planning to take a playwriting course under JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, and that [redacted] in January, 1953, was in contact with the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is a key figure and (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

an SI subject in this division, Bureau file 100-24499.

[redacted] advised SA SIDNEY M. WOLF 8-21-48 (100-24855-391) that [redacted] Los Angeles, was present at an IPP meeting on 8-12-48 at [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California (u)

The "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, on 8-13-48, page 1, reflected that [redacted] a male of the Echo Park IPP Club, participated in a demonstration against high prices on 8-12-48 in Los Angeles, California.

[redacted] advised SA SIDNEY M. WOLF 2-1-49 (100-24855-410) that one [redacted] appeared to be in charge of a play given on 1-30-49 by the Los Angeles 59th AD of the IPP (u)

[redacted] advised SA WOLF 2-15-49 (100-24855-1A75) that one [redacted] was to take part in the entertainment of the 56th AD IPP party which was to be held on 1-30-49 at [redacted] Los Angeles, California (u)

The files of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, which were reviewed by SE JAMES L. MAHAN 6-9-53, contained no identifiable record of [redacted] [redacted] aforementioned. The files of the RMCA, which were reviewed 6-12-53 by SE B. FRANK CROSS, contained no record which was identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised SA ELWOOD D. LEARN 10-15-50 (100-23717-1B14-2, Vol.6, pg. 609) that the Civil Rights Congress in October, 1950 maintained the name of one [redacted] [redacted] (u)

The files of the RMCA, which were reviewed by SE B. FRANK CROSS 6-12-53, contained no record identifiable with [redacted] aforementioned. The files of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, which were reviewed by SE JAMES L. MAHAN 6-12-53, contained no record identifiable with [redacted] aforementioned (u)

[redacted]

[redacted] is an SI subject of this division, Bufile 100-344832.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no further action is being taken in this division.

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, San Francisco August 6, 1953

RECORDED - 30 Director, FBI (100-403320)

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka
EX. - 103 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John A. Chase, dated July 14, 1953, at San Francisco. A review of referenced report reflects only five copies of same were furnished the Bureau and only two copies were furnished the Los Angeles Office, office of origin in this case. The San Francisco Office also failed to include the designated office file number for this case.

Paragraph one on page six of Special Agent Chase's report states in part "copies of this report are not being designated for military intelligence agencies in view of the lack of identifying information for the two military personnel concerned in this report." Despite the absence of such identifying information, the San Francisco Office is instructed to furnish copies of referenced report to the appropriate military agencies.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to furnish the Bureau, in the near future, a report covering the activities to date of the Mattachine Foundation.

YELLOW ONLY:

One Photostat of referenced report is being prepared in order that the necessary dissemination can be made at the Bureau to include the United States Coast Guard.

2cc - Los Angeles

MJM:bad

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/84 BY

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

MAILED 6
AUG 7 1953
COMM - FBI

5 04 PM '53

FD-1
1-10-42

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	JUL 14 1953	5/28,29;6/1,6,17,24;7/1,7/53	JOHN A. CHASE jts

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka Mattachine Society	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [illegible]
ON 2/6/84

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

SECURITY INFORMATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mattachine Foundation, an organization of homosexuals, reported to have been formed in Los Angeles, California and to have spread to other West Coast cities. The leader of the foundation in the San Francisco Bay Area region reported to be [redacted] presently a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, California, but who in 1950 was reported to not have been employed by the University of California for refusal to sign the loyalty oath. Names of individuals attending Mattachine Foundation in San Francisco Bay Area set forth.

AGENCY Photo - OSC
REQ. REC'D [illegible]
REP'T FORW. [illegible]
BY [illegible]

DETAILS: cc [illegible] 8-19-53
cc [illegible] photostat 8-13-53
RUC (5)

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information received from San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability but who was in a position to know, that the San Francisco Bay Area Section of the Mattachine Foundation, an organization of homosexuals, was headed by a former professor at the University of California, Berkeley, California. This professor was reported to have been dropped from the University of California faculty for refusal to sign the loyalty oath.

3/17/60

ENCLO. ATTACHED

SF T-1 advised on May 28, 1953, that there was being established in San Francisco, California, a chapter of the Mattachine Foundation, an

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

SECURITY INFORMATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - ENCL. 82

8/6/53

8/19/53

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: WMcC
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPY IN FILE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-403320 - 1

SF-33

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

JUL 21 1953

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(5) - Bureau (Encl.) REG.
2 - Los Angeles REG.
2 - Seattle (Info)
4 - San Francisco

AGENCY [illegible] 25
REQ. REC'D 9-20-57
REP'T FORW. 9-25-57
BY [illegible]

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

335

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

Photo
CC TO: AC Fitzgerald Liaison
REQ. REC'D 9/18/62
SEP 20 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

RECEIVED

RECEIVED 2 39 PM '53
AUG 11 5 14 PM '53
INTERNAL SECURITY S
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Rcd 7-23-62

Photo
CC TO: NASA
REQ. REC'D 9-14-62
SEP 19 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

Photo to
OSI 9/24/62 DJM
Liaison

By KmR

Photo to
ACSI 9/26/62 Putnam
Liaison
9/26/62
KmR

Photo to
Post Office 11-15-62
McNerney Liaison
BVB

Photo Marine Corps Liaison Fitzgerald
CC TO: Marine
REQ. REC'D 9/25/62
OCT 1 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

Photo
CC TO: Army
REQ. REC'D 10/22/62
24 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

b6
b7C

organization of homosexuals. SF T-1 stated that this organization originated in the Los Angeles, California Area and in addition to the chapter being formed in San Francisco there already was in existence two chapters in Berkeley and one in Oakland. SF T-1 declared that the leader of the chapter in the San Francisco Bay Area region was [redacted] professor who had been dropped from the pay roll at the University of California, Berkeley, California, for refusal to sign a loyalty oath.

San Francisco T-2, of known reliability, advised on July 7, 1953 that [redacted] a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, California, refused to sign his contract in September, 1950 (exact reason for refusal unknown) but on September 1, 1952, [redacted] contract at the University of California was renewed until June 30, 1953. [redacted] present status is unknown.

SF T-1 said that the Mattachine Foundation was having weekly meetings in San Francisco and usually there would be approximately thirty to thirty-six homosexuals in attendance. SF T-1 advised that to his knowledge nothing subversive was discussed and very little was accomplished because the homosexuals became too involved in discussing their own problems of adjustment to the world about them.

SF T-1 stated that on the evening of May 27, 1953, the San Francisco Branch of the Mattachine Foundation met at an apartment on Larkin Street around the corner from Union Street. At this meeting thirty-two homosexuals were in attendance, three of whom were Lesbians. SF T-1 said that present at this meeting was a uniformed Coast Guardsman from Government Island, Alameda, California and a Marine Corps Korean veteran (civilian clothes). SF T-1 was able to provide a description of the chairman of this meeting as follows:

Name:	[redacted]
Born:	United States
Age:	About 28 1956
Hair:	Brown, crew cut
Height:	5' 8"
Eyes:	Blue, wide apart
Education:	[redacted]
Residence:	Resided in San Francisco May, 1953, but had lived on the East Coast most of his life
Peculiarities:	Homosexual, [redacted] [redacted]

CALIF
SCOTLAND

b6
b7C

On June 6, 1953, SF T-1 provided the writer with a list of the following individuals who belonged to the San Francisco Chapter of the Mattachine Foundation:

[redacted]

[redacted]

CALIF

[redacted]

[redacted] - Oakland

[redacted] friend of [redacted] from [redacted]

[redacted] University of California Professor

SF T-1 also provided the writer with a copy of pertinent portions of the constitution of the Mattachine Society which is set forth as follows:

PREAMBLE

"We the members of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY in full awareness of our social obligation as members of the human community hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated in society; and, whereas, the present laws of many lands are discriminatory and limit the best expression of the culture; and, whereas we are resolved that those people shall find equality; and, whereas we desire to spread knowledge of the aims and aspirations of this ________ through mutual education of its membership and of society, we, therefore, hereby resolve.

ARTICLE I

Section I:

"The Society shall be comprised of persons who are duly initiated members of a chartered chapter.

Section III:

"Members shall be admitted regardless of race, color or creed. No provision shall be made to destroy the anonymity of any member without his permission.

RESOLUTION

"Whereas this organization is neither political nor sectarian and whereas we believe that our group can only achieve the social integration which it takes within the framework of a free society; and, whereas we find it especially significant that the most brutal and restrictive laws against homosexuals occur in those countries like Russia, where freedom of the individual is most severely limited; and whereas those who attack the basic freedom of the individual in this country, both of the extreme right and the extreme left, have been the most bitter enemies of the homosexuals we, therefore, resolve to pledge ourselves to fight racial, religious and sexual discrimination within and outside the organization."

SF T-1 advised that the members of the Mattachine Society felt that the FBI would eventually investigate them; therefore, they planned to make the public aware of their organization by getting HERB CAEN, columnist for the "San Francisco Examiner" to mention their organization in his column.

CALIF

San Francisco T-3, of unknown reliability but who was in a position to know, provided substantially the same information as SF T-1 on May 29, 1953, with respect to the above-mentioned organization. In addition to the above; however, SF T-3 was able to state that the Mattachine Foundation had been in existence for a long while in Los Angeles, California. He stated that there was a movement afoot in Los Angeles to break away from the Mattachine Foundation and establish the Mattachine Society. According to SF T-3, the break away was being occasioned by the feeling that there were two leaders of the group (names unknown) suspected of being pro-Communist. SF T-3 stated that the organization was definitely not subversive and that the aim of the organization was to educate legislatorsand educators with respect to homosexuality in order that homosexuals would not be discriminated against and by allowing homosexuals to better adjust themselves to society.

On May 28, 1953, SF T-1 provided the writer with the April, 1953, issue of a monthly magazine entitled "One" which is published by One, Inc., Post Office Box 5716, Los Angeles, California." This issue was almost exculsively devoted to an article entitled "Are You Now Or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual? An Analysis of Today's Most Versatile Word: 'Loyalty.'" Pertinent portions of the article are set forth as follows:

".....It is at this point that the principle and policy of the Mattachine Foundation enters the picture. It is true that the Foundation chooses to consider itself strictly non-partisan and non-political in its objective and in its operations and activities.....The Mattachine Foundation deliberately put itself squarely in opposition to a dominant section of the status quo and elects to become a victim of the myriad implications and slanders derivative of that opposition.

"To visualize the depth and scope of this opposition clearly, we must recall the victims of the Un-American Activities Committee's purge of the State Department in the late summer and fall of 1949, - a purge which spread to the Agriculture Department, the Departments of the Interior, of Labor, and of Commerce, in 1950, 1951 and 1952. In the first big juicy blast to hit the headlines, it was disclosed that 96 perverts had been purged from the State Department. What was hidden on back pages and in subsequent minor releases, was the indictment and the far-reaching policies and administrative decisions emanating from that indictment. The indictment was horrifying in its complete lack of justification other than fantasy and hysteria. It stated bluntly that homosexuals, typified by either their personal inclinations and/or their associations, must be considered as basic security risks and thereby unemployable by the government or by any enterprise either public or private who might be dealing with the government, because their personal lives and/or associations laid them wide open to blackmail by a foreign power.

".....In one of our West Coast cities, a year or so ago, one of the airlines companies employed the FBI to do a thorough investigation of the private lives of its employees. A large percentage of the office staff were suspected of being homosexual. Called in to face an investigator and management one at a time, each employee was asked point blank, 'Is it true that you're a homosexual?' When several refused to answer without being given definite proof of accusation, the FBI investigator simply referred to the loyalty signed by the employee on his application form and said, 'Will you re-affirm this oath?' When the victim re-affirmed it, then he was smugly informed that he had waived his rights under the Constitution to refuse to answer concerning his alleged homosexuality. All those found to be homosexual were summarily fired as basic security risks under the State Department indictment.....

".....In taking such a stand as a body, and by simultaneously re-affirming its basic principle of aligning itself with, and participating in, no partisan political action whatsoever at any time, the Foundation is declaring that it hereby reserves the right to advance suggestions, to criticize, and to evaluate at any and at all times the status quo between the begrudging community majority and the contending coalition of the homosexual minority with its summer soldierv of sympathizers....."

ENCLOSURE: To the Bureau the April, 1953 edition of "One."

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are not being designated for military intelligence agencies in view of the lack of identifying information for the two military personnel concerned in this report and in view of the loose connection on the part of the Mattachine Foundation and Communism.

The Los Angeles Office is being designated as office of origin in this case because the Mattachine Foundation is reported to have originated in Los Angeles.

The character of this report is designated as Internal Security - C because the allegations against the Mattachine Foundation were that the foundation might be Communist dominated or controlled. It is felt, however, that the Mattachine Foundation is not a Communist organization.

Because of the nature of the information contained in referenced letters, it is suggested that San Francisco T-3 [redacted] [redacted] not be interviewed again.

b6
b7C
b7D

SOURCES

SF T-1: Is [redacted] [redacted] who orally provided the information contained in this report to SA JOHN A. CHASE in May, June and July, 1953

SF T-2: Is [redacted] [redacted] who provided information contained in this report to SA DONALD E. JONES on July 7, 1953.

SF T-3: Is [redacted] [redacted] who provided the information contained in this report to SAS JAMES DUNPHY and JOHN A. CHASE on May 29, 1953.

100-403200-

REFERENCE

San Francisco letter to the Director dated June 1, 1953, entitled [redacted] Information Concerning Security Matter - C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/84 BY SP-4alw/amk

100-403320-1

SE[illegible] INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division
August 19, 1953

Director, FBI

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka.,
Mattachine Society
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
FBI File (100-403320)

There is attached one copy of the report of Special Agent John A. Chase dated July 14, 1953, at San Francisco, relating to the activities of the captioned organization.

You may desire to review the above report in detail in connection with Executive Order 10450.

Enclosure

WCT:ejp

DECLASSIFIED BY SP Keller/mck
ON 2/6/84

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

RECORDED-38

MAILED 16
AUG 19 1953
COMM - FBI

EX-125 100-403320-
AUG 20 1953
130

79 AUG 25 1953

7722

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The investigation at the Seattle Police Department was conducted by SA JONATHAN A. HARRINGTON.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN A. CHASE, 7/14/53, at San Francisco.

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES 7721

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASH.	AUG 19 1953	8/3,10,11/53	JOSEPH G. WALTERS js

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka Mattachine Society	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Officials of the Seattle Police Department and of the University of Washington advise that they have no information that the captioned organization is in existence or active in the Seattle, Washington area.

- RUC -

G. I. R. -1

DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Sgt. [redacted] Sergeant, and Detectives [redacted] and [redacted] all of the Morals Relation Detail, Seattle Police Department, advised that no organization known as the Mattachine Foundation or Mattachine Society has ever come to their attention. They further advised that a check of the Morals Relation Detail files reflected that no information has ever been furnished them about such an organization.

[redacted] [redacted] University of Washington, and [redacted] [redacted] Public Information and University Relations, University of Washington, advised they know of no information that a Mattachine Foundation or Mattachine Society is active in the Seattle, Washington area.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [illegible]
ON 2/6/84

- RUC -

9-9-53

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		100-403320-3	RECORDED-1
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Los Angeles 2 - San Francisco 2 - Seattle (100-22500)		31 AUG 24 1953	EX-103

COPY IN FILE

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—52255-2

58 SEP 1 1953

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The investigation at the Seattle Police Department was conducted by SA JONATHAN A. HARRINGTON.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN A. CHASE, 7/14/53, at San Francisco.

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/9/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/13,14,17-21, 24-27/53	REPORT MADE BY jml H. RAWLINS OVERTON
TITLE THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., Aka The Mattachine Society; ONE, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY Itc CSC
REQ. REC'D 6-15-55
REP'T FORW. 6-21-55
BY [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SBD/ef ON 4-2-85

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., aka The Mattachine Society, was incorporated with its main office in Los Angeles, California, in April, 1953, as a non-profit corporation whose primary purpose was to conduct research in the field of homosexuality, to publish and disseminate results of such research, and to aid the social integration and rehabilitation of sexual variants. [redacted] interested in the organization of the Foundation, has been reported to be a member of the Communist Party. The applicant for the present Post Office box used by the Foundation is [redacted] who has been reported to be a past member of the Communist Party. The Foundation or Society has caused to be formed an organization called "One, Inc." for the purpose of publishing a magazine called "One" which magazine reflects that it is devoted to the problems of homosexuals and particularly to discussions concerning the civil rights of homosexuals based on allegations of entrapment and persecution by police departments and unfair treatment by the government and various government investigative committees such as the McCarran Committee and House Committee on Un-American Activities in causing homosexuals to be discharged from government employment. Of those active in the organization of One, Inc. and in the publishing of "One", [redacted] is said to have been a Communist, a subscriber to the Daily Peoples World (A West Coast Communist newspaper), and to have been active in the Independent Progressive Party which has been characterized by informants as under control of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. [redacted] background reveals prior connections with

ENCL 16

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR COPIES

Bureau

cc [illegible] 9-28-53

100-40 [illegible] 20

RECORDED-76
INDEXED-76

21 SEP 15 1953

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

COPY IN FILE

UBA IV

Fitzgerald Liaison

AGENCY Photo - NASA
REQ. REC'D 9-20-57
REP'T FORW. 9-25-57
BY

Photo
Fitzgerald Liaison
CC TO:
REQ. REC'D 9/25/62
OCT 1 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

Photo
CC TO:
REQ. REC'D 9/18/62
SEP 21 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr

Photo
CC TO: NASA
REQ. REC'D 9-14-62
SEP 19 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmr / Pam

Photo
OSI 9/24/62 DJM
Liaison
By Kmr

Photo
ACSI 9/26/62 Putnam
Liaison
By Kmr

Photo
Post office 11/15/62 -
McNeiney Liaison
by BVQ

Photo
CC TO: Agri
REQ. REC'D 10/22/62
OCT 24 1962
ANS.
BY: Km

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS (Cont.)

[redacted] both of whom have been said to be members of the Communist Party. Investigation reveals an organization affiliated with The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. called "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" which issued literature citing an arrest of [redacted] as an example of police entrapment. Of those active in the affairs of the Mattachine Foundation and in the publishing of "One" or who have attended meetings, etc., the following have police records as homosexuals: [redacted]

b6
b7C

-P-
⑤

Copies: ⑥ - Bureau (100-403320)(REG.)(Encls.)
2 - New Haven REGISTERED
1 - San Francisco (Info.) REGISTERED
1 - OSI, District 18, Maywood (REG.)
1 - RO #2, Los Angeles (REG.)
1 - ZIO, Los Angeles (REG.)
3 - Los Angeles (100-45888)

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The information set forth herein pertains to The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., also known as The Mattachine Society, and the magazine "One" which is published by One, Inc. The two are being treated in separate sections of this report.

All sources indicated by T symbols are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

PART I - THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

The records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, 307 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, reflect that Articles of Incorporation for The Mattachine Foundation were filed with the Secretary of State of the State of California on April 27, 1953. Pertinent portions of such Articles of Incorporation are as follows:

"Primary Purposes:

"The specific and primary purposes for which this corporation is formed are to sponsor, supervise and conduct scientific research in the field of homosexuality; to publish and disseminate the results of such research; and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant.

"General Purposes:

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct medical, social, pathological, psychological and therapeutic research of every kind and description pertaining to socio-sexual behavior and to publish and disseminate the results of such research.

"To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational programs for the aid and benefit of all social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of such persons.

"To promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior varies from current moral and social standards and to aid the development of social and moral responsibility in all such persons."

The corporation was established as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of California with its principal office stated to be in the County of Los Angeles.

The first directors named in the Articles of Incorporation were listed as

[redacted] San Fernando, California
[redacted], San Fernando, California
[redacted] Los Angeles 28, California

b6
b7C

The Articles of Incorporation state that the rights and duties of members of the corporation shall be established by the by-laws which shall be adopted by the directors of such corporation. The Articles of Incorporation were filed June 7, 1952, by the aforementioned first directors. The signatures of [redacted] were witnessed on June 7, 1952, by SAM S. MARRONE, Notary Public. The signature of [redacted] was witnessed June 10, 1952, by LOUIS F. BANCHER, Notary Public.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable record on [redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no identifiable record on [redacted]

The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable information on [redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no identifiable criminal record on [redacted]

The Retail Merchants Credit Association has no identifiable information on [redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no criminal record on [redacted]

u (X) [T-1 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on August 13, 1953, that] the main purpose of The Mattachine Foundation seemed to be for the protection of and welfare of homosexuals. The foundation has operated by organizing discussion groups and has indicated it intends to conduct classes and open discussions for both homosexuals and heterosexuals on what they term as unjust persecutions by a corrupt police department.

u (X) [T-1 advised that] an interested person upon making inquiry of The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. concerning its program was sent a questionnaire as follows:

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

"Interest Questionnaire:

"Please check the items below in which you, as an individual or member of an organization, would be interested.

"1. Being on our mailing list ____________

"2. Attending or participating in discussion groups ____________

"3. Participating in research projects ____________

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"4. Re-writing or editing materials for future publication which have been gathered by discussion groups and conferences__________

"5. Participating in campaigns for civil and social rights __________

"6. Participating in other projects or activities (please list)____________________

"7. Forming your own committee among your friends or contacts to work under the sponsorship of the Foundation ____________________
Please indicate the purpose for which you would like to organize such a committee

____

"- - -

"If you have friends or contacts to whom you would like the Foundation to send this preliminary letter, please give names and addresses below. Please inform any friends whose names you list of the existence of the Foundation and of your request that information be mailed to them. (Use reverse side for additional names if necessary.)

____

____

"Please sign your own name and that of your organization, list your address, and mail this sheet to the Mattachine Foundation, address on letterhead."

u (X) [T-2 on March 16, 1953, advised Special Agent MARCUS M. BRIGHT that] an organization known as The Mattachine Foundation was circulating a questionnaire among the candidates for Mayor, city council, and board of supervisors, for the purposes of soliciting their ideas and opinions concerning the treatment of homosexuals by the police department and by the police courts. This questionnaire, according to u (X) [T-2,] was accompanied by a letter on the letterhead of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., Post Office Box 2833, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California, which purported to explain the purposes and policy of the foundation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letter and questionnaire are as follows:

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.
P.O. Box 2833, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, Calif.

"SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
"TO: CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

"The Mattachine Foundation is a non-partisan service council devoted to the social objective of integrating with the purposes and requirements of the community the enormous potential of valuable civic contributiveness and concern of such ill-understood social minorities as the homosexuals. If only a conservative percentage of Dr. Alfred Kinsey's testimony before the 1951 California State Legislature's Interim Committee is conceded, there are at least 150,000 such persons in the Los Angeles area alone. Though the Foundation's policy strictly limits the Council's position to that of non-partisan editorship on any issue, it welcomes any opportunity to disseminate as many variant and/or opposing partisan opinions as can be engendered. It is fully confident that the wider the forum on any controversy, the more constructive the Community's resolution on that issue.

"There is a growing body of evidence to indicate that the Los Angeles Police are assigned to deliberate practices, with regard to the Homosexual Minority, which in Federal, State, and Municipal Courts, other than those of the Los Angeles Area, are considered explicitly unlawful. Quota assignments, decoys detailed specifically to entrap, invasions of privacy by fraudulent means, searches-seisures-and arrests without due process of law, arraignments handled in coersive and unconstitutional procedures, -- even though they are harassments aimed at a Minority who can be counted on to hide these civil infractions at all costs, - such illegalities can be characterized as corrosive factors not only in police administration, but as factors conducive to further corruptions within the general administration as well.

CONFIDENTIAL

"In the best public interests of the Community at large, as well as in the best interests of the 150,000 Homosexuals pertinently concerned, The Mattachine Foundation invites your expression on these matters. As a candidate for a public office whose duties include responsibility for the further growth of the Community's social health, what are your opinions on the following issues: -

"1. Do you favor the continuance of the quota assignments currently issued to members of the Vice Squad Detail?

No__________Yes__________

(Give reason)

"2. Do you favor the continuance of the practice of planting decoys for the purposes of entrapment?

No__________Yes__________

(Give reason)

"3. Do you favor the confiscation of address books and telephone memos in such cases?

No__________Yes__________

(Give reason)

"4. Do you favor arrests of this nature without issuance of duly certified warrants?

No__________Yes__________

(Give reason)

"5. Do you favor Police Court Arraignments wherein, in disregard of the procedures detailed in the California State Law, persons are commanded to plead to charges which are neither read, nor prepared by the City Attorney's office, nor attested to by representatives of the Community?

No__________Yes__________

(Give reason)

"6. If elected, what policies might you be expected to propose in regard to these matters?

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

"7. If you are unfamiliar with any of the items indicated above, upon being elected what might you be expected to do in these matters?

"The Foundation wishes to assure you that any opinions which you present will be published exactly as they were queried above and as you answered them.

"Thanking you in advance for your consideration of these issues, we are

"Yours very truly,

"The Mattachine Foundation, Inc."

T-2 advised that (X)u the aforementioned post office box [redacted] Los Angeles, California, was subscribed to by [redacted]

On March 12, 1953, there appeared in the Los Angeles Mirror, a newspaper of general circulation, in the column of PAUL V. COATES, an account of the circulation by the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. of the aforementioned questionnaire to the candiates for councilman, etc., followed by an account of COATES' effort to identify the principals in the organization as follows:

"The letter lists a Miss Romayne Cox as secretary-treasurer of Mattachine, Inc. It gives the Foundation's address as P.O. Box 2833, Terminal Annex.

"This postal box is registered to Mrs. Henry Hay, an elderly lady, who is a director of the group.

"I spoke with her yesterday.

"'We started three years ago,' she told me. 'Then we incorporated. Now we're building groups in every community. There are many thousands of members.'

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"But it's an odd thing. I checked the State Division of Corporations and the County Clerk's offices. There is no record of a Mattachine Corporation.

"Mrs. HAY seemed particularly vague when I asked where I might locate Miss COX. She hung up promising to have another member call me.

"He did, a few moments later. But he also was unable to tell me where Miss COX could be reached.

"That's odd, too. The Mattachine Foundation survives by donations from interested parties. This elusive lady is the treasurer.

"If I belonged to that club, I'd worry.

"I learned that the articles of incorporation were drawn up by an attorney named FRED M. SNIDER, who was an unfriendly witness at the Un-American Activities Committee hearings. SNIDER is the legal adviser for Mattachine, Inc.

"The organization's unusual name was derived from the Societe de Mattachines, a troupe of jesters in medieval France, who fought for civil reforms.

"COULD BE ANYTHING

"This modern, American version could be many things. Perhaps it's just another weird outcropping of election time. Or, it might be a group of responsible citizens, seriously concerned with a tragic social problem.

"Then again, it could be a device for gathering a strong bloc of votes. That's not as fantastic as it sounds.

"Mattachine's figures of 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals in our area were no idle guess. They were taken from the Kinsey Report and the findings of the State Interim Committee on Sex Deviation.

CONFIDENTIAL

"Homosexuals have been found to be bad security risks in our State Department. They're a scorned part of the community.

"It's not inconceivable that they might band together for their own protection. Eventually they might swing tremendous political power.

"A well-trained subversive could move in and forge that power into a dangerous political weapon.

"To damn this organization, before its aims and directions are more clearly established, would be vicious and irresponsible.

"Maybe the people who founded it are sincere. It will be interesting to see."

(X)u

On August 17, 1953, T-3 advised that the original application for Post Office Box [redacted] Los Angeles, California, could not be located. Consequently, the original subscriber andthe references listed by such subscriber could not be verified.

b6
b7C

(X)u

T-3 advised that on July 27, 1953 [redacted] had instructed that Post Office Box [redacted] be closed and that all mail addressed to this box should be forwarded to Post Office Box [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

u(X) T-4 advised Special Agent GEORGE THOMSON in July, 1946, that [redacted] was [redacted] [redacted] of the Lincoln Club of the Northwest Section (later the Hollywood Section) of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) and that [redacted], was [redacted] [redacted] of the Lincoln Club.

[redacted] a Los Angeles attorney, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C., on January 24, 1952, that [redacted] was still a member of the Lawyers Branch of the LACCP in 1948 or 1949.

The April, 1953, issue of "One" on Pages 10, 11, and 12, in an article captioned "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual?" comments concerning the relationship of the Mattachine Foundation with [redacted] This article will be quoted in detail in the section of the report pertaining to "One, Inc."

In addition to the instructions by [redacted] relating to the forwarding of mail to Post Office Box [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, the June issue of "One", 1953, contains the following statement:

> "The Mattachine Society. For information on forming and conducting discussion groups or organizing Chapters in your city, write, Secretary, P. O. Box 1925, Los Angeles 53, California."

T-3 advised on August 17, 1953, that the applicant for Box [redacted] Los Angeles, was [redacted] He gave his occupation as [redacted] employed by [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and his residence as [redacted] Los Angeles 39, California. The application reflected that the box was to be used for "The Mattachine Society." c.f.

References given by [redacted] in the application were:

[redacted] Los Angeles, who answered satisfactorily

[redacted] Los Angeles, who answered satisfactorily

[redacted] Angeles, California, who did not answer

The Retail Merchants Credit Association contains no record identifiable with [redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office maintained no identifiable record on [redacted]

The Office of the Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles County reflects that [redacted] [redacted] registered August 19, 1952, indicating that he was a machine operator, 6'1½" tall, born in Texas.

CONFIDENTIAL

(X)u [T-5 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on April 19, 1953, that] [redacted] resided at [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California, in 1951, and that [redacted] had previously resided at [redacted] San Francisco, California, in 1951; [redacted] San Francisco, in 1950; [redacted] San Francisco, in 1948, [redacted] [redacted] San Francisco in 1948; [redacted] New York City, New York, from 1946 to 1947; [redacted] [redacted] New York City, New York, in 1945 and 1946; and [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California, in 1945.

[T-5 further advised that on April 19, 1953] (X)u [redacted] [redacted] was employed by the American Can Company, Los Angeles, California, as a machine operator having previously been employed as follows:

Fruhauf Trailer Company, San Francisco, California, in 1951

California Department of Industrial Relations, California State Compensation Fund, and Western Nugrain Company in 1950

[T-5 further advised that] (X)u [redacted] held Los Angeles Communist Political Association (CPA) card No. 4863 on May 31, 1945.

[redacted] held 1946 Communist Party, USA, card No. 3206 issued by the Communist Party, New York State January 2, 1946.

[redacted] held 1947 Communist Party card No. 6151 issued by the Communist Party, New York State (date of issue not known).

[redacted] held 1948 Communist Party membership card No. 27568 issued December 8, 1948, in New York, New York.

[T-6 on April 22, 1952] (X)u identified [redacted] as a person he had known in the Communist Party between 1947 and 1950 in New York and San Francisco and further identified [redacted] as a "homosexual expelled from the Party for that reason."

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Records of the Registrar of Voters for the Los Angeles County reflect that [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California, born in Ohio, [redacted] 5'11" tall, registered to vote August 25, 1952, indicating that he intended to affiliate with the Republican Party. The registrar's records reflect that prior registrations on April 4, 1952, April 20, 1948, January 22, 1947, and August 13, 1946, the first registration because of age, all reflected that [redacted] indicated his intention to affiliate with the Republican Party.

Re ROBERT G. WINN, 629½ South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California:

The Retail Merchants Credit Association reports that one ROBERT G. WINN, age 50, resides at 629½ North Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California, and that he is employed by the State of California Employment Office, 525 South Flower, Los Angeles, as of April 24, 1953, as an "interviewer." The Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect further that in January, 1942, WINN was employed by the Vega Aircraft Plant at Burbank, California, and that he had formerly been a teacher at Blythe, California, and Midland, California, also that he had been employed by the Grossmont High School, San Diego, California. Additional information pertaining to WINN will be set forth in the section of this report dealing with "One, Inc."

Activities of The Mattachine Foundation, Inc.

[T-1 advised August 13, 1953, that] (u) the following letter dated March 21, 1953, was addressed to a person making inquiry of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc.:

"Thank you for your letter of March 5. We are sorry to have been so long in answering it, but the volume of the correspondence during the past month has been more than we could handle........

CONFIDENTIAL

"There are many things you could do to assist in our work. After you read our literature, we suggest that you write us again and we will have the appropriate people contact you.

"Very cordially yours,

"THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.

"/s/[redacted]
[redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no criminal record identifiable with [redacted] CAL

T-1 advised August 13, 1953, that (X)u the following letter dated July 24, 1953, was addressed to a person appearing on the mailing list of the Mattachine Foundation, Inc.:

"On Friday, August 7, 1953, between six o'clock and eight o'clock p.m., members and friends of the Mattachine Society are meeting in mass at the Red Cross Blood Center, 1130 South Vermont, to donate blood in the name of the Mattachine Society.

"With this blood bank program in effect, the Mattachine Society will certainly be recognized as an organization that realizes its social obligations and serves its fellow man........

"If you want more information concerning the program, please feel free to call me at Prospect 2155 between 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. or at Hollywood 5-6738 after six o'clock p.m...........

"In the name of the Mattachine Society - in the name of humanity, please join us at the blood bank on Friday, August 7, 1953, between six o'clock and eight o'clock p.m.

"Sincerely,
"MATTACHINE SOCIETY
"/s/[redacted]
[redacted] Blood Bank Program

b6
b7C

LA 100-45888

CONFIDENTIAL

The return address on this letter was The Pacific Athletic Company, 1221 South Wall Street, Los Angeles, California, which letterhead reflects that Prospect 2155 is the telephone number of this firm.

u (S) [T-7 advised SE B. FRANK CROSS on August 24, 1953, that] the number Hollywood 5-6738 was an unlisted number subscribed to by [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

[T-1 reported that] (S)u [redacted] also answers the phone at this number.

The Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Fictitious Names, 307 South Hill Street, reports that file No. 126-134 is maintained on the Pacific Athletic Company which filed an affidavit on January 17, 1947, stating that it would conduct a business at 1221 South Wall Street and that this firm would consist of [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 33, California, and [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 35, California.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association contained no identifiable record on [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no identifiable record on [redacted] [redacted]

[T-1 advised that] (S)u the following letter dated July 6, 1953, was received by a person making inquiry of the Mattachine Society. The letter was on the letterhead of the

Mattachine Foundation, Inc., and bore the return address of Box 1925, Main Station, Los Angeles 53, California, and was signed in an unidentifiable signature as "Secretary of the Los Angeles Area Council, for the Mattachine Society." A portion of the letter reads:

> "Your interest in discussion groups sponsored by the Mattachine Society has been referred to me.....
>
> "As there are several different types of groups in this area, we prefer to have a personal interview with a prospective participant to determine his specific interest, aims, and tastes."

The letter asks the addressee to furnish more information concerning his interests and stated that that data furnished by him would be restricted to one or two people who would set up a meeting with him.

Officer [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department, Hollywood Division, Vice Squad, advised August 25, 1953, that he had arrested one [redacted] male, caucasian, 36 years of age, 5'10½", 163 pounds, [redacted] by occupation, who resides at [redacted] Los Angeles, California. Officer [redacted] stated that [redacted] was arrested as a sexual deviate and at the time of his arrest stated "I have attended numerous meetings of the Mattachine Society and they were always talking about entrapment but this is a good, clean arrest."

b6
b7C

u
(X) T-8 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on August 19, 1953, that on August 7, 1953, 26 persons gave blood at the Red Cross Blood Bank, 1130 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, whose contribution was credited to the Mattachine Society. The arrangements for this group's blood donation were made by [redacted] Pacific Athletic Club, 121 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, who gave her contact telephones as Prospect 2155 and Hollywood 5-6738.

At the time the arrangements were made by [redacted] [redacted] and a person identified only as [redacted] who was described as a "Field Deputy" for the Mattachine Society, it

CAL

was represented that the society had over 100 members in Los Angeles. Since August 7, 1953, [redacted], Hollywood 2-4496, and BOB WINN have drawn blood from the blood bank and charged such withdrawals to the account of the Mattachine Society. CAL

The Central Telephone Directory reflects that Hollywood 5-9132 is listed to ROBERT E. WINN, 629½ South (S) u Manhattan Place, which is the address [reported by T-3] for ROBERT G. NINN, who was listed as a reference in the application for Post Office Box 1925.

CAL

The Los Angeles Police Department reflects that one ROBERT GEORGE WINN, age 41-44, 5'10", 150 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, was arrested November 6, 1944, and charged with violation of Section 647-5 of the Penal Code (Vagrancy - Lewd). He was fined $100.00, sentenced to 90 days, which was suspended, and was placed on one year probation. The police records reflect that he was born in Arkansas and was an interviewer by occupation residing at 143 North Hope Street. His booking number was LAPD No. 72077, FBI No. 4729882.

u (S) [T-1 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on August 13, 1953, that] an organization known as the "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" was formed in Los Angeles in the Spring of 1953. This committee, [according to T-1,] (S) u was affiliated with the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., and was organized to work in cooperation with the foundation, the main purpose of the committee being the protection of and the welfare of homosexuals.

PART II - ONE, INC.

CONFIDENTIAL

The County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, 307 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, maintains a record in File No. 122012 of the incorporation of One, Inc. This file reflects that Articles of Incorporation were filed June 1, 1953, and its primary purpose is stated to be to publish and disseminate a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical, and critical point of view, ant to aid in the social integration and the rehabilitation of the sexual variant.

The general purpose of "One, Inc." is stated to be to publish and disseminate magazines, brochures, leaflets, books, and papers concerned with medical, social,pathological, psychological and therapeutic research of every kind and description pertaining to socio-sexual behavior; to sponsor, supervise, and conduct educational programs, lectures, and concerts for the aid and benefit of all social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge, and understanding of the problems of such persons, etc.

One, Inc. was described as a non-profit corporation whose principal office was in Los Angeles County. The names and addresses of the persons to act as first directors of the corporation are as follows:

[redacted] Los Angeles, California
[redacted] Los Angeles, California. Born in Tyler Texas
[redacted] Los Angeles, California

b6
b7C

The Articles of Incorporation were notified by [redacted] (supra).

The Retail Merchants Credit Association maintains a report dated July 3, 1953, on [redacted] age 32, single, who resides at [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and who formerly lived at [redacted] [redacted] North Hollywood, California, and before that in New York City. [redacted] was said to be [redacted] [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

California, and to have previously been employed by the Hollywood Book Store, a firm now out of business.

The records of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that [redacted] was arrested March 4, 1953, and charged with the violation of Section 742A of the Vehicle Code which was dismissed in Division 29 of the Municipal Court on March 6, 1953. [redacted] was described as 33 years of age in 1953, 5'7" tall, 168 pounds, brown hair, and brown eyes. The arrest report reflects that [redacted] resided at [redacted] and had resided in Los Angeles County for eight years; that he was born in New York City, New York, July 27, 1919; and that he is of Russian descent. [redacted] listed his occupation as [redacted]. He is near sighted and wears glasses. His Social Security Number is [redacted].

53
[illegible]
50

The records of CA the Los/Angeles County Registrar of Voters reflects that [redacted], 5'8" tall, born in New York, registered January 26, 1953, from Precinct 1716, indicating that he intended to affiliate with the Democratic Party. These records further reflect that in prior registrations dated August 5, 1952, February 7, 1952, and September 23, 1948.

(~~S~~) u [T-9 advised Special Agent LANNES O. BUFKIN, et al. on July 27, 1951, that] the name of [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 28, California, appears in the records of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It is noted that the Registrar of Voters records pertaining to the registration of [redacted] on February 7, 1952, reflects an address for him as [redacted]

The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Retail Merchants Credit Association maintains no identifiable record on [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Los Angeles Police Department maintains a record of the arrest of [redacted] age 19 (1950), 5'8" tall, 130 pounds, black hair, and brown eyes, Los Angeles Police Department No. [redacted] on [redacted] The arrest record reflects that [redacted] resided at [redacted] and has resided in the State of California and the County of Los Angeles for 19 years, having been born in the State of Texas. [redacted] listed his occupation as [redacted] and said he was employed at [redacted]

[redacted] is registered with the Los Angeles Police Department as a sex degenerate which registration reveals that he was born in Tyler, Texas, and has a [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Texas. [redacted] listed a [redacted] Pasadena, California, as being a close friend.

T-1 reported August 13, 1953, that (C)u in the Spring of 1953 there was distributed literature by the "Citizens Committee to Outlaw Entrapment" which T-1 (C)u described as being affiliated with the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. which literature described a recent arrest of one [redacted] to be an example of police persecution and unlawful entrapment of a citizen.

The records of the Los Angeles Police Department reflect that [redacted] age 34 in 1952, 5'10" tall, 155 pounds, brown hair, and brown eyes, Los Angeles Police Department No. [redacted] was arrested [redacted] The arrest report reveals that [redacted] was born in Amarillo, Texas, [redacted] and has resided in Los Angeles County for 13 years. He is employed by the [redacted]

T-1 advised that (C)u [redacted] went to trial on July 23, 1952, in Division 26 of Municipal Court before Judge HUNT and after deliberating for two days the jury failed to agree, standing eleven to one for acquittal. At this trial [redacted] was represented by Attorney [redacted] of Long Beach, California.

[T-1 advised further that] (S) u contact was subsequently made with [redacted] who advised that [redacted] was not the attorney for the Mattachine Foundation but had only defended [redacted] individually. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] had invited [redacted] to attend meetings of the Mattachine Foundation but that [redacted] had declined.

[T-1 advised that] (S) u [redacted] resides at [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California, which is a multiple apartment unit owned by [redacted] and occupied in addition to [redacted] according to T-1.

b6
b7C

[T-1 further advised that] (S) u the California Market Sketch Company, 233 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, is an organization engaged in the printing art and in a mailing service and is managed by [redacted]

u (S) [T-10, of unknown reliability, an acquaintance of [redacted] advised Special Agent DALE NORMAN in February, 1950, that] while [redacted] was employed by [redacted] informant had noticed a copy of the publication "National Guardian" in his possession. Informant read a portion of this publication and noting its content asked [redacted] if he was a Communist. [redacted] replied "Yes, I am a dirty Red. I have a right, however, to be a Communist same as other people have a right to their views."

The records of the Registrar of Voters for the Los Angeles County reflect that [redacted] registered to vote April 16, 1948, indicating his intention to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party.

T-11 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on March 21, 1951 that the Independent Progressive Party in Los Angeles County was under the complete control of the Communist Party. However, membership in the Independent Progressive Party does not of itself indicate Communist Party membership of any particular member. (S) u

[T-12 advised Special Agent SIDNEY M. WOLF in] u (S)

[September, 1948, that] (~~S~~)u a car registered to [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, was observed in the vicinity of a meeting of the Morgan Hull Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) being held September 24, 1948.

u (~~S~~) [T-13 reported to Special Agent WILBERT S. KEHE that] [redacted] Los Angeles, was a subscriber to the Daily Peoples World, a West Coast Communist newspaper as of April 25, 1950, and September 6, 1951.

The records of the Los Angeles ~~County~~ mas Clerk of Court File No. D310357, reflect a complaint filed/on April 29, 1946, for divorce based on cruelty filed by [redacted] [redacted] plaintiff, against [redacted] This file reflects that [redacted] was represented by attorney [redacted] CAL

[T-14 advised the New York Division in 1949 that] (~~S~~) u a communication had been addressed to Judge HAROLD MEDINA of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York protesting the proceedings in the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders (Dennis Case) in New York City. Identical communications were signed by [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, dated August 3, 1949; [redacted] [redacted] ~~dated August 19, 1949; and~~ [redacted] August 18, 1949. CAL

u (~~S~~) [T-15 advised Special Agent GEORGE THOMSON, et al, on November 29, 1950, that] the name of [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 26, California, telephone number NOrmandy 2-2757, was maintained by the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council (ASPC).

u (~~S~~) [T-1 advised Special Agent MARCUS M. BRIGHT on February 20, 1951, that] the Hollywood ASPC was the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field and that its policies parallel those of the Communist Party on most important issues. However, membership in the Hollywood ASPC of itself does not connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

T-11 advised Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON in the Spring of 1950 that [redacted] in Long Beach, California, was a member of the Harbor Section of the LACCP. (X) u

u (X) [T-16 advised Special Agent MARCUS M. BRIGHT in December, 1950, that [redacted] had been a member of the LACCP since about 1922.

u (X) [T-1 reported to Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON on August 13, 1953, that a reliable source close to T-1 had ascertained that] the printing plates for the printing of the booklet "One" were made by the Triad Company, 1220 South Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, California. [T-1 stated that] the Triad Company was operated by [redacted] [redacted] [T-1 stated that] the original copy for the booklet "One" was brought to the Triad Company by the owner of the California Market Sketch Press, 232 South Hill Street. The negatives and prints are made at the Triad Company and then are returned to the California Market Sketch Press for printing and distribution. u u u

The records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Department of Corporations, reflect that the Triad Company, 1220 South Maple Avenue, Los Angeles filed a certificate to operate under a fictitious name on September 25, 1945. This certificate showed that the Triad Company would be operated by [redacted] Los Angeles, California, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

Records of the County Clerk reflect that a notice of dissolution of the partnership by the withdrawal of partners [redacted] was filed April 30, 1952.

CAL

On October 17, 1952, Special Agents HOMER E. SCHWARZ and GEORGE E. WATT observed [redacted] working as an employee at the [redacted] [redacted], Los Angeles, California.

The April issue of "One" reflects that the address of this publication is Box 5716, Los Angeles 55, California.

u (X) T-3 reported August 17, 1953, to Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON that the application for Box [redacted] had been made by [redacted] who gave his address as [redacted] and stated that he was in [redacted] business. No residence address was given. References on the application were [redacted] Pasadena, California, who failed to answer; [redacted] Los Angeles, California; and [redacted] Los Angeles, California (see supra). CAL

5/29/13

The Retail Merchants Credit Association maintains no record concerning [redacted]

The Los Angeles Police Department maintains an arrest record on a [redacted] age 29 in 1952, 5'7" tall, 125 pounds, brown hair, and hazel eyes, who was arrested [redacted] AL

The arrest report reflects that at the time of a previous arrest for a traffic violation on January 14, 1951, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and was employed as [redacted] by [redacted] in Beverly Hills, California. He stated that he was born at Pasadena, California, [redacted]

On an arrest for a traffic violation March 20, 1952 [redacted] stated that he was employed by the [redacted]

On an arrest for a traffic violation on October 26, 1951, [redacted] stated that he was [redacted]

On an arrest for a traffic violation on May 23, 1952, [redacted] stated that he was employed by the [redacted]

On the arrest for [redacted] [redacted] stated that in case of emergency [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] should be notified. He identified his father as [redacted] California.

Records of the Registrar of Voters for Los Angeles County reflect that [redacted] registered to vote August 17, 1950, from Precinct 941, a librarian by occupation, 5'7" tall.

b6
b7C

Editorial Board of "One"

The April, 1953, issue of "One" on the title page reflects the editorial and managerial board of "One" to be as follows:

Editorial Board

[redacted] (see supra)
(see supra)
CAL [redacted] (It is noted that in all other issues of "One" acquired so far the spelling is [redacted] see supra)

Contributing Editor, DONALD WEBSTER CORY CAL
The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office contain no criminal record identifiable with DONALD WEBSTER CORY.

Business Manager, WILLIAM LAMBERT CAL
The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office have no information identifiable with WILLIAM LAMBERT.

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office maintain no record identifiable with [redacted]

The title page reflects that the April issue of "One" is Volume One, Number Four, and that this publication is published monthly for 25¢ per copy, the annual subscription price is $2.00 in the United States and Canada and $3.00 in all other countries. For sealed first class mailing, 40¢ is added. The publication office is listed as Post Office Box 5716, Los Angeles 55, California.

Content of "One"

A few of the articles in the available issues of "One" are commented on below:

The April, 1953, issue contains on Page 3 an article entitled "To Be Accused Is to Be Guilty," which is an account by an unidentified woman who claims employment by a private relief organization in Germany and who had previously had psychiatric treatment for a homosexual problem. She charged that she had been exluded from Germany and sent home by the private relief organization on a threat by the State Department to advise the military authorities in West Germany of her record.

On Page 5 of the April, 1953, issue, there appears an article entitled "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual?" It is as follows:

> "PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION BY-LAWS: concerning public statements and attitudes on partisan issues, and concerning security responsibilities of Foundation members to their supporters in the Community at large.
>
> "One of the Foundation's recent mail inquiries said, in part, 'if you can prove that you are 100% pro-American, and 100% anti-Communist, please send me, etc....' Here precisely is the horn of our dilemma. As Harry Bridges, whose perjury conviction

CONFIDENTIAL

appeal was recently accepted for review by the Supreme Court, said in regard to his accusers, 'How do you prove that you are not what you are not?' How, indeed! How do I prove my good faith to someone who wants to believe me a fraud? How do you prove you're a God-fearing soul to a group who declare that you consort with the devil? It was exactly that impossibility of disproving intangible accusations, in the fact of 'a priori' dictums, decisions made prior to a hearing or trial, which led our American forefathers to outlaw once and for all . . . the hated inquisition's pattern of assuming a man guilty until he proved himself innocent. Our forefathers reversed the principle, by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus initiating the principle that a man was innocent until proven guilty by others beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"'If we can PROVE we are 100% anti-Communist . . .' What does this mean? If we are to believe the divergent editorial generalities of such papers as the Los Angeles Mirror, whose feature writer PAUL COATES is himself the source of the current slurs against our Missions and Purposes, - what would we find? We would find that if a person were a believer in low-cost public housing, - if a person ever signed a petition to end lynching in the South or to end restrictive covenants in California, - if a person had attended Wallace-for-President rallies in 1948, - if a person objected to anti-Semitic outbreaks or if he had written a letter to congress urging the free State of Israel in 1948, - if a person were one of the 80,000,000 warm supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT's war-time international agreements, - if a person had been anti-Nazi or anti-Franco in 1939, - we would be informed by this or that feature writer of the press that all such persons previously described were either Communist-led or Communist-dominated by association. In the absence of a clear analytical definition of a Communist, - in the absence of any clear definition between acts and attitudes of Progressives, Liberals, and Humanitarians, as distinguished from Communists, - we would be forced to conclude that, in brief, anyone not 100% anti-humanitarian, and 100% pro the present political status-quo (whatever it might happen to be), is Communist by inspiration or by application. To be 100% pro-American then, one is required to be not only 100% anti-New Deal but also 100% anti-homosexual.

"It is at this point that the principle and policy of the Mattachine Foundation enters the picture. It is true that the Foundation chooses to consider itself structly non-partisan and non-political in its objective and in its operations and activities. But the Foundation is simultaneously committed to the opinion that the continued health and welfare of the Community generally is integrally contained in the shape of a new scientific understanding, a new appreciation free from taboos and baseless distortions, for the considerable Homosexual Minority. The Foundation is sincerely convinced that the American Community, through its age-old self-educational tradition of the town-hall debate, will move forward to a welcome integration of that Minority once the vehicle for debate has been made and carried out. The Foundation conceives of its function as the instrument to help develop and disseminate the channels of that debate. But in the very raising of the need for such debate, The Mattachine Foundation deliberately put itself squarely in opposition to a dominant section of the status quo, and elects to become a victim of the myriad implications and slanders derivative of that opposition.

"To visualize the depth and scope of this opposition clearly, we must recall the victims of the Un-American Activities Committee's purge of the State Department in the late summer and fall of 1949, - a purge which spread to the Agriculture Department, the Departments of the Interior, of Labor, and of Commerce, in 1950, '51, '52. In the first big juicy blast to hit the headlines, it was disclosed that 96 perverts had been purged from the State Department. What was hidden on back pages and in subsequent minor releases, was the indictment and the far-reaching policies and administrative decisions emanating from that indictment. The indictment was horrifying in its complete lack of justification other than fantasy and hysteria. It stated bluntly that homosexuals, typified by either their personal inclinations and/or their associations, must be considered as basic security risks and thereby unemployable by the Government, or by any enterprise either public or private who might be dealing with the Government, because their personal lives and/or associations laid them wide open to blackmail by a foreign power.

"It is notable that not one single political or pressure group among the liberals, let alone the left wing, lifted either voice or finger to protest the monstrous social and civil injustice and sweeping slander of this dictum. The complete hostility with which the Minority was surrounded by this indictment was a clear barometer of the outright antipathy unitedly maintained by every color of political opinion. It is significant to not that no alarm was raised then ... or since ... and no purge directed, at married heterosexuals with a weakness for bulging busts, blonde secretaries, or National Hop-Week Queens. It is equally interesting to note that homosexual spies are not even plausible enough for the comic-book intellect, altho new Mata Haris hatch from capsules in each new issue.

"Of the original 96 purged, not all were themselves homosexual. The Indictment specified not only homosexuals but also persons who might number homosexuals among their acquaintances. One might comment that if the Armed Services estimation of 13% is at all accurate, how many persons from EISENHOWER down know more than 8 people, DON'T number at least one homosexual amongst their acquaintances? During this purge, new procedures were advanced, tested, modified . . . and incorporated into the McCarran Act a year later and thus made legal culture of the land. Such procedures were . . . that the accused must prove himself innocent of charges anonymously preferred, and of charges whose details and particulars need not be specified. Put yourself in a purgee's position. Someone, whose name is being "protected" from you has described an activity of yours, the details of which you may not inquire. All you have to do is to prove you couldn't have done the "unspecified" thing because you aren't that kind of a person. Thus you are not disproving something done but something that you are or are not. You must disprove a status, not an act. It cannot be over-emphasized that the accusatory methods employed currently against persons being guinea pigs anonymously charged as being homosexual or at least pro-homosexual. All the accused had to do was to prove, to people who were not inclined to believe him, that he wasn't what he wasn't, or that he wasn't what his associates weren't. In the absence of clear cut definitions, in the absence of knowing his accuser, in the absence of knowing even the details upon which the accusation is based, a person has as little chance of proving innocence of something some unknown person said was pro-Communist or that someone said was pro-homosexual . . . as Joan of Arc had in proving her innocence before the Inquisition.

"The purge fever against homosexuals, and against those who might have personal or social associations with homosexuals, spread from the State Department to every department of Government. At this point, even the lowly mail carrier is required an oath to be anti-homosexual. In 1951, the State of California hastened to slap a registration law on its books which was tighter than its model . . . the earlier designated Los Angeles Municipal Registration Law. In 1951 and 1952, National Registration bills were introduced into Congressional hoppers which were to include not only those persons previously registered in cities and states, but also those names heretofore lying unexposed in Armed Services Files, and those names suspected but officially documented by chaplains and personnel officers of the Armed Services. In 1952, the State of California required by law that teachers declare themselves anti-homosexual and allowed municipalities, such as Los Angeles, the mechanics whereby anonymous information could be passed against individuals in the employ of the Board of Education. Regardless of the pious opinions expressed in some professional circles, the laws passed and court practises prevailing, testifies that the social and civil position of the homosexual minority worsens with each succeeding month.

"In stating that persons, guilty of being thought pro-homosexual, through their own inclinations or through their associations, - in stating that such persons were not employable by any agency of government or by any enterprise doing business with government, the indictment was aiming forward to a new period of partial or total mobilization wherein even home-front needs, let alone war-front needs, would be channelled through government contract. 100% mobilizations to meet new emergencies were expressed all too clearly by legions of congressional candidates in the 1952 electioneering. In such a period, then, all homosexuals must needs either perjure themselves. . . .and thus, under the law, deliberately constitute themselves as un-American and subversive . . . or declare themselves under oath - and starve.

"For those of you who may feel this reasoning is as fantastic as the indictment, please be informed that the railroad companies, the air-craft companies, and the air-line transportation companies have fired highly competent employees on at least four separate occasions in the last two years PRECISELY ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED POLICY, and have conducted their investigations on the anonymous pattern method. How does a liberal prove against unspecified charges anonymously preferred that he is and always has been anti-Communist both by inclination and by association? How does a person prove against unspecified charges, perhaps venomous spite-whispers, anonymously preferred, that he is now and always has been anti-homosexual both by inclination and by association? As our Puritan forefathers discovered through centuries of the Inquisition and the monarchial star chambers, one cannot prove innocence to circumstances which are of social rather than of personal contrivance. One can only stand his ground in the vigor of his personal integrity, and take refuge in the sanctuary of the Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

"Just what is the refuge, and the implications made, by the invocation of the 5th Amendment? The Fifth Amendment is that section of the Constitution which protects a person from being forced to testify against himself, and which protects a wife from being forced to testify against her husband and vice versa. The Fifth Amednment recognizes and gives sanctuary to the inviolable right of every citizen to hold unto his own counsel areas of personal belief and opinion which need not be disclosed to anyone without the voluntary choice of the person himself. To such minority movements as the Jeffersonian opposition of 1796-1800, the Abolitionist opposition of 1845-1860, the Populist opposition of 1884-92, the refuge of the Fifth Amendment has been the steady bulwark of all Minorities against lynch-mobs and the scurrilous character murders of the press.

"But refuge within the protective custody of the Fifth Amednment has its limitations, too. A person may invoke its protection only so long as he refutes any and all attempts to scrutinize his social freedom of personal conscience. For example, should a person be asked what he believes, or what political groups he belongs to, and the person answers these questions either affirmatively, negatively, or otherwise . . . . he undoubtedly waives his right under the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer when asked if he is a homosexual. If a person, with the best intentions in the world, agreed to sign a "loyalty oath," and then at a future date was forced to submit to a question as to whether or not he/she were a homosexual, he, to all intents and purposes, could not expect to retain refuge under the Fifth Amendment.

"In regard to these limitations as superimposed against our National Administration's pursuasion concerning homosexuals, plus a refresher on the apathy laced with hysteria of the general public in its lack of sympathy for the civil plight of the homosexual, perhaps it begins to come clear that any group, which sets itself up as a vehicle by the articulate homosexual minority can at least be heard . . . in effect sets itself up in oppsition to a majority opinion held equally by the right wing, the liberals, and the left. The Foundation has known from the beginning that it could expect support only from those non-prejudiced people who could recognize the enormouse potential of the Minority even in the face of the social struggle that would be required. It should be stated here that the Left was the first political grouping to deny any social potential to the Minority by going on public record with the opinion that the perverts (note the term) were socially degenerate and to be avoided as one avoids the scum of the earth. The Foundation idea was conceived only with the Right, in the substance of the State Department actions, followed suit some ten years later.

"It is in this vein that we must review the questions and issues concerning Mr. SNIDER's relationship with the Foundation. The Foundation met and learned to know Mr. SNIDER as an honest fighting lawyer who had handled with great sympathy, and acute social understanding, a number of cases of attempted entrapment. The Foundation also learned that Mr. SNIDER had carried through a number of fighter cases for the several minority groups who also suffer under the burden of false arrests and police provocations. Mr. SNIDER devoted an enormous amount of time and advice to the set-up and the protections of the Foundation structure. One can hardly say that he exercised undue subversion in recommending that the Foundation render itself unable to participate in any type of political or partisan activity whatsoever and, further, that the Foundation in its by-laws render itself unable to be used by any group or individual for any political or partisan issue whatsoever.

"It is true that Mr. SNIDER refused to answer the Un-American Activities Committee under his immunities guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. As a leader in the court fights for the simple civil rights of the Mexican-American and Negro people as versus unwarranted police suppression in this city, it was inevitable that he would have been submitted to the question. His waiver of principle of oath could have been to betray, then, now and in future, his sacred role of counsellor and confidante, similar with lawyers to the sacred immunity of sanctity traditionally accorded to the confidences of ministers and in recent years to doctors and psychiatrists. How would you feel about placing your trust in a lawyer who had spilled his guts concerning himself, his friends, and his clients? Could you talk to a psychiatrist or to a minister who had had so little respect for his role as a community consellor as to jeopardize his right to hold privately his own opinions? This was the problem faced by Mr. SNIDER. Should he destroy by one word his value as a confidante and counsellor to those who had trusted him in the past, and those who needed to continue to do so?

"Whatever the press innuendos may be at this invocation, all that Mr. SNIDER has done is to re-assert his pride and his faith in that most precious of American contributions to humanity: a man's right to the privacy of his own social conscience. He has simply requested his right to be considered innocent until proven guilty beyond all possibility of a doubt, even as Mr. SHIBLEY last summer requested that DALE JENNINGS, as a homosexual, be so considered innocent of permanent lewdness by the jury until unmistakebly proven otherwise. Our American principle specifically prohibits that any person attempt to be the keeper or the judge of his neighbors conscience. By the same token, each person has the right to criticize, to resist, and to condemn, a neighbor's social conscience when the content of that conscience intrudes aggressively upon his own. But the Un-American activity to be restrained and guarded against is the intrustion, not the quality or the substance of the content.

"The Foundation, in a modest way, constitutes itself a guardian of the homosexual minority's right to keep its own counsel and social conscience. To do this, the Foundation must deliberately oppose the present status quo policy of our National Administration concerning homosexuals, as contained in the unrefuted indictment. In order to guarantee that it will be able to do this, the Foundation must keep itself clear as a body to be able to invoke the safeguards of the 1st, 5th, 9th, and 10th amendments. Each person connected with the Foundation, therefore, is required to have the personal valor and the social integrity to be able to refute the scrutiny of any and all public groups, should it become necessary, even as has Mr. SNIDER. The rest of the Foundation Council may not approve for themselves the content of Mr. SNIDER's conscience. It might be equally assumed that Mr. SNIDER, in agreement with the community majority, does not approve as a pattern for himself the content of the average homosexual's social conscience. But, to apply a quotation long identified with the core of the American ideal, so long as Mr. SNIDER defends with his life the homosexual's right to keep inviolate his own social conscience, then equally so long must the Foundation constitute itself an equal respecter of Mr. SNIDER's rights.

"In taking such a stand as a body, and by simultaneously re-affirming its basic principle of aligning itself with, and participating in, no partisan political action whatsoever at any time, the Foundation is declaring that it hereby reserves the right to advance suggestions, to criticize, and to evaluate at any and at all times the status quo between the begrudging community majority and the contending coalition of the homosexual minority with its summer soldiery of sympathizers. The Foundation is acutely aware that such a declared role invalidates it completely as a fountain-head of leadership. But, in truth, it must be recorded that the Foundation never conceived of its contribution as more than that of a modest fountain-head of inspiration and encouragement, and perhaps that of a mirror to reflect and reveal the strengths and weaknesses of the community social conscience responding to such ideas. On the day when the present coalition of homosexuals and well-wishers assumes the self-assured dignity of a National Representative Congress, similar in scope and direction to those currently flourishing in Europe, the Foundation will have outlived its usefulness and will automatically fold its tents. But until that day of open and acceptable convention, the Foundation feels that its inviolable position must be maintained.

"DONALD WEBSTER CORY, in his now famous book, made the point that in America the beginnings and developments of homosexual congresses would be most difficult. Few sane and substantial people are willing to make martyrs of themselves. Yet open leaders of beginning and unpopular causes have been martyred traditionally in the American experience. The Mattachine Foundation members acutely realized this somber fact at least two years before Mc CORY's volume appeared in print. They fully appreciated the need of most homosexuals, prominent or obscure, to remain anonymous as to their personal inclinations, if they were to exist socially, economically, and politically. The Foundation's by-laws specifically state that homosexuals, working with the Foundation primarily as homosexuals rather than as professional and/or community advisers of some prominence, may remain anonymous. This by-law was purposely phrased to grant the fullest protections to those members of the Minority who might have the courage and the selflessness to work for the fulfillment of the Foundation Idea. The Foundation is fully aware that most of the European Groups, now enjoying some prominence and supported by people of weight in their respective communities, suffered through at least five years of enforced anonymity, press scurrility, parliamentary slander, and police persecution, before they were able to reveal themselves through their leadership. The support of the professionally prominent came only after the groups were able to appear in strength, and yet the conditions for their building were far more ideal than those currently enjoyed in the United States today. In light of the times mentioned above, and in light of the European experience just referred to, the Foundation has no intention, at the moment, of making pilloried targets out of its most devoted and self-sacrificing members. There are other members of the Foundation however who may soon feel that the Foundation principle is worthy enough of their open support. The presence of their names as community endorsers of the Foundation will mean that the Minority has presented enough evidence of good faith and social dignity to warrant community recognition. But even as the anonymous homosexual desires that the community only judge him on the basis of what he does as a social entity, rather than criticize him for what, in some people's prejudiced eyes, he is, so the Foundation desires that its friends and acquaintances judge it by what it does . . . rather than gossip and speculation upon the personal tastes of the persons who compose it. The Foundation will welcome the endorsements and sponsorships of the community. But the Foundation will continue to manitain its guardianship of the homosexual minority's right to the integrity of its personal pride and social dignity with, or without, such support.

"And it will steadfastly refuse to horse-trade any of these basic securities of the homosexual minority to curry favor with a possible supporter regardless of the golden opportunities which seem to be offered. It would be pleasant if the social and legal recommendations of the Foundation could be found impeccable both to the tastes of the most conservative community as well as to the best interests of the homosexual minority. But since there must be a choice between the two impeccabilities, then the securities and protections of the homosexual minorities must come first."

On Page 14 of the April, 1953, issue begins a review of bills affecting sexual deviates which are pending before or which have been passed by the most recent session of the California Legislature.

On Page 17 appears a statement of the position of the Mattachine Foundation in respect to the then current Los Angeles Municipal elections (note questionnaire sent to candidates set out in part one.) This statement reads as follows:

"The Mattachine Foundation requests that the following be made clear. At no time on the elections for mayor of Los Angeles has a candidate for that office been invited to speak at any Foundation function, nor has any candidate for mayor been endorsed by the Foundation. In a campaign where hollow promises have been shouted loudly, the earnest voter can hardly take stock in those which are whispered behind the hand. The Foundation endorses neither of the gentlemen in question for the plain reason that neither has taken a public stand on the issues brought up by that organization in its recent questionnaire to political contestants. Their silence is not golden."

On Page 18 appears an article captioned "And Make the Mighty Tremble!" a portion of which is as follows:

"This is the Land of Contradiction. In a nation where the individual is assumed to be of basic importance, that same individual has a conviction that he or she is helpless. We see injustice and fight our anger with the familiar cry, ''What can I do about it! I'm nobody. What can one person do?' We end up sitting back and waiting to be delivered, often defying deliverance with 'healthy' suspicion. It is true that unity is the answer to social ills, yet there is one thing the individual can do and seldom does, one thing that brings ulcers to the powerful and nervous breakdowns to the mighty. It is simple: constant protest.

"In the Los Angeles Mirror 7 April 1953, EDITH GWYNN in her column 'Hollywood' made the following remark: '....Judging from eastern TV, dramatic roles for males are mimed mostly by swishes.' It is almost certain that this wholly unnecessary invective drew no protest - except one letter which is yet to be published. But it was read. Had even a half dozen letters descended upon the Mirror, there would have been notice, worry and discussion. Even swishes buy papers and publishers know this.

"The 'helpless' individual can write, he can phone, he can make himself heard. He can do this anonymously, with an assumed name, or he can use his real name with the request it not be published. But, contrary to a general conception, the name is not of greatest importance. It is the fact that he took trouble to write. Editors love to deride crackpots yet they respect them. A person who speaks is potentially a person who acts. Policies are formed by pressure; those heard most clearly in greatest volumn are listened to."

In the May, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 5 appears an article entitled "You Are a Public Enemy," which is as follows:

"On April 8th 1953 the Mattachine Foundation Board unanimously approved a statement setting forth their opinions and consequent resolves concerning the Federal Administration's policy towards homosexuals either directly in the employ of the government, or indirectly involved with the interests of National Security as employees of agencies and enterprises doing business with government. On April 27th, 1953, to quote a United Press dispatch in the Los Angeles Times, 'President EISENHOWER today set up a tough, new loyalty-security program designed to rid the government of homosexuals, alcoholics and "blabbermouths", as well as employees deemed subversive and disloyal.'

"It is significant to note that U.P. did not say 'homosexuals deemed subversive and disloyal.' It stated simply and bluntly, as well as by its choice of sequence, that this TOUGH new program was aimed specifically at homosexuals and super-patriots as well as just plain patriots. The dispatch went on to say that the new order was made public at thw White House after Atty. General BROWNELL discussed it with Senator McCarthy (R), Wis., and other members of Congress who have been interested especially in government loyalty.

"In addition to association with subversive groups and other disloyal activities, the standards (to determine whether or not the victim is a loyalty or a security risk) include:

"1. Any behavior, activities or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy;

"2. Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or ommissions of material facts;

"3. Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion;

"4. Any adjudication of insanity or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure;

"5. Any facts which furnish reason to believe the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

"The dispatch concluded with this sentence, 'The President ordered the head of each government agency to use those standards in setting up security programs

90

for his department.' Packed into these innocuous words is the promise of many hundreds of sleepless nights for the white-collar and professional employees of civil service. In case the casual reader has dismissed the items in this dispatch with, 'Oh, well, homosexuals were mentioned only in Point Three. That was to be expected,' please note that the United Press did not entitle this new program, superseding the Truman Security Policy of 1947, as tough for nothing.

"To labor under the illusion that the new 'standards' of EISENHOWER's Loyalty-Security Program are little more than a business-as-usual continuation of Truman's Security Policy, infamous as that was in its relationship to homosexuals, is to be thoroughly misled. These standards are not measures to be put into operation only upon the hiring of new employees. These standards are retroactive, and, further, are to be maintained on a twenty-four-hour-a-day basis. Item 1 clearly shows that the information to be measured by these standards does not come from direction examination but is information gained in the now standard pattern of unspecified charges anonymously preferred.

"If you couple Item 2 with 1 and 5, you can easily see that any employee who is acquainted with a homosexual, is himself a security risk unless he volunteers his suspicions in daily rectification of his own 'omission of material facts.' As the Foundation Board pointed out in its statement, since a fairly conservative estimate of the percentage of homosexuals might be 13 percent (one out of eight), how many National Security employees DON'T know at least one homosexual in every eight of their acquaintances?

"In these days of bureaucratic retrenchment and payroll trimming, it may be difficult for many employees, both in government and in enterprises doing business with government, to refrain from 'rectifying omissions of facts' to guarantee personal success in the scramble and competition to keep jobs. And it is conceivable that the malice behind malingering gossip and rumor-mongering may not be judged by Senators McCARTHY et ux as evidence that the malingerer himself is guilty under Items 1 and 4, although under sane and sober requirements of the normal community he certainly would be.

"In short, every item in the new standards can be used to hound and harry not only every homosexual in government and in basic industry, but all his friends, acquaintances, and associates, be they homosexual, homosexually inclined, bi-sexual, or heterosexual. Further, every name breathed as fact or as rumor, whether they be National Security employees or not, goes into the National Security files for cross-referencing to Armed Services Files and the local records of the Communities in which they live, towards another day of total mobilization, or a National Registration Act, whichever is first.

"For the homosexual, to be loyal is not enough. The homosexual is required to be 100% anti-homosexual as well. He must agree, by taking a loyalty oath, to subvert the Constitution of the United States (which is not his to subvert) and testify against himself. Then, as a homosexual, he must testify against his own decency and integrity thereby making possible acts of aggression against every person he has ever known. Then, having destroyed himself as a person not only to the community but to his own conscience, he is to be tossed aside as a basic security risk by one or all of the five standards of the Security Program.

"The homosexual's life is no longer a private matter to himself. It has become political by Presidential order. If the homosexual, despite this Presidential statement, which is policy BUT NOT LAW, believes that to maintain his personal life and morality is in keeping with his integrity as a devoted American then he must become himself another volunteer guardian of the inviolability of the Constitution's Fifth Amendment in the full understanding that Civil Privilege must be the property of everyone.

"R. NOONE"

CA On Page, 12 of the May, 1953, issue appears an article by GEORGE HENRY MORTENSEN captioned "To Be Accused is To Be Guilty," which is an account of the entrapment by the police of a former Lieutenant in the Free Polish Army for an alleged homosexual act.

CONFIDENTIAL

CAL

It is noted that on Page 3 of the May issue appears an article captioned "Where Are You Going?" which in its context reflects that it is written by a minister. It is signed by a [redacted] The fact that [redacted] [redacted] was a reference in the above mentioned application for a post office box is noted.

The June, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 2 through 12 contains a critical analysis of articles concerning homosexuality which have appeared in the following magazines: "Why," "Coronet," "Strength and Health," "American Mercury," "People Today," "Confidential,""Sir," and "Bare." The general conclusion is drawn that such articles are not honest or objective.

Page 13 contains a critical article by DAVID L. FREEMAN (supra) of the West German monthly magazine "Der Weg Zu Freundfchaft Und Toleranz" (The Way to Friendship and Tolerance) which is described as one of the homosexual publications of Europe.

The July, 1953, issue of "One" on Page 12 and 13 reprints what appears to be a complete editorial from the Saturday Evening Post of May 2, 1953, concerning a decision by Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS on freedom of the press. This article is headed by the headline "Afraid to Subscribe to One? Read This Editorial." The editorial is set forth below:

> "In an important Supreme Court opinion a few weeks ago, Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS sturck a blow for liberty which has been too little noticed. One reason for the apparent blackout of 'liberal' comment on this decision is probably the fact that EDWARD A. RUMELY, the man who won this important battle for freedom of the press, represents the so-called 'Right.' Had he been a communist or a member of some bizarre religious sect, we should have heard a great deal more about his case.
>
> "It will be recalled that Doctor RUMELY, as secretary for the Committee for Constitutional Government, was ordered by a congressional committee investigating lobbying to turn over to the committee a list of all purchasers of books which the committee had been selling to its members

CONFIDENTIAL

and others sympathetic to its ideas. The idea was that Doctor RUMELY's outfit was attempting to influence Congress via the public. This was supposed to be lobbying.

"In the course of his appearance on June 6, 1950, before the committee, of which the late Congressman FRANK BUCHANAN was chairman, Doctor RUMELY said that he was willing to produce the names of all contributors and the records of all loans and other transactions. But he added, 'I'm not going to produce the names of people who bought books because under the Bill of Rights that is beyond the power of your committee to investigate.'

"The House cited Doctor Rumely for contempt of Congress, and his case dragged along through the Federal courts until it reached the Supreme Court, where the right of Doctor RUMELY and all other Americans to publish and circulate books without supplying the names of the buyers to public authority was unanimously sustained.

"Concurring with Justice FRANKFURTER's majority opinion, Justice DOUGLAS wrote:

"'We have here a publisher who through books and pamphlets seeks to reach the minds and hearts of the American people . . . Like the publishers of newspapers, magazines, or books, this publisher bids for the minds of men in the marketplace of ideas . . . . The command that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press" has behind it a long history. It expresses the confidence that the safety of society depends on the tolerance of Government for hostile as well as friendly criticism, that in a community where men's minds are free, there must be room for the unorthodox as well as the orthodox views.'

"It would be difficult to find two sets of ideas more hostile to each other than those of Justice DOUGLAS and the Committee for Constitutional Government. The justice's opinion does honor to his integrity and his ability to interpret American doctrine without regard for his taste in ideologies. Coming to the central issue of whether the publication and distribution of books can be penalized under a statute to control lobbying, Justice DOUGLAS wrote: 'Once the Government can demand of a publisher the names of the purchasers of his publications, the free press as we know it disappears. Then the specter of a Government agent will look over the shoulder of everyone who reads.'

"It seems to us that the Supreme Court's verdict in the RUMELY case belongs with those important decisions by the court which in critical times put America more firmly on the right course, the course in line with her historic traditions."

On Page 14 appears an article signed by one JAMES WHITMAN captioned "The Answer to Homosexuality" a portion of which is as follows:

"The Mattachine Foundation is a non-partisan service council devoted to the social objectives of integrating with the purposes and requirements of our community the enormous potential of valuable civic contributiveness and concern of such ill-understood social minorities as the homosexuals.

"With adjustment - and not 'cure' - as the key word in the group, much has already been accomplished to 'integrate this huge minority into socially-acceptable and socially-contributive channels.'

"The Mattachine Movement shows a direct parallel with Alcoholics Anonymous; it was established to facilitate the integration of maladjusted, futile, rejected individuals into society. To this end, a program of group therapy was begun. It is especially here -- in the technique of group therapy - that the similarity is seen. The Mattachine Movement is considerably unique in other aspects. It has no religious slant and demands no abstention from any sexual activities, but rather stresses adjustment and self-understanding and -realization towards a more useful and dignified place in society.

"Legal action is one of the immediate goals of the Mattachine. In addition to helping the individual deviant, there is a pressing need to remove prejudice - especially when it takes the form of persecution such as 'quota assignments, decoys detailed specifically to entrap, invasions of privacy by fraudulent means, searches-seizures-and-arrests without due process of law . . .' These unlawful acts are 'harassments aimed at a minority who can be counted on to hide these civil infractions at all costs.'

"Study and research are also being carried on by the Mattachine Movement, and with experts in the field as well as participation of discussion group members, they are making considerable progress.

"Equally important to research is publication and promulgation of information. The first major step in this direction came from one of the Mattachine discussion groups. It was there that a monthly publication was born. The magazine, ONE, is printed with a constructive and socially-minded approach to sex deviation - with the emphasis on homosexuality. The various articles which appear attempt to stimulate thinking, present facts, and help to improve flagrant wrongs - both social and personal.

"The fledgling Mattachine Movement has not been without opposition and attack. Because of its socially constructive ends it has been accused of Communist affiliation. Equally as groundless, fears are being entertained that because homosexuals themselves are involved the final goal is therefore to 'convert new members' to homosexuality.

"Despite these ephemeral misgivings, it is apparent that the Mattachine Movement is well on its way toward success in its attempt to solve the homosexual problem by the combination of personal, group, and social means.

"Judging from the tremendous success of similar principles used in Alcoholics Anonymous and the growth of the Mattachine Movement this far, great advancement and improvement in the field of homosexuality seem to be in the near future."

The inside back cover of the July, 1953, issue is a reproduction of a portion of a story published in the Los Angeles Herald Express July 2, 1953, captioned "State Department Fires 531 Perverts, Security Risks."

LA 100-45888

A review of the April, May, June, and July issues of "One" reflects that many of the articles appearing in "One" are signed by initials or signed by names that are obviously fictitious.

In addition to the authors or articles mentioned above, the July, 1953, issue on Page 21 reprints an extract from the book by MARGARET MEAD, "Coming of Age in Samoa" under the title "Where Do You Get That Way?"

The Daily Worker, East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of December 16, 1940, reflects Dr. MARGARET MEAD of the American Museum of Natural History was a visitor and speaker at the "Conference for Young Women" held December 14, 1940, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City.

-(X)u [T-17 advised the New York Division in December, 1940, that] the "Conference for Young Women" was for the purpose of bringing together young women who were officials and members of alleged Communist front organizations. Members of both the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and officers of these organizations were present at the conference and exerted strong influence in the discussion.

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Advertisers

All issues available reflect an advertisement concerning paintings and murals in black light and the readers are requested to direct inquiries to DON HILL, Care of Black Light Corporation of Los Angeles, 5403 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles 4, California.

Records of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, Division of Corporations, reflect that the Black Light Corporation of Los Angeles was incorporated September 17, 1951, for the purpose of engaging in the business of buying, selling, and dealing in ultra violet and black light lamps and products and accessories. The first board of directors was named as [redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

The April, 1953, issue contains an advertisement [redacted] Los Angeles, [redacted] Also in the April issue appears an advertisement for the "Rendezvous Club, the Bar With the Real Continental Atmosphere, Long Beach, California, 5907 East Second, Phone 909-196," operated by RAY and JOHNNY.

Also in the April issue is an advertisement for a song stylist to organize a combo with the request to write to the box number for "One."

The June issue contains the usual advertisement by [redacted] (supra) and also an advertisement reading "Apartments, Flats, and Houses, reasonable rates for those who are seeking better accomodations;" Elm City Renting Service, 153 Court Street, Room 310, New Haven, Connecticut.

The July issue, 1953, in addition to the Black Light Corporation advertisement, there appears an advertisement for the "Zaida's Music Shop," 309 North Ogden Drive, Los Angeles, California.

ENCLOSURES: **TO THE BUREAU:**

1. Photostatic copies of May and June, 1953, issues of "One" which have been furnished by T-1 (a).
2. Original copy of the July, 1953, issue of "One."

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Los Angeles Division maintains no security information identifiable with [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 28, California.

T-18 reported to Special Agent H. EDWARD WHITE on December 15, 1950, that one [redacted] (no address) contributed $5.00 to the Los Angeles Radio Committee for a rally held December 8, 1950. The efforts of the committee at this meeting were directed to accumulating a fund for the purpose of putting [redacted] back on the air. (S) u

[redacted] is a Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Division.

u [T-19, who refused her address or telephone number, complained to the Los Angeles Office on September 3, 1940, that [redacted], were Communists. [T-19 u stated that [redacted] was active in the "Lincoln Brigade" and was an active Communist. [redacted] was supposed to be in New York City in September, 1940, but his mother, Mrs. AUGUSTA HAY resided at 836 Ben Avenue, North Hollywood, California.

This office has no information that the [redacted] referred to in the two preceding paragraphs has any connection with [redacted] of the Mattachine Foundation Inc.

[redacted] has been active in the affairs of the Mattachine Society and also has provided articles for the magazine "One."

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association contain a file on a [redacted] born [redacted] [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles as a chemistry major in June, 1943. Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect that [redacted] is also known as [redacted] [redacted] and resided in May, 1953, at [redacted] South Pasadena, California, and was employed as [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

u
~~(S)~~ [T-20 advised Special Agent SIDNEY M. WOLF in December, 1950, that [redacted] was [redacted] [redacted] of the 45th Assembly District, Los Angeles County Communist Party.

The Los Angeles Office has no information that this [redacted] also known as [redacted] is identical with [redacted] who is active in the affairs of the Mattachine Society.

T-21 advised Special Agent GERALD F. MOORE on December 22, 1952, that at a meeting of the Independent Progressive Party held December [illegible], 1952, at [redacted] Los Angeles, California, one [redacted] was proposed as a candidate for the school board. ~~(S)~~ u

Los Angeles has no information that this [redacted] [redacted] is identical with the [redacted] who was active in the affairs of "One, Inc."

LEADS:

NEW HAVEN OFFICE

At New Haven, Connecticut: Will identify the operators of the Elm City Renting Service, 153 Court Street, Room 310, New Haven, Connecticut, who inserted an advertisement in the June, 1953, issue of "One."

Will ascertain the criminal, credit, and subversive records of the operators of this renting service.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will ascertain the subversive and criminal records of additional people who gave blood on August 7, 1953, and had such contribution credited to the Mattachine Society when such names are obtained [by T-8] ~~(S)~~ u

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

INFORMANTS:

T-1 [redacted] to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON August 13, 1953.

T-2 [redacted] to SA MARCUS M. BRIGHT on March 16, 1953.

T-3 [redacted] to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON on August 17, 1953.

T-4 [redacted] to SA GEORGE THOMSON in July, 1946, original location 100-23577-38, Page 4.

T-5 Regional Office No. 2, CIC Detachment, United States Army, to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON August 19, 1953.

T-6 [redacted] to Houston, Texas, agent April 22, 1952, location 100-30028-11.

T-7 [redacted] to SE B. FRANK CROSS on August 24, 1953.

T-8 [redacted] to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON August 19, 1953.

T-9 [redacted] to SA LANNES O. BUFKIN July 27, 1951, 100-1783-1B35-1, Page 441.

T-10 [redacted] to SA DALE NORMAN February, 1950, location 100-32345-9.

T-11 [redacted] to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON August 21, 1951.

T-12 [redacted] to SA SIDNEY M. WOLF September 24, 1948, location 100-25518-30.

T-13 [redacted] to SA WILBERT S. KEHE (San Francisco Office) location SF 61-3-1B3.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(X)u

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

INFORMANTS: (Cont.)

T-14 [redacted] to New York Division in 1949.

T-15 [redacted] to SA GEORGE THOMSON November 29, 1950, location 100-18355-1B18, Volume 14, Page 1304.

T-16 [redacted] to SA MARCUS M. BRIGHT December, 1950, location 100-6330-80.

T-17 [redacted] [redacted] to the New York Division, location 100-28163-53, Page 5.

T-18 [redacted] to SA H. EDWARD WHITE, December 15, 1950, 100-19090B-1104.

T-19 [redacted] to the Los Angeles Division September 3, 1940, location 100-0-4277.

T-20 [redacted] to SA SIDNEY M. WOLF December, 1950, location 100-19789.

T-21 [redacted] to SA GERALD F. MOORE December 22, 1952, location [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(X) u

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to San Francisco August 6, 1953.
Report of SA JOHN A. CHASE July 14, 1953, at San Francisco, California, captioned "MATTACHINE FOUNDATION."
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated July 6, 1953, captioned "One, Inc."

CONF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 9/9/53

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.,
aka The Mattachine Society;
ONE, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 2/6/84

Rerep SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON dated 9/9/53 on the above-captioned subject, six copies of which are enclosed herewith.

Perusal of the April 1953 issue of the publication "One" reflects the following in the article "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been a Homosexual?", which is quoted extensively commencing on page 27 of refrep:

> "An example will help to illustrate this. In one of our West Coast cities, a year or so ago, one of the airlines companies employed the FBI to do a thorough investigation of the private lives of its employees. A large percentage of the office staff were suspected of being homosexual. Called in to face an investigator and management one at a time, each employee was asked point blank, 'Is it true that you're a homosexual?' When several refused to answer without being given definite proof of accusation, the FBI investigator simply referred to the loyalty oath signed by the employee on his application form and said, 'Will you re-affirm this oath?' When the victim re-affirmed it, then he was smugly informed that he had waived his rights under the Constitution to refuse to answer concerning his alleged homosexuality. All those found to be homosexual were summarily fired as basic security risks under the State Department indictment. Several who denied being themselves homosexuals were subsequently fired because they associated with homosexuals. All in all, it is estimated that nearly 75% of the most competent technicians of this company's office were fired and of course blacklisted simply because they had allowed themselves to be tricked into relinquishing their traditional protections as American Citizens. We must remind ouselves that constitutional guarantees, like civil rights, are not divisible. If they are not good for some, then they are of no value to anyone.

ENCL 76

Reg.
GAD:DRU
Enc. 6

RECORDED-78 [illegible] 4

SEP 15 1953

53 OCT 6 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

LA 100-45888

If you are to be protected by the Constitution of our beloved Country, then all must be equally protected."

Obviously, no airlines or other company has employed the FBI in any manner whatsoever. This office has no knowledge of any circumstances or incident which could possibly be related.

In view of the character of the publication, no action is being taken in this matter unless specifically instructed by the Bureau.

b6
b7C

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT	LOS ANGELES	FILE NO.	
REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-6-53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-17,18,21; 10-1, 2-53	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM C. LYNCH acb
TITLE THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., Aka The Mattachine Society; ONE, Inc.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

AGENCY Photo-21-8-53
REQ. REC'D 9-20-57
REP'T FORW. 9-25-57
BY [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 2/4/84

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] New Haven, Conn. determined to be operated by [redacted] T-1, of known reliability, describes [redacted] as a known homosexual. No information of subversive nature pertinent to [redacted] developed in investigation.

[redacted]

- RUC -

AGENCY Ho CSC
REQ. REC'D 10-15-55
REP'T FORW. 6-21-55
BY [illegible]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DETAILS:

AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

It was determined that the Elm City Renting Service, 153 Court Street, Room 310, New Haven, Conn., was no longer open for business, although the office door still bore the name of the service.

[redacted] New Haven Bond and Mortgage Company, 153 Court St., New Haven, Conn., whose firm occupies an office adjacent to that of [redacted] advised that [redacted] had suspended operation on approximately September 1, 1953. According to [redacted] [redacted] was operated by [redacted] of New Haven, Conn., whom [redacted] described as being very effeminate but would not elaborate.

[redacted] for the New Haven, Conn. Police Department, advised that she does occasional typing for the New Haven Bond and Mortgage Company, described above and has on several occasions, met [redacted] whose [redacted] occupies an adjoining office. [redacted]

CC TO [illegible]
REQ. REC'D
ANS. SEP 20 1962
BY [illegible]

CC TO: [illegible]
REQ. REC'D 9-14-62
ANS. SEP 19 1962
BY [illegible]

Photo to Comm 3/17/60

cc [illegible] 10-13-53

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-403320-5
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		OCT 8 1953

⑥ Bureau (100-403320) (REG. MAIL) AZ
6- Los Angeles (100-45888) (REG. MAIL)
2- New Haven (100-14983)

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED-42
INDEXED-42

INT. SEC.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

4335

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60537-1

COPY IN FILE

RECEIVED
OCT 12 11 33 AM '53
INTERNAL SECURITY S
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Photo
CC TO: Marine Corps Liaison Fitzgerald
REQ. REC'D 9/25/62
OCT 1 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmy JB

Photo
CC TO: Agri.
REQ. REC'D 10-22-62
OCT 24 1962
ANS.
BY: Kmy-JB

Photo to Post office 11-15-62
McNerney - Liaison
by BVG

b6
b7C

described [redacted] as exceptionally effeminate in manner, but could furnish no additional information.

It is noted that neither [redacted] nor [redacted] could provide any information of a subversive nature pertinent to [redacted]

It is noted that T-1, of known reliability, advised the New Haven Office earlier in 1953 that [redacted] of New Haven, who is identical with the [redacted], described above, was a known homosexual frequenting a homosexual colony in the Hartford, Conn. area. However, this informant could provide no information of a subversive nature pertinent to [redacted]

The files of the New Haven, Conn. Credit Rating Bureau contained no information on the Elm City Rental Service, but did indicate that [redacted], who is identical with the [redacted] mentioned above, had a credit rating that was "not entirely satisfactory."

The records of the New Haven, Conn. Police Department indicated that [redacted] then residing at [redacted] Conn., who is identical with the [redacted] mentioned above, was arrested on three occasions and the details as they appear on Arrest Record [redacted] are set out below:

OFFENSE	DATE OF ARREST	ARRESTING OFFICERS	DISPOSITION

[redacted]

In connection with the Breach of Peace arrest above, it was determined from the arresting officers' reports that [redacted] was found under suspicious circumstances in ~~an apartment at~~ [redacted], New Haven, with the gas jets turned on at 4:30 A.M. Therefore, he was taken into custody and the Breach of Peace charge lodged since the circumstances indicated he was attempting suicide or misconduct of some sort.

b6
b7C

40

NH 100-14983

The arrest record that is described above set out the following description for [redacted] Conn

AGE:	40
HEIGHT:	6'3½"
COMPLEXION:	dark
EYES:	brown
HAIR:	brown
OCCUPATION:	[redacted]

There is no further information in the possession of the New Haven Office pertinent to criminal or subversive activities on the part of [redacted]

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Los Angeles Office is being furnished six copies of this report instead of the usual three copies so that if deemed appropriate, a copy may be disseminated to each OSI District 18, Maywood, RO #2, Los Angeles, ZIO Los Angeles. This dissemination was not made by New Haven in view of the complete absence of subversive information in the instant report.

INFORMANT

b6
b7C
b7D

T-1 is [redacted] whose past information has proven reliable. The information set out in the report attributed to this informant was verbal and is contained in NH 62-1030-417, page 36-B.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent H. RAWLINS OVERTON dated September 9, 1953 at Los Angeles, California.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)   DATE: October 7, 1953

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-37394)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka.
Mattachine Society
IS-C

Reurlet dated 8/6/53.

Copies of the report of SA JOHN A. CHASE, dated 7/14/53 at San Francisco have been disseminated to both the Navy and the Coast Guard as instructed by the Bureau in referred letter. This matter is being considered RUC.

JD:fra
cc: Los Angeles (Info) (100-45888)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/84 BY

RECORDED - 93 [illegible] - 6

12 OCT 18 1953

INT. SEC.

53 OCT 16 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 12/31/53

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45838)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY;
ONE, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

7719

Enclosed are six copies of the closing report of SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON, dated 12/31/53, at Los Angeles, on subject organization.

This investigation is being CLOSED for the reason that it is believed that, considered as an organization, no Communist infiltration or control is indicated. Arrangements have been made to obtain issues of the publication "ONE" on a regular basis, as well as to obtain publications circulated in Los Angeles by THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY. It is known that the Los Angeles Police Department Vice Squad, and the Los Angeles Police Department Anti-Subversive Detail are maintaining an active interest in this organization, and in the event any Communist infiltration is noted it will be brought to the attention of this office.

ENC.
REG.
HRO:cmd
cc San Francisco ENC. REG.
(100-37394)

6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

2/6/84

100-403320-7

2491

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	12/31/53	12/7-11;14-16/53	H. RAWLINS OVERTON emd

TITLE
CHANGED
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY;
ONE, INC.

AGENCY Photo-NL
REQ. REC'D 9-20-57
REP'T FORW. 9-25-5
BY

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., established as a "secret" organization dissolved and the MATTACHINE SOCIETY established with the announced aim of educating the public to a better understanding of homosexuals and sex variants; education of homosexuals themselves and their better integration in society; and to generally make homosexuals more acceptable to society. The Society proposes to achieve its aims in a law abiding manner, and declares itself opposed to indecent public behavior and acts contributing to the delinquency of minors. The Society claims it especially opposes Communists and Communism, and states it "will not tolerate the use of its name or organization by or for any Communist group or front." The magazine "ONE" continues publication and proclaims it is a non-profit publication formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuals from the scientific and historical point of view, and to promote education and research in the general field of homosexuality. The September, 1953 issue of "ONE" contains an article "Are Homosexuals Reds?" It is indicated that some military personnel are interested in "ONE."

AGENCY CSC
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

OC 10
REQ. REC'D SEP 21 1962
ANS.
BY

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 2/14/84

Photo Commerce
3/17/60

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

SE 2

COPY IN FILE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

ENCLOSURE
100-403320-7
JAN 4 1954
13

RECORDED-33
INDEXED-33

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
6-Bureau (100-403320) REG.) ENC.
1-OSI, Dist: 18, Maywood (REG.)
1-RO No. 2, Los Angeles (REG.)
1-IFO No. 1 Los Angeles (REG.)
3-Los Angeles (100-45888)
1-San Francisco (100-37394) Info REG.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

RECEIVED

JAN 11 12 36 PM '5

TERNAL SECURITY SH

FBI

Photo

CC TO: NASA

REQ. REC'D 9-14-62

C SEP 19 1962

ANS.

BY: Kmr / Pass

Photo

CC TO: Marine Corps Liaison Fitzgerald

REQ. REC'D 9/25/62

C OCT 1 1962

ANS.

BY: Kmr/gb

Photo

CC TO: Agri.

REQ. REC'D 10/22/62

C OCT 24 1962

ANS.

BY: Kmr-gb

Photo to
OSI 9/24/62 DJM
Liaison
By Kmr

Photo to ACSI
9/26/62 Putnam
Liaison
By Kmr

Photo to Post office
11-15-62 (McNerney
Liaison)
By BVG

DETAILS:

All informant's designated by "T" symbols are of known reliability unless stated to the contrary.

The title of this case is being CHANGED in order to delete "MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC." since that organization has been dissolved. The MATTACHINE SOCIETY and the publication "ONE" are being treated separately in this report, it being noted that the two profess no connection with each other although their aims and purposes are similar.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY:

In August, 1953, T-1 advised that a person interested in the MATTACHINE SOCIETY received the following brief history from the Society:

"A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MATTACHINE MOVEMENT.

"The Mattachine Movement had its inception in 1950 when a group of three men convinced that the time was ripe for such an idea, gathered several of their friends together and inaugurated the first Discussion Group--the characteristic feature of what was to become, three years later, the MATTACHINE SOCIETY.

"In the meantime, the original group of three had grown to seven and filed for incorporation as a nonprofit, research organization in the State of California as the MATTACHINE FOUNDATION.

"To carry on the work of the original discussion group, a secret society was instituted, headed by several of the original members of the Foundation. The secrecy in the society extended from top to bottom and, altho intended as a measure of protection, it served only to hamstring the functioning of the various echelons, or 'orders' as they were called.

"It was the task of the lowest 'order' to organize & sponsor the discussion groups. These groups, numbering anywhere from "twenty to fifty people, at in various homes every two weeks. It was thru these discussion groups that people were introduced to the Mattachine movement. The groups had the function of not only educating the participants but also of offering a measure of group therapy to people who had hitherto been predominatly suspicious, fearful & uneasy.

"It was the lowest 'order', too, that furnished the labor for the mailing committee and that gathered and forwarded to the Foundation the donations collected in the discussion groups.

"As the Mattachine movement grew it became apparent that a secret and non-democratic society was proving too great a dindrance to accurate & adequate communication between the lowest 'order' and the fountain head of command. With the increased number of people reached thru the discussion groups came an insistent sense of responsibility to them amongst the members of the lowest 'order.' A new democratic & non-secret society was very much needed.

"In response to the importunities of the lowest 'order' members, the head of the secret society called a convention to form a new organization. The members of the lowest 'order' & other people interested in the movement met on April 11, 1953, to create & adopt a constitution for the new society. Among the members of the convention were delegates from the San Francisco Bay area who contributed greatly to the structure of the new constitution.

"It required another meeting of the convention delegates in May of the same year to agree on the final form of the constitution, adopt it, elect officers, and pass on resolutions & by-laws to implement the new Society as it began its work democratically & openly, for a better world for a group of people who, one might say, deserve somewhat better of society than they have been want to receive.

"It became apparent during this last session that the original founders of the movement had built better than they knew. For there emerged from the convention a Society designed to carry out all the functions of the now-defunct secret 'orders' plus many of the activities of the Foundation itself. Let no disrespect for the Foundation and its efforts be inferred. If it had not been for the original three and the Foundation they "created, the MATTACHINE SOCIETY would still be a dream in somebodys head.

"But the time had come for the child to supplant the father and the old order literally & figuratuiely passed away. The Foundation announced that it was dissolving in favor of the new Society and proudly gave it the name which was as proudly and gratefully - accepted. Shortly thereafter the Foundation filed for dissolution as a corporation and turned over to the new MATTACHINE SOCIETY its files and correspondence.

"Thus the idea of the Mattachine movement has been enlarged and extended. As it has grown in California it is now growing thru-out the United States. It will continue to grow as new Chapters are formed, new discussion groups organized.

"In recent months the Southern California Area has inaugurated a program of psychological & bio-medical research, cooperating with a group of highly qualified doctors & psychologists in a series of scientific & objective tests.

"The Northern California Area has also begun a research program with a group of psychologists in the Bay Area.

"But psychological & medical research is only one aspect of the Society's work. The Northern Area has begun the compilation of a bibliography to which project several members in the Southern Area are lending their time & effort. Several Chapters have devoted themselves to special projects, such as the legal and Research Chapters which sponsor discussion groups in which the most serious & thought-provoking aspects of the general problems are discussed.

"As time goes on the work of the Society will extend into many and greater areas. The extent & efficacy of this work is entirely dependent on the membership & the income which they contribute to this purpose.

"The aims & purposes of the Society are as worthy & noble as those of any social organization to take form in this country. The goal when achieved can only bring greater health and happiness to its people. We have always needed, we need now, and we shall undoubtedly need in the future organizations devoted to the application of sane, intelligent, and healthy solutions to the complex problems of being human.

b6
b7C

"There is an old saying that God helps those who help themselves. Let us work for our goal, then, with God's help we shall achieve it."

T-1 further advised that persons interested in the MATTACHINE SOCIETY were invited to form discussion groups or attend discussion groups, and to contact the MATTACHINE SOCIETY at Post Office Box 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles, 53, California.

T-2 reported in August, 1953 that a person expressing an interest in the MATTACHINE SOCIETY was advised by letter dated August 31, 1953 from the MATTACHINE SOCIETY, Los Angeles Legal Chapter #103, signed by [redacted] that meetings of the Legal Chapter were held every Wednesday evening at the American Legion Hall, 1312 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, California at 8:30 p.m.

T-2 further advised that he was furnished a statement of the Aims and Principles of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY, which expressly states that its a publication of the Southern Area Council, and is not an official publication of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY. The statement of Aims and Principles is as follows:

"AIMS and PRINCIPLES:

"EDUCATION

"1. Education of the general public so as to give them a better understanding concerning homosexuality and sex variation, so that all persons may be accepted as individuals for their own worth and not blindly condemned for their emotional make-up; to correct general misconceptions, bigotries, and prejudices resulting from lack of accurate information regarding sex variants.

"2. Education of the homosexuals themselves so that they may better understand not only the causes and conditions of homosexuality, but formulate an adjustment and pattern of behavior that is acceptable to society in general and compatible with recognized institutions of a moral and civilized society with respect for the sanctity of home, church and state.

"INTEGRATION

"1. Since homosexuals desire acceptance in society, it behooves them to assume community responsibility. They should, as individuals, actively affiliate with community endeavors, such as civic and welfare organizations, religious activities, and citizenship responsibilities, instead of attempting to withdraw into an invert society of their own. For only as they make positive contributions to the general welfare can they expect acceptance and full assimilation into the communities in which they live.

"2. The long-term aim is not only to support well-adjusted homosexuals with full integration into society, but to give special aid to maladjusted homosexuals for their own welfare as well as that of the community.

"SOCIAL ACTION

"1. To secure the active cooperation and support of existing institutions such as psychology departments of universities, state and city welfare groups, mental hygiene departments, and law-enforcement agencies in pursuing the programs of education and integration.

"2. To contact legislators regarding both existing discriminatory statutes and proposed revisions and additions to the criminal code in keepting with the findings of leading psychiatrists and scientific research organizations, so that laws may be promulgated with respect to a realistic attitude toward the behavior of human beings.

"3. To eliminate widespread discrimination in the fields of employment, in the professions and in society, as well as to attain personal social acceptance among the respectable members of any community.

"4. To dispel the idea that the sex variant is unique, 'queer' or unusual but is instead a human being with the same capacities of feeling, thinking and accomplishment as any other human being.

"GENERAL

"1. To accomplish these aims in a law-abiding mannar. Homosexuals are not seeking to overthrow or destroy any of society's existing institutions, laws or mores, but to be assimilated as constructive, valuable and responsible citizens. Standard and accepted democratic processes are to be relied upon as the technique for accomplishing this program.

"2. We oppose indecent public behavior, and particularly excoriate these who would contribute to the delinquency of minors and those who attempt to use force or violence upon any other persons whatsoever.

"3. Although the Mattachine Society is a non-sectarian organization and is not affiliated with any political organization, it is, however, unalterably opposed to Communists and Communist activity and will not tolerate the use of its name or organization by or for any Communist group or front.

"WOULD YOU LIKE TO START A DISCUSSION
GROUP OR CHAPTER?

"Its Simple!

"1. Notify your friends who would be interested in the Mattachine Society; select a meeting time and place; and then notify THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, P. O. BOX 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles 53, California, or phone VAndyke 1221 Los Angeles, California.

"2. The Area Council will send a committee of members of the society, or copies of orientation and information literature for distribution to explain the society, when it was organized, how it works, and what it hopes to achieve.

"3. After one or more of these meetings, your group may wish to organize into an autonomous chapter, and then become another working unit in the Society in this Area."

It is noted that the above statement invites people who are interested in the MATTACHINE SOCIETY to contact the Society at VAndyke 1221, Los Angeles.

T-3 advised on December 9, 1953 that the telephone VAndyke 1221 is subscribed to by the Business and Professional Telephone Exchange, 727 W. 7th Street, Room 947, Los Angeles California

b6
b7C

T-4 advised in December, 1953 that the telephone service for VAndyke 1221 had been arranged by one [redacted]

CAL [redacted] whose residence telephone is ALbany 1692, business telephone MAdison 69750. T-4 stated that the service was in the name of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY of Los Angeles County, and that there had been considerable traffic on the service particularly from people apparently wanting to share apartments with other people, or in connection with the arrangement of bail bonds. T-4 advised that the following people attempted to contact [redacted] from October through December 4, 1953:

WHO CALLED	ADDRESS OR PHONE NO	REASON FOR CALL	DATE
[redacted]	No. 31721	None stated	10/27/53
[redacted]	Out of town	Personel friend of [redacted]	10/29/53
[redacted]	Ho. 77356	Interested in an apartment	10/30/53
[redacted]	Ma. 93308	None stated	11/4/53
[redacted]	Du. 45869	Re work	11/9/53
[redacted]	Ho. 77356	None stated	11/9/53
[redacted]	Ca. 28136	" "	11/14/53
[redacted]	Ho 90305	Important	11/15/53
[redacted]			11/16/53
[redacted]	Du 45869	Re work and next meeting	11/16/53
[redacted]	Du 89096	Wants to share apartment	11/18/53
[redacted]	Du 89294	Not stated	11/18/53
[redacted]	Wh 6726	" "	11/19/53
[redacted]	Du 89096	" "	11/20/53
[redacted]	Ca 0833	Has furnished apartment for rent	11/22/53
[redacted]			11/23/53
[redacted]	Ho 90305	None stated	11/29/53
[redacted]			11/29/53
[redacted]	Du 89294	Not stated	12/1/53
[redacted]	Cl 77530	" "	12/1,2/53
[redacted]	Du 45869	" "	12/3/53
[redacted]	Ho 77356		12/3/53
[redacted]	Ca 0833	Apt. for rent Mt. Washington District	12/4/53

b6
b7C

On 11/25/53, [redacted] left a message that if [redacted] CAL [redacted] from Oakland or San Francisco called they are to be connected with his home phone ALbany 1692.

Of the foregoing it is noted that the Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects that an [redacted] [redacted] subscribes to telephone Hollywood 77356; that the Sparks Bail Bond Agency subscribes to the telephone Capitol 28136, address [redacted] and that [redacted] CAL [redacted] subscribes to telephone Capitol 9833.

T-4 advised on December 16, 1953 that a letter from the MATTACHINE SOCIETY reflected that one [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 29, California, was [redacted] of the Society, and that the Post Office Box for the "Area Council" in Oakland was Box 851, Oakland 4, Calif.

The November, 1953 issue of "ONE" on page 9 reflects that "The officers of the Mattachine Society have conferred upon ONE magazine an honorary membership for its fine contributions to the aims and purposes for which the Mattachine Society was formed."

On page 20 of the November, 1953 issue of "ONE" appears a letter from an unidentified individual in San Francisco to the effect that this person had attended two meetings of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY in San Francisco, and that he had been asked what he would like to do to help and it was suggested to him that he design a cover for "ONE", which he enclosed with the letter.

On page 22 of the November, 1953 issue of "ONE" appears the following editorial statement: "A confusion, evident in the letters we receive, makes it necessary again to make clear the relationship of ONE and the Mattachine Society. These are two entirely separate corporations which function independently. While they naturally share basic principles, their differences as a Society and a magazine are clear in both type of activity and manner of approach. ONE heartily commends the work of the Society and hopes the feeling is mutual, but insists upon being recognized as a separate entity."

The August, 1953 issue of "ONE" contains a paid

b6
b7C

advertisement from the MATTACHINE SOCIETY inviting those interested in forming and conducting new discussion groups or organizing chapters to write to the North California Area Council (from Fresno northward) Post Office Box 851, Oakland 4, California, San Francisco Chapter, Post Office Box 259, San Francisco 1, California; Southern California Area Council (San Luis Obispo to Mexican Border) Post Office Box 1925, Los Angeles 53, California.

T-5 advised in December, 1953 that on August 7, 1953, 31 persons appeared at the Blood Bank Center of the American Red Cross, 1130 South Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, for the purpose of contributing blood. Of this number 27 persons were accepted as donors, while four persons were rejected. All of the blood contributed by this group was credited to the account of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY by the Blood Bank. T-5 stated that the following persons were in the group that appeared at the Blood Bank on August 7, 1953:

[redacted]

CAL

[redacted]

b6
b7C

T-6 reported in August, 1942, that a complaint had been received that one [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles, California, was a member of a "dangerous 5th column." Upon investigation by T-6 it was determined there is no indication that [redacted] was a subversive person or a member of a subversive organization. T-6 reported that [redacted] was a homosexual whose Selective Service record reflected that he had been convicted in [redacted] [redacted]

PART II - "ONE INC."

The August, September, October and November issues of "ONE" published by "ONE, INC." reflect that the editorial board of "ONE" is [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] The contributing editors to "ONE" were listed as DONALD WEBSTER CORY, [redacted] The September, 1953 issue reflects that WILLIAM LAMBERT is Business Manager.

Officers

CAL

"ONE, INC." used Post Office Box No. 5716, Los Angeles 55, California, until November, 1953. The November, 1953 issue of "ONE" reflects that a publication office was established at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. Inspection of these premises reflects that "ONE" occupies Room 326 at this address, and that the California Market Sketch Press occupies Room 327. SAs HOMER E. SWARTZ and GEORGE E. WATT observed that [redacted] was employed at the California Market Sketch Press on October 17, 1952.

August, 1953 Issue

It is noted that articles in this issue have been attributed to [redacted] and [redacted] as well as persons using the initials [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

On page 20 in the letters to the editor section appears a letter expressing interest in the magazine "ONE" from a person identifying himself only as a "Sergeant, USAF (United States Air Force).

Also in the letters to the editor section at page 23 is printed a letter from a person expressing interest in the magazine "ONE" who states that he has just returned from spending 15 months in Germany in the Army.

Also on page 23 appears a letter congratulating "ONE" as one of the finest magazines to date to handle our "touchy" subject and for doing it so beautifully. "Being one of the Armed Forces and many more wanting information like myself, could it be possible for you to enlighten us with an article as you did in a previous issue for the civilian populace, on our rights." This letter was signed "A.T.H., San Diego."

The advertizer in this issue is [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 57, California DUnkirk 83630, who operates [redacted] which ad reads [redacted] [redacted]

The Los Angeles Herald Express on September 30, 1952 reported that [redacted] of Los Angeles and two others had filed articles of incorporation with the California Secretary of State to establish the "U. S. Crime Commission" for the purpose of "investigating crime in every form."

The Hollywood Citizen News on October 1, 1952 reported that the Secretary of State of California had rejected the above application.

September, 1953 Issue

It is noted that articles in this issue have been attributed to [redacted] DONALD WEBSTER CORY and [redacted] [redacted] as well as one person using the initials M.F.

The leading article in this issue is captioned "And a Red, Too," while on the cover appears the caption

"Are Homosexuals Reds?" This article refers to an article in the September issue of the magazine "Mr." entitled "Are Communists Homosexual?" A portion of the article on page 2 in "ONE" reads as follows: "For those interested in facts instead of hysterical outbursts, the communist party of the U.S.A. provides in its constitution that no individual who engages in sexual perversions is eligible for membership. This cannot be brushed aside with the argument that communists aren't to be trusted anyway and their constitution has no relation to their practices. Information in any good library shows that wholesale expulsions from the communist party have occurred because of homosexuality of members." The article concludes that homosexuals are too involved in their social oppression, their personal love affairs and the business of making a living to have any energy left to participate in revolutionary movements. The article states that McCarthyism "is a danger to homosexuals because HITLER, in making the world safe for fascism by pledging to destroy communism, found it expedient to destroy several million Jews, trade unionists, Catholics--and homosexuals."

(A)

On page 4 appears an article without a title which proposes the formation of a secret organization composed of a million anonymous homosexuals paying dues of $6.00 per year for the purpose of organizing voting power, raising funds to lobby for appropriate legislation, and to educate the public in general on the problem of homosexuality, and to use it in the defense of homosexuals under arrest. The article states that a million votes and $6,000,000 talks in the kind of language understood in politics by the Halls of Justice, and by public education.

b6
b7C

The advertisers in this issue are [redacted] [redacted] New Hampshire, [redacted] and [redacted] c/o [redacted] of Los Angeles, [redacted] [redacted], Los Angeles. [redacted] [redacted]

CAL

October, 1953 Issue

The cover on this issue reflects the following: "Your August issue was late because the postal authorities in

Washington and Los Angeles had it under a microscope. They studied it carefully from the 2nd until the 18th of September and finally decided that there was nothing obscene, lewd or lascivious in it. They allowed it to continue on its way. We have been found suitable for mailing.

"This official decision changes our status considerably. Incredible as it may seem to everyone else but us, we have been pronounced respectable. The Post Office found that ONE is obscene in no way, incites no one to anything but thought and doesn't want to overthrow the government. This decision will also indicate to the timorous deviate that we are a safer bet than once assumed. Many who were contented to be told what to read, will now reconsider the matter of their own dignity and human rights. Subscriptions will mount astronomically. We are prepared.

"But one point must be made very clear. ONE is not grateful. ONE thanks no one for this reluctant acceptance. It is true that this decision is historic. Never before has a governmental agency of this size admitted that homosexuals not only have legal rights but might have respectable motives as well. The admission is welcome, but its tardy and far from enough. As we sit around quietly like nice little ladies and gentlemen gradually educating the public and the courts at our leisure, thousands of homosexuals are being unjustly arrested, blackmailed, fined, jailed, intimidated, beaten, ruined and murdered. ONE's victory might seem big and historic as you read of it in the comfort of your home (locked in the bathroom, hidden under a stack of other magazines, sealed first class?) But the deviate hearing of our late August issue through jail bars will not be overly impressed.

b6
b7C

"There's still a bit to be done. Want to help?"

It is noted that articles in this issue have been attributed to [redacted] as well as the persons using the initials [redacted]

CAL

On the back of the front cover appears a statement setting out the aims and principles of the magazine "ONE" which are as follows:

"This magazine was founded for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of sexual deviation by both hetrosexuals and homosexuals. It means to accomplish this through the publishing and research, of comment and criticism, or fiction and poetry describing situations and reactions to them inimitably deviant of humor and satire necessary for an objective view of any subject. These pages are devoted to no one view, advocate no one philosophy save tolerance and reflect widely divergent opinions in each issue. The Editors have received letters and articles from all over the world, and have faithfully respected the anonymity of each writer in an effort to maintain ONE as the only means of expression for literally millions of deviants in America, and a literary companion to similar publications in other parts of the world. ONE is a non-profit corporation and connected in no way to any other organization. The Mattachine Society is neither a branch of ONE nor related to it in any way other than in broad principles which they both espouse. Further, ONE neither advocates nor condones any illegal acts but concerns itself, not with incitement but with reaction to sexual variation in the public and in the variant. It forwards no letters, effects no contacts between writers and will submit its list of subscribers to no government agency or any other for any purpose. As all of ONE's income is used to improve the magazine, only one member of the staff is at present paid."

A further statement of aims and principles set forth on page 2 is as follows:

"Its not surprising that the deviate is suspicious and afraid and absurdly cautious at times. Hunted people get that way. But on the other hand, when a publication is founded to fight the deviate's own special fight, to go on being suspicious, afraid and cautious is impractical, perhaps a bit neurotic.

"Its true that the reader in Paducah doesn't know the editors of ONE from Adam--he even sees some pretty obvious pen-names on the board and is sceptical because they don't register with the police as publishers of the magazine. He wouldn't get mixed up in it himself but those who do will simply have to toe his mark if they want his help. He doesn't want his name on the subscription list in spite of the fact that the editors declare they'll rot in jail before handing over one single name of a subscriber. What's more, the whole thing may be a gigantic, international blackmail scheme. Oh, its all very complicated and a person simply can't take a chance. After all, your whole reputation, career--your whole life is at stake!

"But look at it this way a moment: What is the editors are telling the truth? What if they are honestly fighting for the rights of the deviate without ulterior motive (other than getting paid someday for what they're doing free now)? What is their anger at social prejudice is genuine? What if they're actually willing to stand up and stick out their necks for all deviates because they believe someone has to sometime? What if they're risking their own reputations, careers and life for you? What if there isn't a single millionaire supporting the magazine and its really held together by sweat, private donations and one of history's grimmest determinations? What if your suspicions aren't even remotely just?

"ONE is doing well. It grows every day. Growing takes money. You risk nothing by slipping a ten in an envelope without return address, or a five, a one--heck, a three-cent stamp would help more than you realize! Send a contribution just on the chance the publishers aren't criminal fortune hunters. Send a contribution for the issues that have already been printed and read by thousands. Even if ONE vanishes today, it will have served a gigantic purpose in hitting prejudice and ignorance hard in print again and again--in being the first magazine in English to plead our own cause--to give you a chance to speak. ONE is yours. Keep it yours. Isn't it worth a buck to know you're not alone?"

On page 3 of this issue appears an article by ELIZABETH LALO entitled "Must I Answer That Cop?" which is as follows:

"Strange Bedfellows?

"Deviants who pride themselves in having no interest whatever in dull-old politics, are shocked to find themselves classed with communists and criminals as far as Senator

McCarthy and the present and previous administrations are concerned. This strange bedfellowship is brought about by the Fifth Amendment's rigid stipulations on self-incrimination which seem to put the homosexuals in the uncomfortable position of defending the rights of reds in order to defend their own. Actually those concerned are not only leftists but anyone who might be suspected of a criminal act. This, of course, means everyone. It means you particularly.

"Are the Ignorant Most Loyal?

"Contrary to today's idea of loyalty, it is not really subversive to know your civil rights and stand up for them. This should be sarcasm but isn't: we live at a time when it is actually suspect to be aware of the nature of our freedom as outlined by the Constitution. Naturally, only those wanting to take away those rights would nourish the preposterous idea that ignorance is desirable in the good citizen. The person who is aware that he need not answer any of the questions of an arresting officer--or an agent of the FBI, for that matter--is far from overthrowing the government. He is strengthing it."

On page 4 the article continues "The power to extract answers is a dangerous one in any period. Only a fine line divides its use and abuse. The right to question is only a hair's breadth away from the right to bully, threaten or use trick questions. This itself is directly related to physical coercion. The questioning officers frequently begin to think they have the right to extract the answer they want and continue until they get it."

On page 6 the article states: "Senator McCarthy has announced that he is setting up a test case with which he intends to force revision and limitation of the Fifth Amendment which is a 'subversive sanctuary' as it stands. The FBI and local police will undoubtedly give him all the encouragement and aid he needs. But the citizen would do well to remember a few basic points before surrendering this vital right without protest."

The article concludes: "Finally, it is interesting to note that when challenged about his curiously huge and oddly dispensed income, Senator MC Carthy took advantage of none other than the privilege of silence and the refusal to answer questions. This is a tribute to the Fifth Amendment almost as great as his attack upon it."

In the letters to the editor section appears a letter from a person expressing approval of the magazine "ONE", and of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY, who identifies himself only as a Civil Service employee from Santa Monica, California.

On page 20 in an article captioned "ONE Hears" appears the following: "Its going the rounds in Los Angeles that the vice squad is now asking, as part of the grilling given prisoners, whether the accused is a member of the Mattachine Society. The intention is obviously an attempt to prove that the Society and the magazine (which they assume are run by the same people) incite to illegal acts. The reasoning isn't too clear however. Membership in the Society doesn't make a criminal though a criminal MAY be a member...It is a matter of curiosity, too, how many answered affirmatively and how many were aware enough of their rights not to answer any questions at all. It is not required, you know. Attorneys say that more cases are lost between the time of arrest and the first interview with counsel than in any other phase. Without being impudent or antagonistic, the practical person will say, 'May I answer that through my lawyer? He'd prefer I speak through him.' And stick to it. Its your right. Another interesting rumor runs to the effect that the Los Angeles police or the FBI (this story is confused as usual) have questioned a supplier of the magazine on its personnel, purposes, contents and anything else they might know. Naturally this grilling scared the supplier sick and as a direct result, the magazine is now dealing with another firm. This might be called intimidation--or foolishness. The contents of ONE are no mystery nor are the identities of the editors. They need only be contacted to cooperate with any just complaint. An inquiry is now in the mail asking the chief of police the purpose of this subversive police activity--if it really happened. The supplier swears it did."

The issue contains a new section entitled "Need Help With Your Research?" which prints inquiries from various

b6
b7C

people interested in various alleged research projects. On page 22 there is an inquiry from a person in Seattle requesting where he can find data on crime incidence among homosexuals in the U. S. On page 23 it is stated that an Army Doctor is inquiring for help in gathering instances of homosexual acts under stress of fear, such as battle or natural crises involving intolerable suspense.

The advertiser in this issue is [redacted] c/o [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 29, Calif., [redacted] [redacted]

This issues publishes a notice that translators are needed as its receiving letters in French, German and Italian.

November, 1953 Issue

It is noted that articles in this issue have been attributed to [redacted] [redacted] as well as a person using the initials W.L.

The back of the front cover contains a statement concerning the program of the magazine "ONE". It states in January, 1953 1,000 copies of ONE were printed; that now after almost a year of circulation it goes to all parts of the country, Europe, Asia and Africa; that the magazine is rapidly outgrowing its little magazine stage, and that full time jobs will soon be available. An offer is made to those who wish to assist the magazine to contribute by subscribing to an annual membership--cost $10.00 plus a copy of a book to be published by ONE, and a year's subscription to ONE; a contributing membership--cost $25.00, plus a year's subscription to a similar European magazine, plus a book to be published by ONE, and a year's subscription to ONE; associate membership--cost $50.00, plus an annual subscription to ONE, plus a year's subscription to a European magazine, plus a copy of a book to be published by ONE, plus one volume of Volume 1, 1953 of ONE, indexed and attractively bound; life membership--cost $100.00, to receive ONE magazine during the remainder of subscriber's life.

b6
b7C

The front cover of this issue bears the caption "Are "Normals" Abnormally Interested in Sex?" An article on page 2, "The Terrible Monomania", deals with the extrordinary curiosity expressed by the general public when two persons of the same sex reside in the same house or apartment and speculation on the part of the general public as to what occurs behind the closed door.

On page 11 under the caption "News" appears the following: "Dishonor Before Death, Son! Not long ago the Department of Justice allowed one of its officials to state that it was 'unbelievable what some young men do to avoid the draft.' He said that alarmingly large numbers of young potential fighters even go so far as to let themselves be classified as 'morally unfit' for military service. Some brazenly claim that they are sex deviates and, if that's not sufficient, get themselves involved with the police to prove it. This idea of moral unfitness seems whimsical in view of the fact that the Army recently inaugurated a 'buddy' system so similar to the ancient Greek pattern that some of us conservative old soldiers have no choice but to shudder."

On page 19 in the letters to the editor section appears a letter from a person expressing approval of the the magazine "ONE", and enclosing $5.00 for a year's subscription with the request that it be sent in a plain envelope as the Army would not appreciate such literature in the hands of its personnel. The letter is signed "PFC."

On page 23 is printed an announcement that a publication office has been opened by "ONE" at 233 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California.

The advertiser in this issue is [redacted]

T-2 advised in September, 1953 that a person subscribing to "ONE" was sent a letter by "ONE" over the signature of WILLIAM LAMBERT, Business Manager, which stated that "ONE" was now on the news-stands in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York City, and that it has readers in Alaska, Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Wales, France, Africa and Germany. The letter urgently requested assistance from the magazine's readers in performing vital functions for the magazine in the stockroom, secretary to the Business Manager, art work, production management, etc.

ENCLOSURES - Bureau: Following copies of publication "ONE"
Issue August, 1953
" September, 1953
" October, 1953
" November, 1953

CLOSED

L. A. 100-45888

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the San Francisco Office for information.

b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

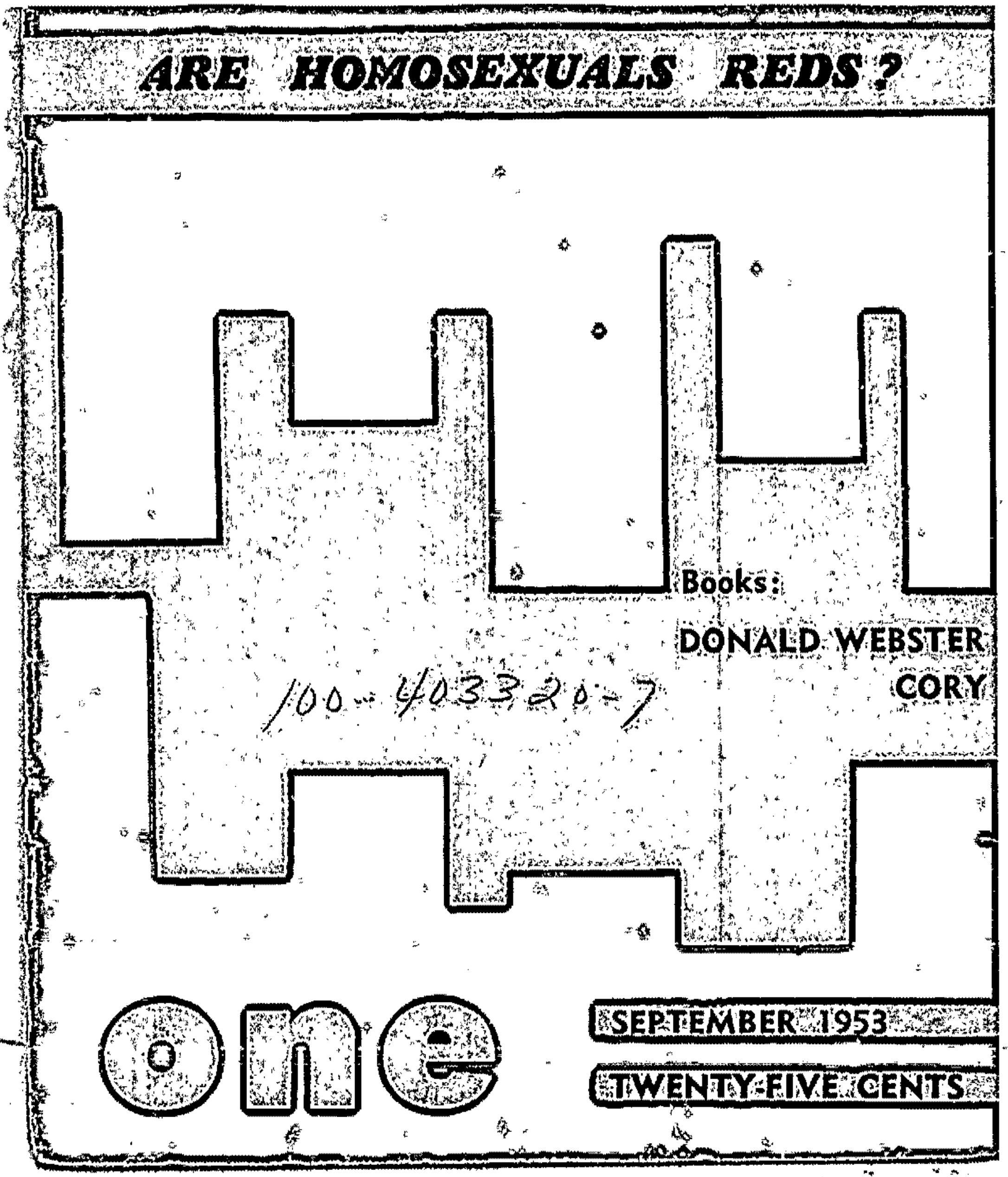
T-1	[redacted] [redacted] who furnished to the Norfolk Division, FBI, on 8/19/53, material on the MATTACHINE SOCIETY addressed to [redacted] and postmarked 8/2/53. Located in 100-45888-1a8.
T-2	Letter from MATTACHINE SOCIETY to SA H. R. OVERTON under the name of [redacted] [redacted] dated 8/31/53; also letter from ONE, Inc. Located in 100-45888-1a.
T-3	[redacted] to SA IRVING C. SHEPPERD, 12/9/53.
T-4	[redacted]
T-5	[redacted] to SA H. R. OVERTON, 12/9/53. Located in 100-45888-1a.
T-6	[redacted] [redacted] dated 8/14/42. Located in 100-2239.

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM C. LYNCH dated 10/6/53 at New Haven.

Report of SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON, dated 9/9/53 at Los Angeles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/84 BY SP-Yelw/jomh

100-403320-7



ARE HOMOSEXUALS REDS?

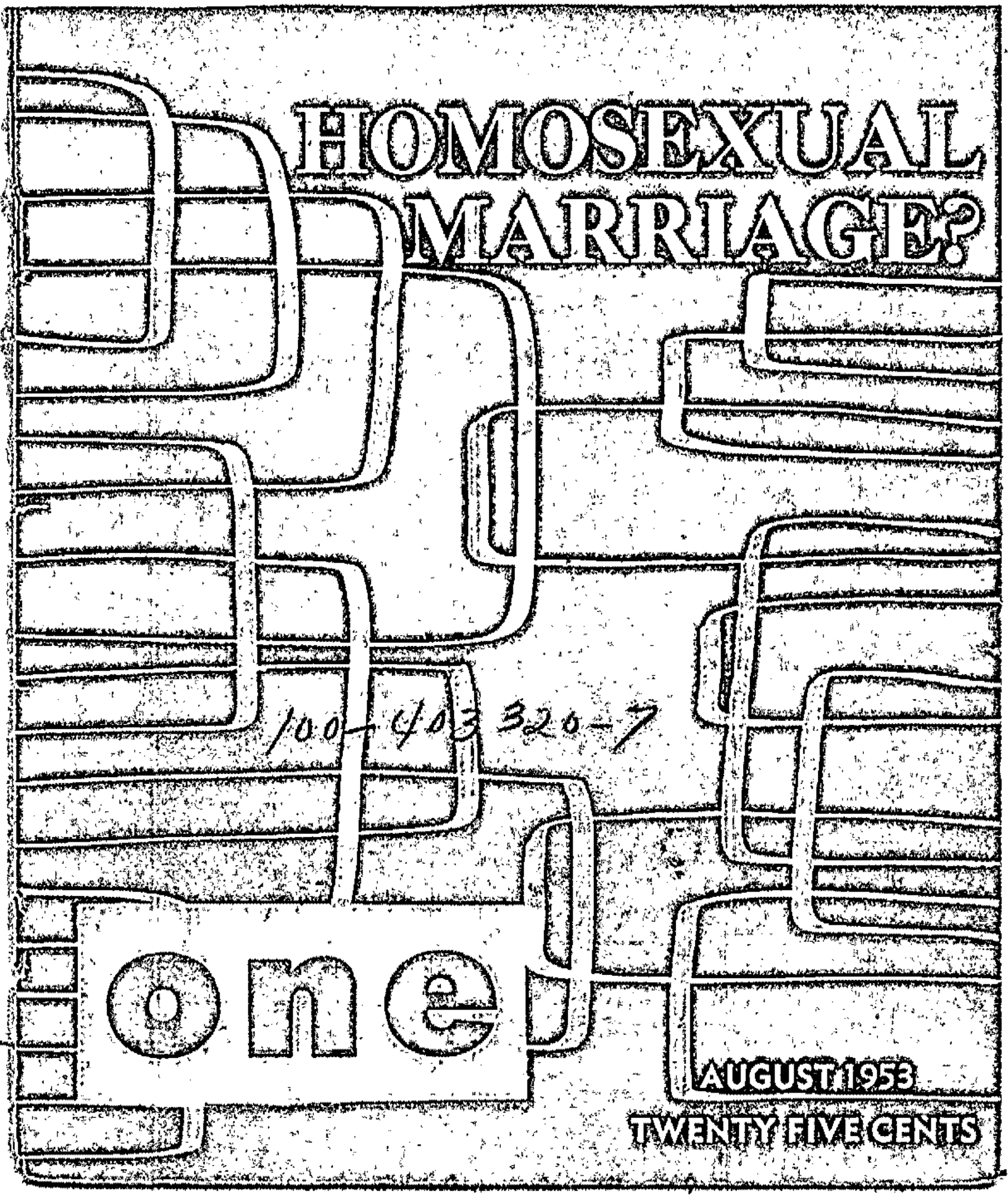
Books:
DONALD WEBSTER
CORY

100-403320-7

one

SEPTEMBER 1953

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



HOMOSEXUAL MARRIAGE?

100-403320-7

one

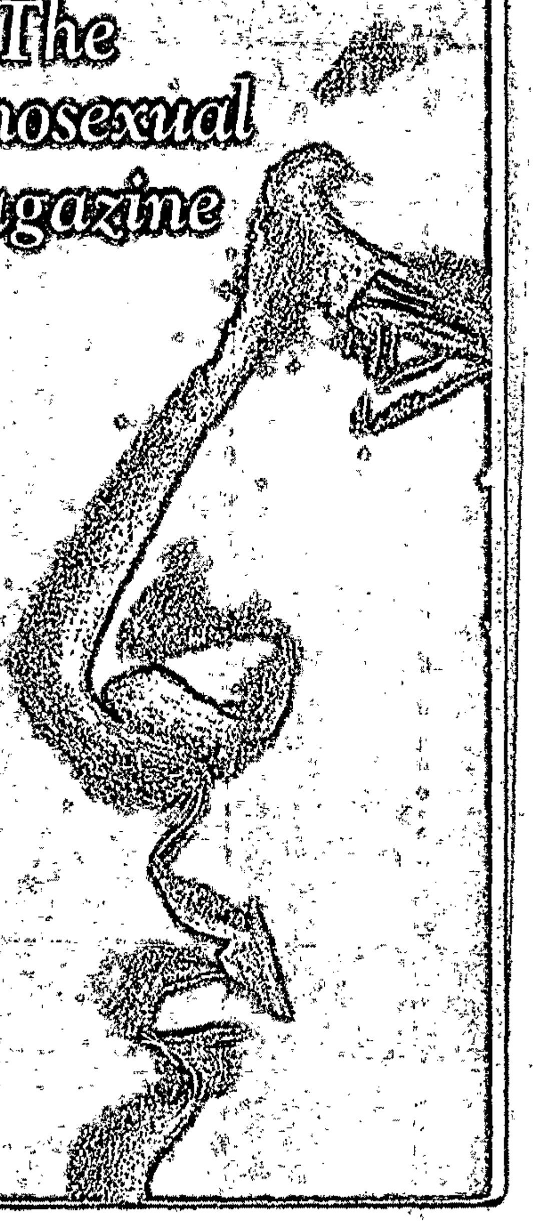
AUGUST 1953

TWENTY FIVE CENTS

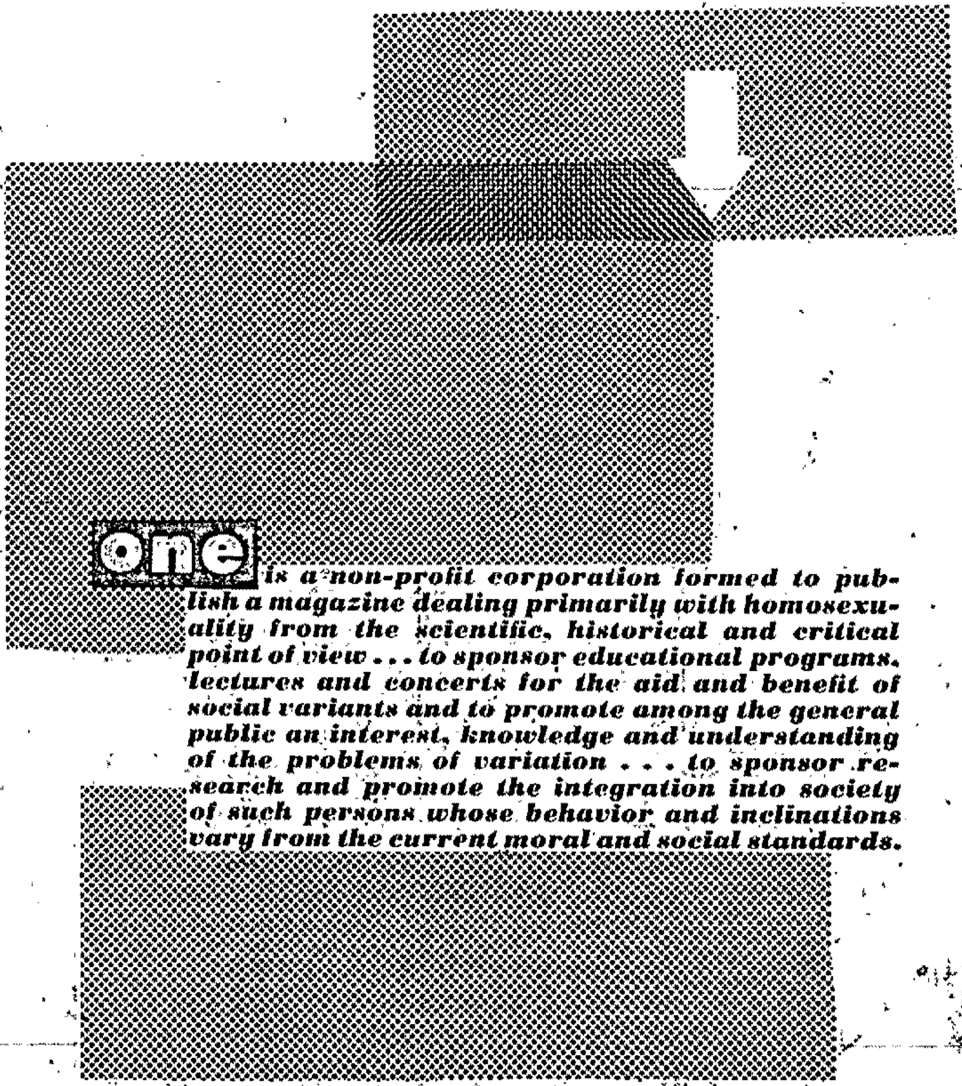
one

The Homosexual Magazine

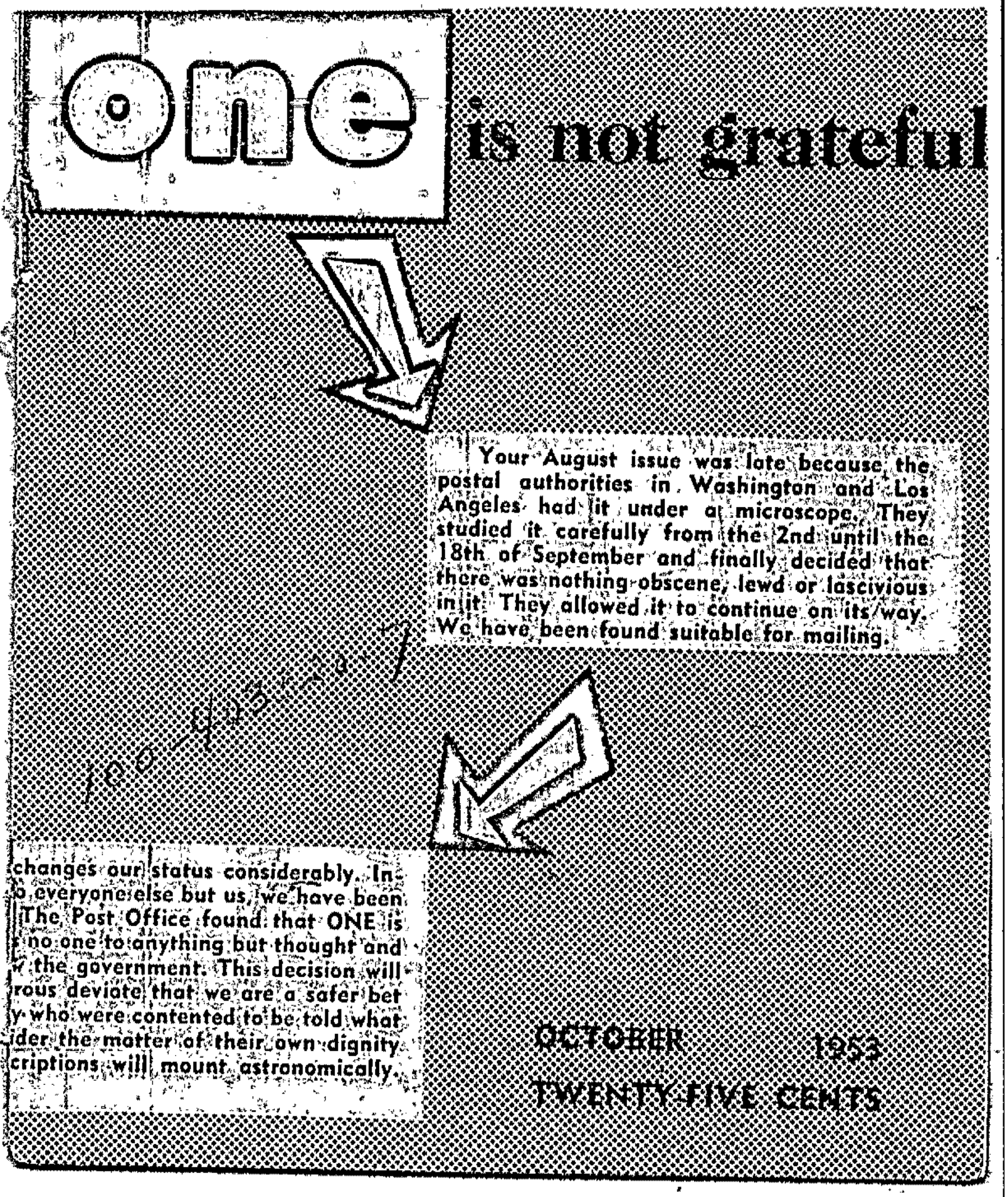
..are "normals" abnormally interested in sex?



NOVEMBER 1953
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



one *is a non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from the current moral and social standards.*



ONE is not grateful

Your August issue was late because the postal authorities in Washington and Los Angeles had it under a microscope. They studied it carefully from the 2nd until the 18th of September and finally decided that there was nothing obscene, lewd or lascivious in it. They allowed it to continue on its way. We have been found suitable for mailing.

100-403320-7

changes our status considerably. In-
o everyone else but us, we have been
The Post Office found that ONE is
s no one to anything but thought and
v the government. This decision will
rous deviate that we are a safer bet
y who were contented to be told what
ider the matter of their own dignity
criptions will mount astronomically.

OCTOBER 1953
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

But one point must be made very clear. ONE is not grateful. ONE thanks no one for this reluctant acceptance. It it true that this decision is historic. Never before has a governmental agency of this size admitted that homosexuals not only have legal rights but might have respectable motives as well. The admission is welcome, but it's tardy and far from enough. As we sit around quietly like nice little ladies and gentlemen gradually educating the public and the courts at our leisure, thousands of homosexuals are being unjustly arrested, blackmailed, fined, jailed, intimidated, beaten, ruined and murdered. ONE's victory might seem big and historic as you read of it in the comfort of your home (locked in the bathroom? hidden under a stack of other magazines? sealed first class?). But the deviate hearing of our late August issue through jail bars will not be overly impressed.

There's still a bit to be done. Want to help?

This official decision
credible as it may seem
pronounced respectable
obscene in no way, incit
doesn't want to overthr
also indicate to the tim
than once assumed. Ma
to read, will now recon
and human rights. Sub
We are prepared.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 23 ~ Duplicate

1144618-000 --- 100-HQ-403320 --- Section 2 (934289).PDF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY;
ONE, INC.;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 100-403320)

DATE: March 18, 1954

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

7-1
8-1

ero

The captioned organization is a homosexual group in Los Angeles with membership in other west coast cities. They publish the magazine "One" dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific and historical point of view and to promote education and research in the general field of homosexuality. The Bureau opened an investigation in July, 1953, in view of the possibility that this group was Communist controlled or infiltrated. A closing report was submitted by Los Angeles on 12/31/53 when it was found there was no internal security interest. It has been indicated that some military personnel are interested in this organization. Copies of all pertinent reports have been furnished to G-2, ONI, and OSI.

Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Creyts, Chief, General Investigative Division, OSI, contacted Philcox of Liaison and suggested the possibility of the Bureau placing a mail cover on the headquarters of this organization in order to develop further information regarding the identity of military personnel who are interested in the group. The OSI interest is based only on the assumption that any military personnel connected with the group would be homosexuals and subject to discharge from the Air Force. Inasmuch as it has been determined by the Bureau that there is no security interest in this group and the Bureau case has been closed, Colonel Creyts was advised that the Bureau does not desire to place a mail cover in order to determine the identity of military personnel connected with the group, but that the Bureau has no objection to any investigation conducted by OSI for that purpose.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

cc - Mr. Miniter, Room 1704

NWP;hke

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/84 BY [illegible]

100-403320-8

52 APR 5 1954

RECORDED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-12199-1916

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 28, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

b6
b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted] Administrative Assistant to Senator Wiley, advised me that he was in New York yesterday and he saw in the newsstand a new magazine called "One," that this magazine is published for and by homosexuals and that he was dumbfounded when he saw such a magazine out for public sale. He noticed it had been sent through the mails and he was going to write Postmaster General Summerfield about the use of the mails for dissemination of such a publication. He was quite shocked by it.

I recall in a recent issue of Confidential Magazine that this publication was written up.

CD Johnson

7- Holloman Rm 76

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

LBN:MP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY SP4

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-12189-

RECORDED - 26 100-403320-9

3 '54

54 MAY 10 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 5/4/54 AIRTEL

DIRECTOR (100-403320) AM

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., AKA THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, IS - C. RE LA AIRTEL TO BUREAU 4/29/54. NO SF INFORMANT HAS KNOWN PLANS TO ATTEND SUBJECT ORGANIZATION'S CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN SF 5/15 AND 16. RUC.

WHELAN

JD:EKK
100-37394

CC LOS ANGELES (100-45888) (AM)

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

RECORDED - 25 100-403320 - 10
EX. - 104
27 MAY 6 1954

BAUMGARDNER

53 MAY 13 1954

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

SAC, Los Angeles (100-45888) May 7, 1954

EX. - 104

Director, FBI (100-403320) - 11
RECORDED - 25

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC.,
also known as The Mattachine Society
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Los Angeles airtel dated April 29, 1954, advising that the captioned organization will hold a convention in San Francisco, California, May 15 and 16, 1954, and requested the Bureau authorize payment of expenses to a potential confidential informant of the Los Angeles Office to attend this convention in the event the San Francisco Office does not have adequate informant coverage.

The report of SA H. Rawlins Overton dated December 31, 1953, at Los Angeles closed this case in view of the lack of Communist infiltration or control of the group.

In view of the circumstances the Bureau does not feel that payment of expenses for a potential confidential informant of the Los Angeles Office to attend this convention is warranted.

2cc - San Francisco (100-37394)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

COMM - FBI
MAY - 7 1954
MAILED 19

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tamm
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

MJM:glg

50 MAY 13 1954

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy 9:05 PM

b6
b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES 4/29/54

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, INC., AKA. THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, IS DASH C. [redacted] PCI, ADVISES THAT SUBJECT ORGANIZATION WILL HOLD CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO MAY FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN, FIFTYFOUR. [redacted] WILL NOT ATTEND BECAUSE OF EXPENSES INVOLVED. SAN FRANCISCO REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER ANY INFORMANT COVERAGE WILL BE HAD AT THIS CONVENTION. IN THE EVENT SAN FRANCISCO HAS NO INFORMANT COVERAGE, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER PAYING EXPENSES OF [redacted] TO ATTEND CONVENTION IN A SUM NOT EXCEEDING FIFTY DOLLARS.

Mr. Belmont

MALONE

HRO:ndr
100-45888

cc: SAN FRANCISCO (100-37394)

da

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 25 100-403320-11

L to Los Angeles
5-7-54
MJM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

EX-104

MAY 1 1954

INV. SEC.

Approved: ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ______

-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

________________, 1954

TO:

- Director
- ✓ Mr. Tolson, 5744
- Mr. Boardman, 5736
- Mr. Belmont, 1742
- Mr. Glavin, 5517
- Mr. Harbo, 5256
- Mr. Rosen, 5706
- Mr. Tamm, 7625
- Mr. Tracy, 4130 IB
- Mr. Sizoo, 1742
- Mr. Nichols, 5640
- Mr. McGuire, 5642
- Mr. Wick, 5634
- Mr. DeLoach, 5636
- Mr. Morgan, 5625
- Mr. Jones, 4236
- Mr. Leonard, 6222IB
- Mr. Waikart, 7204
- Mr. Eames
- Mr. Wherry, 5537
- Mr. Mohr, 5744
- Miss Candy, 5633
- Mr. Holloman, 5633
- Records Section
- Pers. Records, 6631
- Reading Room, 5531
- Mail Room, 5533
- Teletype, 5644
- Code Room, 4642
- Mechanical, B-114
- Supply Room, B-118
- Tour Room, 5625
- Miss Lurz
- Miss Pownell
- Miss McNally
- Miss Mathers
- Miss Wardzella
- Miss Cosart

See Me

For your info

Note & return

For appropriate action

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Candy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1954 (RSI)

Respectfully referred to

Lou:

Attached is magazine to which I referred in my phone conversation with you today.

Also attached is a letter which Senator Wiley is sending to the Postmaster General, protesting against this sort of trash moving through the mail.

Please don't bother to acknowledge.

Kindest wishes.

ONE [redacted]

Encl: Magazine
Letter

b6
b7C

2 ENCL
19

U.S.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45102-2

100-403320-12

13 MAY 28

RECORDED-19

6-CD

ALL INFORM[illegible]ED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4elw/ff

79 JUN 8 - 1954

20 April 1954

Honorable Arthur Summerfield
Postmaster General
Post Office Department
Washington, D. C.

Re: The Magazine "One"

Dear Mr. Summerfield:

Perhaps there has already been called to your attention, a periodical known as ONE.

I have before me the March, 1954, issue, listed as "Volume Two, Number Three."

The sub-title of ONE is "The Homosexual Magazine."

Reference is made in the initial page to mailing of it by "regular mail" and by "first class."

The purpose of my letter is to convey the most vigorous protest against the use of the United States mails to transmit a so-called "magazine" devoted to the advancement of sexual perversion.

I believe that you will agree with me that for anyone to use government facilities in any way for transmittal of this type of vile material:

a. runs utterly contrary to every moral principle.
b. runs utterly contrary to our intentions to safeguard our nation's youngsters.
c. likewise, is the very opposite of the entire purpose of our government security program (And to the extent that this periodical increases perversion among the general population, it may aggravate the problem -- to the extent that it may continue to exist among 2½ million government workers.

APR 30 9 23 AM '54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 EL BY [illegible]

–12

I would very much appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

I recognize, of course, that the Post Office Department can only do what present law may permit it to do; but it seems to me that if you find present statutory authority is in any way insufficient to cope with this sort of problem, then the time is overdue to perfect the statute.

It seems folly merely to have on the books a law against the transmittal of "obscene literature" and yet to permit moving through the mail of literature whose net effect is just as degrading, if not infinitely more so, than lewd photos or lewd text, as such.

I am sure that with your keen sense of moral principle that you will give this matter your prompt attention.

I may say incidentally that as a former member of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, I am, of course, still particularly interested in law enforcement problems.

Moreover, as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I note that the next to the last page of the March 1954 issue of "ONE" refers to several periodicals published in foreign countries, apparently along much the same lines. I wonder if U. S. mails are open to such objectionable foreign periodicals and if so, why?

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Wiley

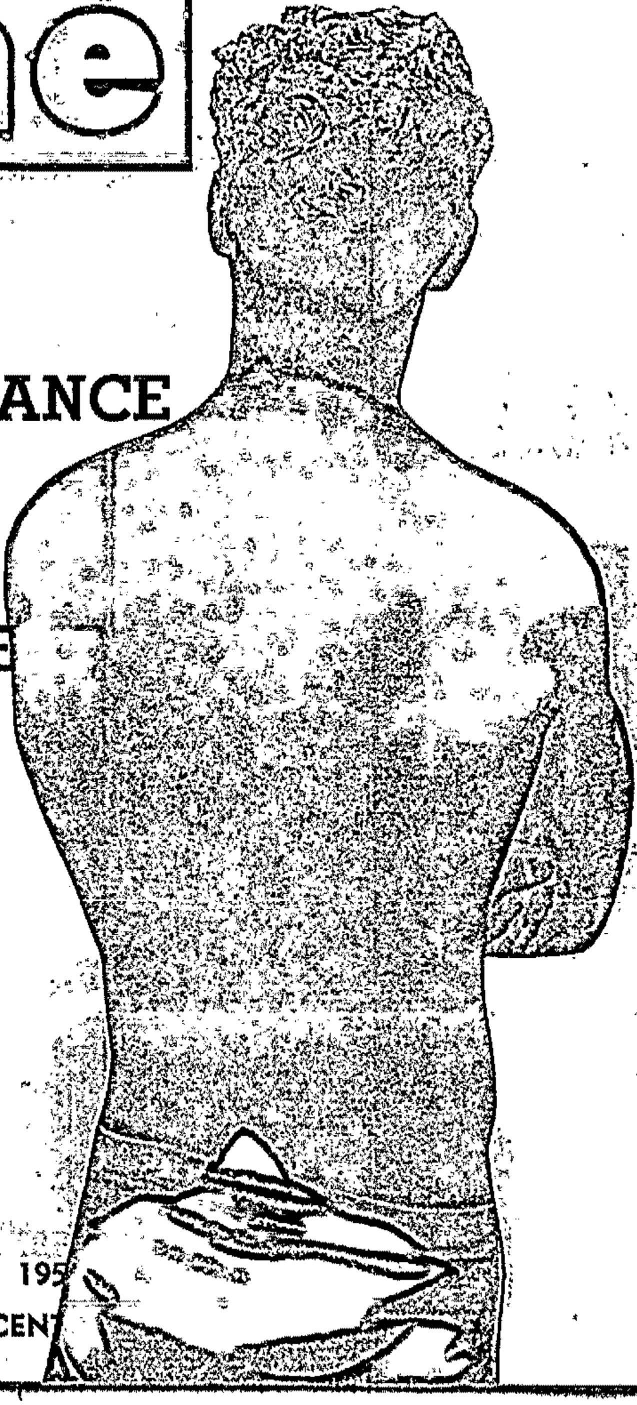
AW:cmb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [illegible]

100 403320-12

The Homosexual Magazine

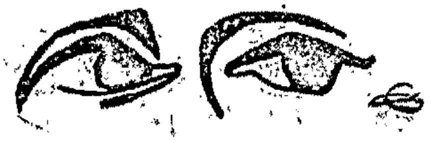
one



THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING DIFFERE

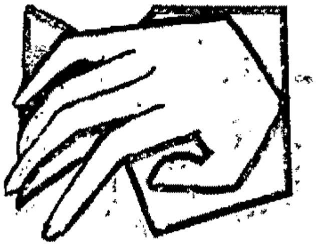
MARCH 195

TWENTY-FIVE CEN



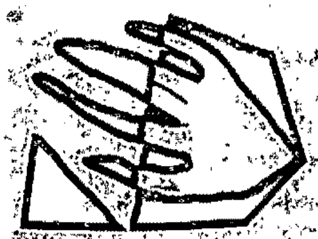
THE MATTACHINE AND MAGAZINE EYE TO EYE

In a legal move that can be actually historic, the Mattachine Society has taken on a case in California which challenges the notorious "vaglewd" laws. Most people are unaware that such laws which legislate against "lewdness" are completely unconstitutional because they make it possible to punish a person for a state of being rather than an act. This fact is vitally important to every citizen regardless of sexual preference.



The attorney for the Mattachine directly challenges this legislation with the unanswerable claim that these laws do not state a public offense and are in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. "It is a denial of due process because of the vagueness of the statute and it also violates the equal protection clause because of discriminatory enforcement. It further violates due process in that it punishes a state of being rather than an act which is contrary to all concepts of law and justice."

He went on to point out how the winning of this case will have a national effect: "This extremely unjust law—which has counterparts in every State in the Union—is so loosely drawn that it can quite conceivably encompass every type of activity which might disturb a bigoted policeman. If we can prevail in this case and have the statute declared unconstitutional, similar statutes throughout the country would be open to attack and could also be declared invalid."

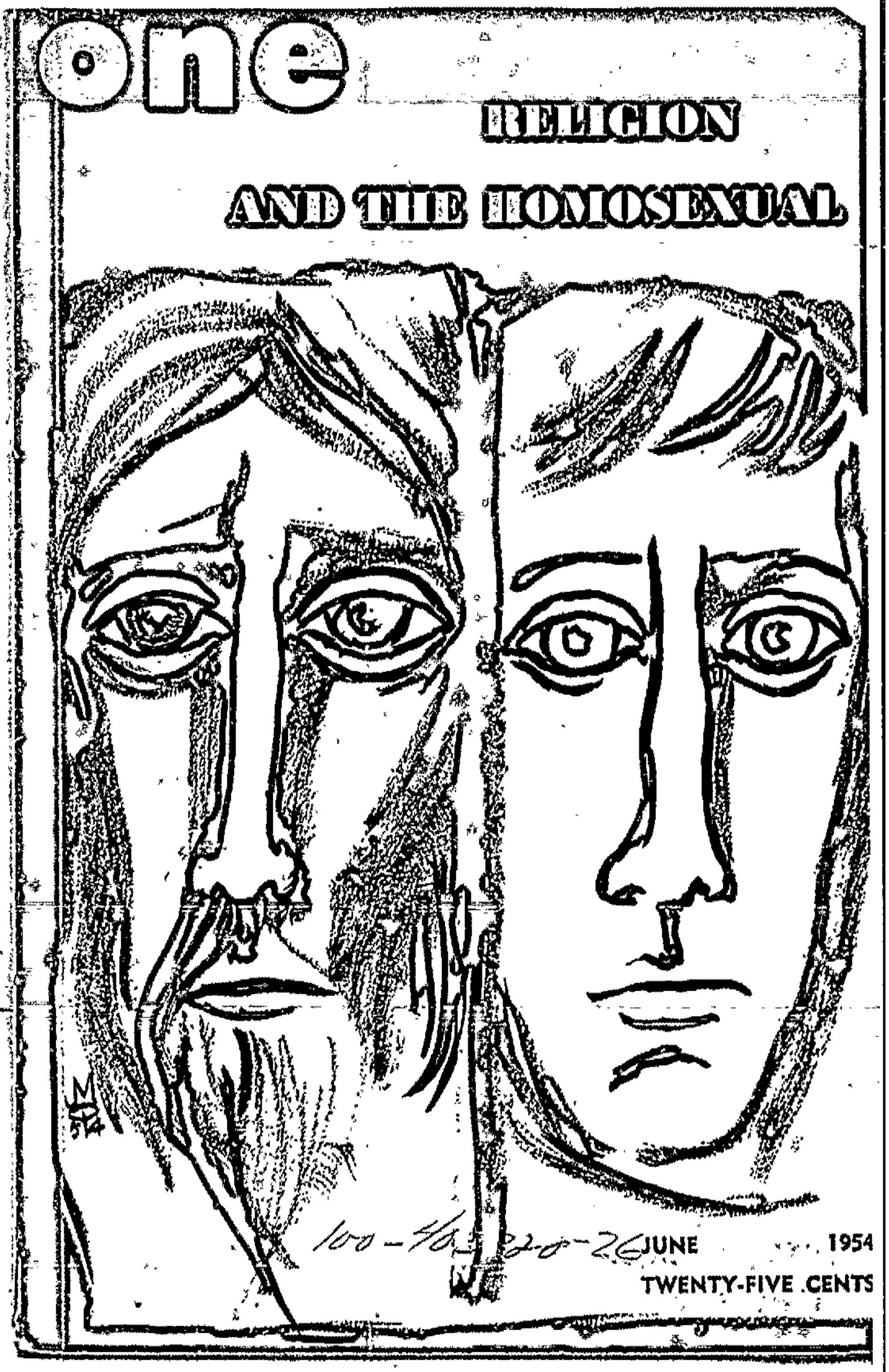


The Mattachine fully intends to take this case to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. Details of the boldly ambitious undertaking will be in the April issue of ONE. In the meantime, the collection of funds has begun with real success in Los Angeles. Deviants, near-deviants and those who have never thought of deviating but see the viciousness of this law, have come through to help in immense numbers. They know that this case will be just as big as homosexuals want to make it. To raise it from only local significance, will take money. To fight on up to the Supreme Court, will take lots of money.

However, many deviants look at it this way: "Perhaps five dollars now will save me five hundred if and when I'm arrested. It's worth the gamble." A dollar from every fifth homosexual in the U. S. would be enough to fight a hundred cases.

Send your share NOW to: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, POST OFFICE BOX 1925, MAIN POST OFFICE, LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA.

ONE is with the Mattachine unreservedly on this specific issue.



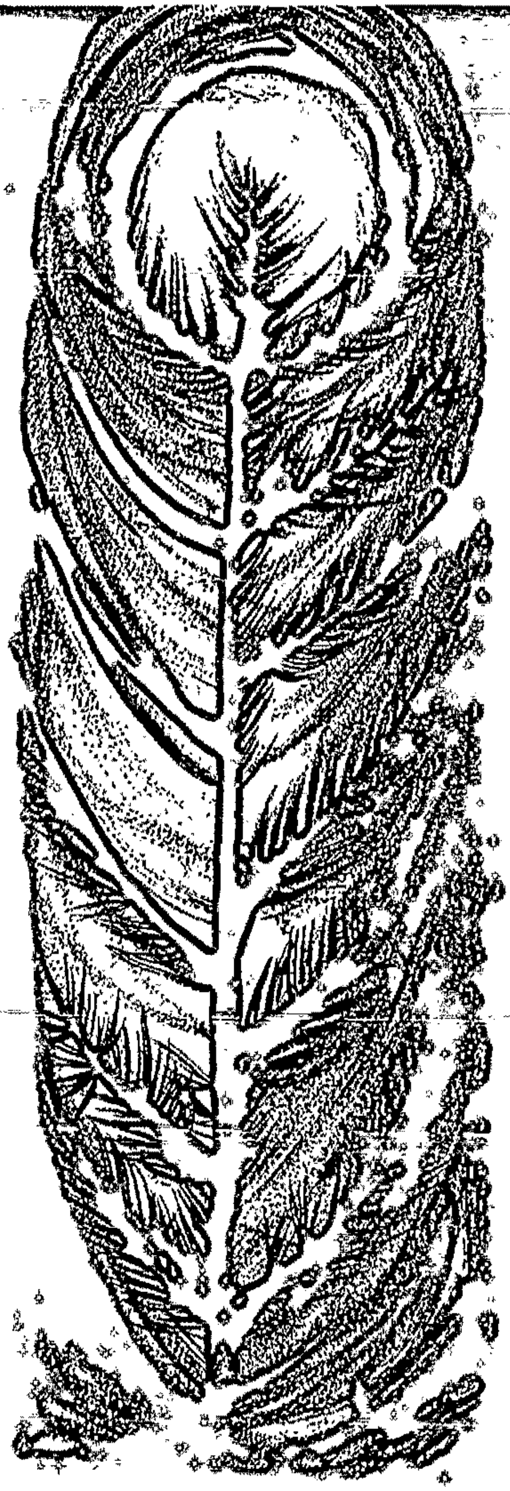
one

RELIGION AND THE HOMOSEXUAL

100-403320-26

JUNE 1954

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



...for the Lord
seeth not as
man seeth -
for man
looketh on the
outward
appearance
but the Lord
looketh on the
heart.
I Samuel 16:7

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 17, 1956

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

30

G. I. R. -1

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson ✓
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to memorandum under the same caption, from Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols of February 10, 1956, advising that an article in the November, 1955, issue of the above periodical alleged that there were homosexuals in "key positions" of the FBI. Among other things, it was recommended that Liaison obtain any pertinent information regarding "One" that might be in possession of the Chief Postal Inspector.

On February 16, 1956, Chief, Post Office Inspector, D. H. Stevens advised Liaison that the October, 1954, issue of "One" was reviewed by the Post Office Solicitor, as the result of which a letter was directed to One, Inc., the publisher, ordering them to show cause why the publication should not be declared nonmailable. One, Inc, filed an injunction and the matter is presently pending in Federal Court, Los Angeles. Stevens stated that since October, 1954, selected issues of "One" have been reviewed for the purpose of determining whether One, Inc., application for second class mailing privileges should be granted. Second class mailing, which would permit a cheaper postal rate for One, Inc., has not been granted by the Post Office to date. The Post Office file on "One" was made available by Stevens and contains no information in addition to that appearing in referenced memorandum.

Stevens advised that he would have a copy of the November, 1955, issue of "One" obtained and reviewed for any action which the Post Office might be able to take against this publication.

ACTION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-13

JJD:jlf(8)
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. R. A. Anderson
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Daunt

F-467

INDEXED - 15

RECORDED - 15

FEB 21 1956

FEB 29 1956 EX. - 108

PERS. FILES

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrow
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~XXXXXX~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES 2/1/56

DIRECTOR, FBI

4233

[redacted] "ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, [redacted] LOS ANGELES (RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS).

ReBuairtel to L.A. 1/27/56.

Efforts to locate [redacted] have met with negative results. This matter is receiving continuous attention, and the Bureau will be immediately advised when [redacted] is contacted and interviewed in accordance with instructions in refBuairtel.

MALONE

recorded
CRS
418
③ - Bureau (Air Mail)
1 - Los Angeles (100-45888)

ITW:DRU
(4)

b6
b7C

100-403320-
NOT RECORDED
159 FEB 9 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-421996-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

CRIME REC.

228 Approved: Special Agent in Charge
64 FEB 13 1956

Sent ________M Per______

SAC, Los Angeles (100-45888) February 15, 1956

Director, FBI (100-403320)

RECORDED-45 100-403320-14

INDEXED-45

EX. - 108

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INCORPORATED
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

b6
b7C

Reurair-tel dated February 2, 1956.

The Bureau does not feel that [redacted] should be contacted at present, but that contact with him should be held in abeyance pending an investigation of him. Accordingly, you are instructed to initiate an investigation concerning [redacted] including contacts with confidential sources, informants, the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. If you deem it advisable, you may conduct neighborhood investigations and contact former employers. For your information, the Identification Division records reflect that one [redacted] with various addresses in Los Angeles, has been fingerprinted by the Los Angeles Police Department as a secondhand dealer, in connection with a traffic violation and in connection with employment by the [redacted] at [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

You are also instructed to conduct a background investigation concerning William Lambert. No derogatory information could be identified with him in Bufiles. Develop any further information concerning "One" Magazine and One, Inc. Determine how they are financed and whether or not One, Inc., is properly registered to do business in California. Develop any other pertinent information.

COMM - FBI
FEB 15 1956
MAILED 20

Attempt to identify [redacted] If you are successful in identifying him, determine his residence and employment.

Contact postal authorities regarding the mailability of "One" and obtain any other available information.

Check your files, confidential sources, informants, the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office concerning the following officials of "One": (These officials were listed in the November, 1955, issue of "One")

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

cc - Mr. Rosen
ATTENTION: Mr. R. A. Anderson, Room 5718

Followup for 3-5-56 3-2-56

cc - Liaison Section

TED:jac
(9)

66 FEB 28 1956

See Jones to Nichols Memo dated February 10, 1956, captioned "One," The Homosexual Magazine, Published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/86 BY

Memo to SAC, Los Angeles February 15, 1[illegible] b6 b7C

NAME TITLE

[redacted] [redacted]

See your file 100-30020 concerning [redacted] with aliases, [redacted] This individual may be identical with the [redacted] who is listed as an Associate Editor of "One."

Bufiles reflect that Donald Webster Cory owns the Cory Book Service at 237 East 56th Street in New York City, New York. He reportedly specializes in books by or about homosexuals. He wrote the book, "The Homosexual in America," under the name of D. W. Cory. He is also known as Daniel Wesley Cory and Edward Sagarin.

No derogatory information could be located in Bufiles identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted]

You should, of course, afford this matter your personal attention, coordinate all the investigations and submit desired information to the Bureau, Attention Crime Records Section, no later than March 5, 1956.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: January 26, 1956

SUBJECT: ONE
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b6
b7C

The Bureau has received anonymously a copy of the November, 1955, issue of this magazine. On page 4 and 5 in [redacted] it is indicated that "The Tories," one of the three main groups of homosexual society, work for Time Magazine or the New Yorker; they are in the diplomatic service, they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI.

The Mattachine Society, publishers of this magazine, is a homosexual group in Los Angeles with membership in other west coast cities. The Bureau opened an investigation in July, 1953, in view of the possibility that this group was communist controlled or infiltrated. A closing report was submitted by Los Angeles on December 31, 1953, when it was found there was no internal security interest. (100-403320)

In view of the nature of this publication, it is believed "One" should not be dignified by a reply to the completely baseless and unfounded writings as noted above.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no reply be made to this magazine.

1 ENCLOSURE copy of magazine 450 Ex. - 108

ENCLO. ATTACHED

I think we should take this crowd on and make them "put up or shut up" H

concur.

All Let SAC LA 2/15/56
Jones-Nichols memo 2/10/56

100-403320

RECORDED-45

6 FEB ~~3~~ 1956

23

EX. - 108

ELJ:jac
(2)

"ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4ehw/rf

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1956

TELETYPE

Cavanaugh

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mason
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

FBI, LOS ANGELES 2-2-56 6-48 PM JBA

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

[redacted] "ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, TWO THREE TWO SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES ~~PAREN~~ (RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS) ~~ENDPAREN~~. RE LAAIRTEL FEBRUARY ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX. BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO DEVELOP ANY LOGICAL LEADS TO TRUE IDENTITY OR WHEREABOUTS OF FREEMAN CONTACT WITHOUT PRIOR APPOINTMENT WAS HAD TODAY WITH ONLY PERSON IN OFFICES OF "ONE" MAGAZINE WHO, ACCORDING TO BUILDING MANAGER IS WILLIAM LAMBERT, IDENTIFIED BY DUN AND BRADSTREET AS "CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD" OF "ONE". THIS PERSON REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF OR ACKNOWLEDGE THAT HE WAS A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL OF "ONE" NOR WOULD HE FURNISH ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted] LAMBERT CONTINUALLY SAID IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS "YOU WILL HAVE TO SEE OUR ATTORNEY". LAMBERT-S ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO THE ARTICLE BY [redacted] IN THE NOVEMBER NINETEEN FIFTY-FIVE ISSUE OF "ONE" AND HE WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED WHETHER HE HAD ANY INFORMATION THAT THERE WAS ANY ONE EMPLOYED BY THE FBI WHO WAS A HOMOSEXUAL. LAMBERT REPLIED: ~~COLON~~ "DO YOU HAVE INFORMATION THAT THERE ARE NONE". LAMBERT WAS SPECIFICALLY TOLD THAT THE FBI WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY SUCH BASELESS STATEMENT IN THIS OR ANY OTHER PUBLICATION. LAMBERT REPLIED

END PAGE ONE

100-403320 -

NOT RECORDED
78 FEB 15 1956

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Mohr

64 FEB 20 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp4elw/kp

ORIGINAL FILED IN

"THAT-S AN INTERESTING STATEMENT". DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW LAMBERT SMIRKED AND SMILED AS IF HE WERE THROUGHLY ENJOYING THE SITUATION AND HAD ANTICIPATED IT. AS AGENTS TURNED TO LEAVE LAMBERT ASKED COLON "WHAT WOUD YOU GENTLEMEN SAY IF THIS HAD BEEN TAPED". AGENTS REPLIED THAT THEY HAD NO OBJECTION AND LEFT. NO RECORDING EQUIPMENT WAS OBSERVED. THE OFFICE OF "ONE" IS POORLY EQUIPPED WITH USED FURNITURE AND A MINIMUM OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT INDICATING A SHOESTRING OPERATION. IT IS VERY DOUBTFUL THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS RECORDED. THE NAME OF ONE AGENT COPIED DOWN BY LAMBERT FULL SUBSTANCE OF CONVERSATION FOLLOWS BY AIRTEL.

MALONE

END ACK PLS

9-55 PM OK FBI WA LO

DISCM

cc' Mr Nichols
Mr Mohr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp4bw/kf

100-403320-14

NEW YORK N.Y.
JAN 21
6 PM
1956

G.P.O.

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢

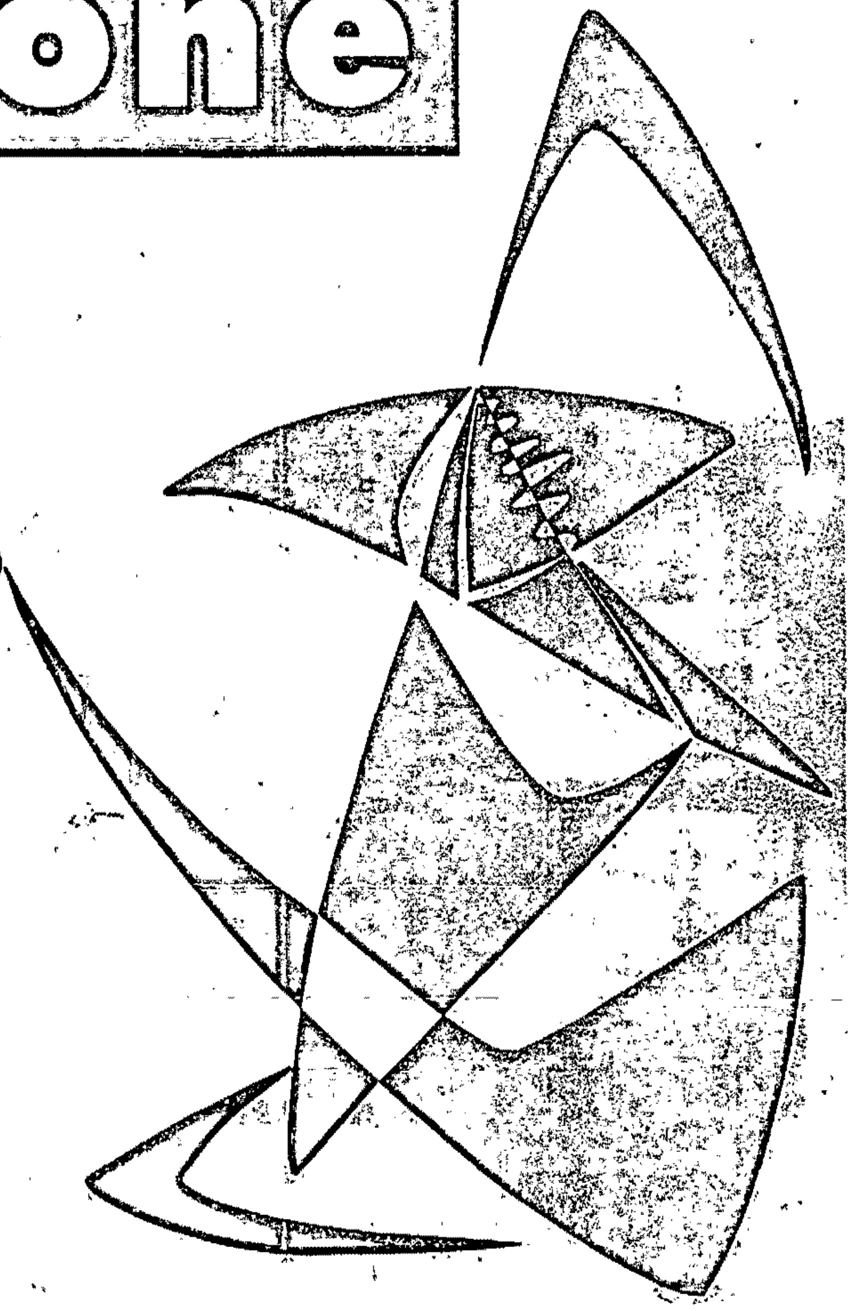
MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
CHIEF
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

"PERSONAL"

JONES to Nichols
memo
1-26-56
ELJ:jac

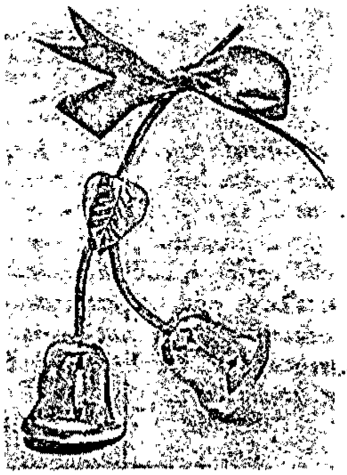
one

The Homosexual Magazine



TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

GAY BELLS



Sweet-sounding little bells imported from Mexico -- one copper, one brass -- highly polished, sturdily welded to copper stem with leaf design. Lovely as decorations for festive occasions, charming conversation pieces. Overall length about 7"; each bell about 1-1/2" across.

Satisfaction or refund plus postage. Prepaid in U.S. Sorry, no C.O.D.'s. (In California only, add 3% sales tax; in L.A., 4%)

Specify Stock No. FOLK-3734 .... $3.98

Allow Three Weeks.

Make checks or Money Orders Payable to:
ONE, INCORPORATED
232 South Hill St., Room 328
Los Angeles 12, California

FOREIGN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU:

DER KREIS / LE CERCLE / THE CIRCLE
International monthly magazine
in three languages
(German, French and English)
with beautiful photos
published since 1936
regularly every month
Kindly write to: Der Kreis, Postfach 547,
Zürich 22, Fraumünster, Switzerland
Subscription: A years' subscription, sent by printed matter $7.00, by letter $9.00

Bound volumes 1950-53 available at $7.00 each. Interesting articles and beautiful pictures.

VENNEN (THE FRIEND)
Scandinavian Homosexual Magazine. Appears monthly. Subscription rates per year, $4.50 (in sealed envelope). By regular mail, $3.50. Send orders to: ONE, Inc., 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. or Vennen c/o D. F. T., P. O. Box 108, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

VRIENDSCHAP
Dutch Homosexual Magazine Illustrated monthly. Send orders to ONE, Inc., 232 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, or, Vriendschap, P. O. Box 542 Amsterdam, Holland.

« ARCADIE »
162, rue Jeanne-d'Arc, PARIS-13^e^

one

b6
b7C

January 27, 1956

AIR-TEL

SAC, Los Angeles (100-45888)

[redacted] "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, 232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES, (RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS).

Bureau has received anonymously a copy of November 1955, issue of this magazine containing an article "how much do we know about the homosexual male?" [redacted]

Article indicated that "The Tories" composed one of the three main groups of homosexual society, and the article continued "They work for TIME magazine or the NEW YORKER. They are in the diplomatic service; they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI (it's true!)."

On basis information available, [redacted] not identifiable Bufiles. You are instructed to have two mature and experienced Agents contact [redacted] in the immediate future and tell him the Bureau will not countenance such baseless charges appearing in this magazine and for him to either "put up or shut up." Suair-tel results of your contact to reach the Bureau by February 2, 1956.

HOOVER

JAN 27 4 50 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp4 [illegible]

INDEXED - 15
RECORDED - 15

100-403320-15

Follow-up made for February 2, 1956.
Airtel to Los Angeles 2-3-56
ELJ

EX. - 103

EX. - 103

6 FEB 23 1956

ELJ:pac
(5)

MAILED 5
JAN 27 1956
COMM - FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

568

STANDARD FORM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 7, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLS/BAW/cam
ON 3-7-2003
971949

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE

calif.

~~Classified by 5068 SKD/ely 4-11-85~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Los Angeles Air-tel February 2, 1956, sets forth results of interview with William Lambert, Chairman of the Board of "One." This interview shows that Lambert is strictly no good, and he left the impression with interviewing Agents that he had either edited or written the article appearing in the November, 1955, issue of this magazine alleging that homosexuals occupied key positions in the FBI.

b6
b7C

Lambert was advised in no uncertain terms that the Bureau would not tolerate such baseless statements appearing in this magazine and for him either to put up or shut up. Lambert at one point said, "Our attorney [redacted] of Beverly Hills) has approved everything that goes into the magazine." Los Angeles files on [redacted] of Beverly Hills, California, reflect he has appeared on platforms with Communist Party members, and he has written editorials for a college newspaper defending the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In addition, [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] Vice-Consul of the Soviet Vice-Consulate in Los Angeles in 1946, and he told him he would see [redacted] later and an automobile registered to [redacted] mother was observed parked in the vicinity of a CP meeting being held in Los Angeles in 1948.

In view of the unsavory nature of this entire crowd, it is believed we should not contact [redacted] as it is not beyond the realm of possibility that this outfit, through [redacted] would endeavor to embarrass the Bureau. In any interview with [redacted] we do not have the element of surprise, and of course, we would necessarily be taking a chance of the interview being recorded. It is noted Lambert had apparently considered taping the interview had with him, however, the Agents were most circumspect, and it is not believed the interview was recorded.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY 5046ely/lf

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Julber not be contacted because the Bureau stands to lose more than could be gained through such an interview.

I don't agree I think we should open an investigation on [redacted] and also get a line on Lambert

~~Classified by 5046ely/lf~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 2/7/84~~

(2) That attached letter to Los Angeles go forth instructing no further action be taken.

2/8

Enclosure
ELJ:vjs (2)

ENCLOSURE

100-403320-15

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: February 10, 1956

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/1394/cm
ON 3-7-2003
971949

SYNOPSIS:

The Bureau received anonymously the November, 1955, issue of "One" which reflected an article "How Much Do We Know About the Homosexual Male?" Article alleged there were homosexuals in "key positions" of FBI. Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur." Los Angeles was instructed to locate [redacted] and interview him. Unable to locate [redacted] Los Angeles interviewed William Lambert, Chairman of the Board of One, Inc., who was sarcastic and refused to furnish information on [redacted] He advised one [redacted] was attorney for "One." This individual possibly identical with [redacted] Beverly Hills, California. Mr. Tolson noted at this time that we should "open an investigation on [redacted] and also get a line on Lambert."

Bureau investigated the Mattachine Society and One, Inc., 1953, in view of possible communist infiltration or control. Closing report submitted in December, 1953, when it was found no internal security interest involved.

Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Desk advised that the November, 1955, issue of "One" not of type material which has previously been used as evidence in successful prosecution under this statute. Question of obscenity should be referred to Department for opinion.

Bufiles contain copies of correspondence from Post Office Department to Los Angeles Postmaster indicating "One" should not be refused transmission in mails.

Enclosure sent 2-14-56

100-403320-16

100-422151
100-422152

RECORDED-45
INDEXED-45

6 FEB 21 1956

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: Mr. R. A. Anderson, Room 5718.

cc - Liaison Section

EX-103

memo back to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

PERS. FILES

b6
b7C

Memo to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ February 10, 1956

Concerning officials of "One," [redacted] and Lambert are not identifiable in Bufiles or Los Angeles indices other than their association with "One." One [redacted] headed Students for Wallace Committee, 1948; during Wallace campaign appeared on platforms with communists; wrote editorials in University of California, Los Angeles, paper, "Daily Bruin," defending American Youth for Democracy. This organization cited by Attorney General. [redacted] and mother, [redacted], investigated by Los Angeles Police, 1951, and were suspected of taking lewd photographs. Nothing specific in this regard developed. [redacted] father, [redacted] in contact with Vice-Consul of the Soviet Vice-Consulate, Los Angeles, 1946. (S)(U) Car registered to [redacted] parked in vicinity of Communist Party meeting, Los Angeles, 1948. [redacted] [redacted] of "One," may be identical with individual with same name who was interviewed by Special Agents in Los Angeles, 1954, and admitted Communist Party membership in 1946, 1947 and 1948. He was reportedly expelled from Party in 1948 because he was homosexual [redacted] [redacted] of "One," is reportedly a homosexual, is author of "The Homosexual in America," and is proprietor of [redacted] [redacted] in New York. No information identifiable with other officials could be located in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached communication be sent to Los Angeles advising that office to:

A. Open investigation concerning [redacted] [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, to develop any further derogatory information concerning him and to determine the extent of his association with "One."

B. Conduct background investigation regarding Lambert and develop further information concerning "One" and One, Inc. Determine how magazine is financed and if it is properly registered to do business in California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

C. Attempt to identify and locate [redacted]

D. Contact postal authorities concerning the mailability of "One" and obtain pertinent information in possession of Post Office.

E. Check files, confidential sources, informants, Los Angeles Police Department, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office regarding other officials of "One."

2. Liaison Section at Bureau should contact Chief Postal Inspector for pertinent information regarding "One," including mailability.

3. Consideration should be given to referring the November, 1955, issue of "One" to Department for its opinion concerning the obscenity of this issue.

Letter sent Los Angeles 2/28/56
To secure additional
copies "One" for possible
referral to Dept.
TED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Mr. Nichols ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ February 10, 1956

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Bureau has received anonymously a copy of the November, 1955, issue of "One" which reflects on the outside cover that it is the Homosexual Magazine. The magazine was sent to the Bureau from New York and was postmarked January 21, 1956. On pages 4 and 5 there appears an article entitled "How Much Do We Know About the Homosexual Male?" [redacted] is described as [redacted] of this magazine. In the article, [redacted] divides homosexual society into three main groups, one of which he names as the "Tories." He states that the Tories are employed by "Time" magazine, the "New Yorker" magazine, in the diplomatic service, and that "they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI (it's true!)." Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur."

b6
b7C

According to information contained in various issues of "One," it is devoted to dealing primarily with homosexuality and heterosexuality from the scientific and historical point of view. Its stated aims are to promote education and research in the general field of homosexuality.

In view of the slanderous statement in [redacted] article, Los Angeles was instructed by air-tel dated January 27, 1956, to locate [redacted] and to interview him in regard to the charges in his article. Los Angeles was unable to locate [redacted] but in efforts to find him, they determined that one William Lambert was known as the Chairman of the Board of One, Inc. Agents interviewed Lambert, and he was sarcastic, refused to furnish any information regarding [redacted] and advised Agents that "One's" attorney [redacted] of Beverly Hills) approved everything that went into the magazine. Lambert then asked the Agents if they had any objection if the interview with him had been taped. Agents were extremely circumspect in the interview with Lambert and advised they said nothing during the interview which could be interpreted other than as setting forth the Bureau's firm position in this matter. Agents also stated they did not believe the interview was actually recorded.

Los Angeles has advised that the [redacted] mentioned by Lambert may possibly be identical with one [redacted] Beverly Hills, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson noted at this point that we should "open an investigation on [redacted] and also get a line on Lambert."

II. BUREAU INVESTIGATION OF "ONE" AND ITS AFFILIATES:

"One" magazine is published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

Los Angeles conducted an Internal Security - C investigation concerning The Mattachine Society, also known as the Mattachine Foundation, Inc., and concerning One, Inc., in 1953. The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., caused One, Inc., to be formed for the specific purpose of publishing "One" magazine. The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., was dissolved and the Mattachine Society established. The stated aims of this society were to educate the public to a better understanding of homosexuals and sex variants and to educate homosexuals themselves for their better integration into society.

The investigation was opened in July, 1953, in view of the possibility that this group might be communist infiltrated or controlled. A closing report was submitted by Los Angeles on December 31, 1953, when it was found there was no internal security interest involved. (100-403320)

III. POSSIBILITY OF VIOLATION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER STATUTE:

On February 9 and 10, 1956, the November, 1955, issue of "One" was reviewed by our Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Desk. They advised that this issue of the magazine is not of a type that has previously been used as evidence for successful prosecution under this statute. In view of this, the question of obscenity of this particular issue should be referred to the Department for its opinion.

IV. MAILABILITY OF "ONE":

Bufiles contain copies of various communications to the postmaster in Los Angeles during 1954 advising that specific issues of "One" should not be refused transmission in the mails. Post Office Department advised that full responsibility rested with the mailer for any violation of law that might be involved. (145-0-119, 175, 190, 230)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

V. IDENTITY OF OFFICIALS OF "ONE":

In addition to [redacted] William Lambert, Chairman of the Board of One, Inc., and [redacted] the attorney, the inside cover of the November, 1955, issue of "One" reflects the following are officials:

Cal

[redacted]
Research
Fiction
Women's Department
International

A. Information in Bufiles concerning officials:

Cal

b6
b7C

1. [redacted] and author of the article entitled "How Much Do We Know About the Homosexual Male?") By air-tel dated February 2, 1956, Los Angeles advised that the indices of that office contained no information identifiable with [redacted] with the exception of reference reflecting that in 1953 he was [redacted] of The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. (100-403320-4, page 15)

2. William Lambert: (Chairman of the Board of One, Inc.) Los Angeles air-tel dated February 2, 1956, reflected that Lambert was not identifiable in Los Angeles files. Based on information known concerning Lambert, he could not be identified in Bufiles.

3. One [redacted] (Identified by Lambert as attorney for "One." Los Angeles advised that this individual may possibly be identical with [redacted] [redacted] Beverly Hills, California.) Los Angeles air-tel dated February 2, 1956, reflected the following information concerning one [redacted]

> In 1948, he headed the Students for Wallace Committee during the time he was on the staff of the "Daily Bruin," the newspaper for the University of California at Los Angeles. During the Wallace campaign,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[redacted] appeared on platforms with numerous Communist Party members. [redacted] wrote editorials for the "Daily Bruin" in which he defended the American Youth for Democracy. He was reported by a fellow student as a suspected member of the American Youth for Democratic Action (probably the American Youth for Democracy). This organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 14, 1951, an officer of the Hollywood Division, Los Angeles Police Department, reported that the police had been checking [redacted] and his mother as suspected of taking lewd photographs. This officer, however, reported that nothing specific was developed in the investigation.

[redacted] father and mother are [redacted] [redacted] who are apparently separated. [redacted] was born in Russia [redacted] and in January, 1949, it was reported that a car registered to her had been observed parked in the vicinity of a Communist Party meeting being held on December 18, 1948, at [redacted] Los Angeles. [redacted] who was born in Russia, was in contact with [redacted] [redacted] Vice-Consul of the Soviet Vice-Consulate in Los Angeles on October 16, 1946. JCK (U)

4. [redacted] No information could be identified with [redacted] in Bufiles with the exception of her association with "One" as an officer.

5. [redacted] Research) The following information in Bufiles may be identical with [redacted]

One [redacted] with aliases, [redacted] is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C investigation, office of origin Los Angeles. This individual was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1945 and the Communist Party in 1946, 1947 and 1948. In 1948, he was expelled from the Party for being a homosexual.

He was interviewed in February, 1954, by Special Agents at Los Angeles and admitted Communist Party membership, former employment with the "Daily Worker" and the California Labor School in San Francisco. (100-402855) The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper. The California Labor School, San Francisco, has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

6. [redacted] Fiction) Based on available information known concerning [redacted] he could not be identified in Bufiles.

b6
b7C

7. [redacted] Women's Department) Based on available information known concerning [redacted] she could not be identified in Bufiles.

8. [redacted] International) Based on available information known concerning [redacted] he could not be identified in Bufiles.

9. Donald Webster Cory: (Contributing Editor) In 1953, Cory was a Contributing Editor to "One" magazine. (100-403320-7)

Cal [illegible]

Bufiles also reflect that Donald Webster Cory, also known as Daniel Wesley Cory and Edward Sagarin, is the proprietor of the Cory Book Service at 237 East 56th Street, New York City, New York. He specialized in books by and about homosexuals. He wrote the book "The Homosexual in America" under the name of D. W. Cory. Cory is reportedly himself a homosexual and is said to encourage homosexuality in New York rather than attempting to reduce it. (105-34074-1084)

Cal
N.I.

In late March or early April, 1952, Cory spoke at a meeting of a group in Washington, D. C. The topic of discussion was homosexuality, and Cory made the statement at this meeting that the Civil Rights Congress in New York was working with Homos Anonymous in New York in assisting former GIsand officers in getting honorable discharges and trying to revoke the "tainted blue" discharges. (61-10149-2304)

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

10. [redacted] The only information identifiable with [redacted] in Bufiles is information indicating she was previously on the Editorial Board of "One." (100-403320-7)

VI. OBSERVATIONS:

We should have Los Angeles open an investigation concerning [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, to determine if he is actually the attorney for "One," and develop any additional derogatory information concerning him. The extent of his association with "One" should also be determined.

b6
b7C

We should have Los Angeles conduct background inquiry concerning Lambert, developing any derogatory information concerning him. Los Angeles should also determine additional background information concerning "One" and One, Inc. This should include information as to how they are financed and whether One, Inc., is registered properly under California law to do business in that state.

Los Angeles should be instructed to attempt to identify [redacted] the author of the slanderous article concerning the FBI and, after identifying him, locate him.

Los Angeles should contact postal authorities concerning the mailability of "One" and obtain any pertinent information the post office may have.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles should be instructed to check their files, confidential sources, informants, concerning the other officials of "One." Los Angeles should also contact the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office concerning these officials.

It is suggested that our Liaison Section check with the Chief Postal Inspector in Washington, D. C., concerning the mailability of "One" and obtain any pertinent information concerning this magazine.

Consideration should be given to referring the November, 1955, issue of "One" to the Department for its opinion concerning the obscenity of this issue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Mr. Nichols February 10, 1956

Los Angeles should be instructed to check their files, confidential sources, informants, concerning the other officials of "One." Los Angeles should also contact the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office concerning these officials.

It is suggested that our Liaison Section check with e Chief Postal Inspector in Washington, D. C., concerning e mailability of "One" and obtain any pertinent information ncerning this magazine.

Consideration should be given to referring the ovember, 1955, issue of "One" to the Department for its opinion oncerning the obscenity of this issue.

100-403320-16

b6
b7C

SAC, Los Angeles   February 28, 1956

Director, FBI

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET   100-403320-
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet dated 2/15/56. 14

For your information, on 2/16/56 the Chief Post Office Inspector advised that the October, 1954, issue of "One" was reviewed by the Post Office Solicitor, and as a result, a letter was directed to One, Inc., ordering them to show cause why the publication should not be declared nonmailable. One, Inc., filed an injunction and the matter is presently pending in Federal Court, Los Angeles.

You are instructed to determine the exact status in th matter in Federal Court and whether or not [redacted] is attorn for One, Inc., in these proceedings.

Obtain additional copy of the November, 1955, issue of "One" and the December, 1955, the January and February, 1956, is of "One" and forward to the Bureau. The Bureau is considering referring this publication to the Department for its opinion concerning the possible obscenity of the magazine.

[redacted]

NOTE: Jones to Nichols Memorandum dated 2/10/56 captioned as above recommended that referenced Bulet be sent to Los Angeles instructing that office to conduct certain investigations in connection with "One," One, Inc., and various officials of "One." (100-403320-16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY

RECORDED - 81

100-403320-17

MAR 2 1956

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

TED:sak
(4)

COMM — FBI
FEB 28 1956
MAILED 24

50 MAR 7 195

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mason ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES 2-2-56 2 PM

~~DIRECTOR~~, FBI (100-403320)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/18AW/CW
ON 3-7-2003
971949

b6
b7C

[redacted]
"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE,
232 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
(RESEARCH, CRIME RECORDS)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Rebuairtel 1-27-56 and LA airtel 2-1-56 and radiogram 2-2-56

In accordance with Bureau instructions in referenced airtel 1-27-56, efforts made to locate and interview [redacted] LA indices contain no reference to [redacted] other than those in prior reports submitted to Bureau on "One" magazine under referenced file number. LAPD (Los Angeles Police Dept.), LASO ("" Sheriff's Office), Retail Merchants Credit Association, Voters Register, LAPD Vice Squad and [redacted] (Conf. Source Los Angeles) (LAPD Anti-Subversive Squad) who has conducted an investigation of the magazine, "One," were unable to furnish any info identifying [redacted] No info leading to his identification obtained from public or telephone directories or through a check of unlisted telephone numbers in the LA area.

b6
b7C

On 1-31-56, a pretext interview was conducted by SAs W. RAWLINS OVERTON and WILLIS W. WALL with the sole occupant of the offices of "One, Inc.," Rm. 326, 232 S. Hill St., LA, in an effort to contact [redacted] or secure info concerning his whereabouts. This person was identified by [redacted] [redacted] as WILLIAM LAMBERT, who also stated he had no knowledge of [redacted] Upon this interview, LAMBERT stated that he had no info re [redacted], that the employeesof the magazine were volunteers; that he would have to write a letter to [redacted], that the identities of the employees of the magazine were confidential, and that he was not authorized to disclose any info. He did say that he was

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 71 100-403320-18

NOT RECORDED

3 - BUREAU (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

EX-121

FEB 6 1956

HRO:AJGH

Mr. Nichols

~~Classified by~~ SP
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 2/7/84

aqw 5668 SLD 4-11-85

62 MAR 20 1956

2-7-56

memo 2-9-56

Approved: ______________ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Sent~~ ________M Per____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

familiar with [redacted] affairs and urged agents to tell him why they wanted to contact [redacted] Agents informed LAMBERT that they were sure that [redacted] would consider the matter personal and did not feel that they were at liberty to discuss the matter with anyone other than [redacted] and left.

Further efforts to locate or identify [redacted] proved negative. No identifiable record on LAMBERT is maintained by the LA division. Dun & Bradstreet, in a report dated 11-1-55, on "One, Inc.," identified WILLIAM LAMBERT as "Chairman of the Board" and stated that "in current and past interviews, (LAMBERT) declined antecedent information pertaining to himself and other officers."

In view of the foregoing, LAMBERT was recontacted by SAs IRVING T. WEEKS and H. RAWLINS OVERTON on 2-2-56, at the above offices of "One, Inc." These offices were entered by agents at approximately 11:17 AM and the interview lasted approximately eight to ten minutes. Upon entering, agents found LAMBERT standing behind a small desk in the reception room working on some mail. Agent OVERTON recalled to LAMBERT that he had been in on the preceding Tuesday inquiring about [redacted] and that upon reflection it was now believed that the matter that he wanted to discuss with [redacted] was of interest to LAMBERT. Agents then identified themselves, showing their credentials. LAMBERT grabbed the credentials of Agent OVERTON and sat down at the desk and started copying his name, whereupon Agent OVERTON took the credentials and commented that it was unnecessary to copy everything on them and that he would spell the name of the agent for him, which he did. LAMBERT was then asked whether his name was WILLIAM LAMBERT. In reply, he said, "I might be and I might not." He was asked whether he was the editor of the magazine. LAMBERT replied that he would decline to state. Repeated efforts were made to get LAMBERT to identify himself or acknowledge that he was a responsible official of the magazine. To most of these questions, LAMBERT replied, "You'll have to discuss the matter with our attorney."

LAMBERT refused to answer questions as to his identity, his position on the magazine or as to the identity or whereabouts

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

of [redacted] He was asked who his attorney was and he replied, [redacted] of Beverly Hills." (Possibly identical to [redacted] [redacted] Beverly Hills, Calif.)

LAMBERT's attention was called to the article by [redacted] in the November 1955 issue of "One" in which he classified one type of homosexual as "TORIES" and stated that this type were to be found in "the FBI (it's true)." LAMBERT appeared immediately familiar with the article, leaving the impression that he had either edited it or had written it himself.

LAMBERT was then specifically asked whether he had any info that anyone employed by the FBI was a homosexual or a sexual deviate. LAMBERT replied, "Do you have any information that there are none?" and added, "A writer's sources are always confidential." LAMBERT was then told that the FBI would not tolerate any such baseless allegations in this ("One") or any other publication. LAMBERT replied, "That's an interesting statement." and laughed. He then said, "Our attorney has approved everything that goes into the magazine." Agents repeated that such unfounded statements were libelous and slanderous and would not be tolerated. Agents then turned to leave, whereupon LAMBERT said, "By the way, gentlemen, would you have any objection if this interview had been "taped!" Agents asked whether the interview had been taped. LAMBERT repeated his question. Agents said they had no objection and left.

It is pointed out that agents were extremely circumspect during this entire interview and nothing was said which could be interpreted other than as setting forth the Bureau's firm position in this matter.

During the interview with LAMBERT, it was noted that he "smirked," smiled and laughed as though he were thoroughly enjoying the situation. When asked whether he thought the matter was "funny," he replied that he did not. LAMBERT acted as though he had anticipated the Bureau contacting him.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

The office of "One, Inc.," consists of one large room with a small anteroom in which the reception desk is located and in which this interview took place. It was noted that the furniture was very shabby and minimal. No recording equipment was observed. Agents do not believe the interview was recorded.

(In regard to [redacted] it is noted from LA files that in 1948 he headed the Students for Wallace Committee during the time he was on the staff of the "Daily Bruin," newspaper for the University of California at Los Angeles) (During the WALLACE campaign, [redacted] appeared on platforms with known Communists) such as [redacted] an attorney, [redacted] a trade union leader, [redacted] [redacted] wrote editorials for the "Daily Bruin" in which he defended the American Youth for Democracy. He was reported by a fellow student as a suspect member of the American Youth for Democratic Action (probably the American Youth for Democracy)) and as a "radical" and a "Red."

In November 1947 [redacted] appeared as one of the speakers on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America to discuss the "significance of the Thomas Committee" (HCUA). On 2-14-51, an officer of the Hollywood Division, LAPD, reported that the police had been checking [redacted] [redacted] as suspected of taking lewd photographs; however, the officer reported that nothing specific was developed in this investigation.

[redacted] father and mother are [redacted] who are apparently separated. [redacted] was born in Russia [redacted] and in January 1949 it was reported that a car registered to her had been observed parked in the vicinity of a CP meeting being held on 12-18-48, at [redacted] LA. [redacted] who was born in Russia, was in contact with [redacted] Vice-Consul of the Soviet Vice-Consulate in LA on 10-16-46, and told him he would see [redacted] before he [redacted] made a trip to Washington, D. C. It is noted that in June 1946 [redacted] was invited to a home at [redacted] LA, which was said to be occupied by [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

In view of the foregoing, and in view of LAMBERT's statement that their attorney had approved everything that goes into the magazine, the Bureau's recommendation is solicited as to the advisability of agents contacting [redacted] [redacted] and telling him to "put up or shut up."

MALONE

cc Mr. Nichols & Mr Jennings

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-99

100-403320-19 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

12-10-56

M.K.

N.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: March 6, 1956

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

8-1

SYNOPSIS

Reference is made to previous memoranda reflecting that captioned magazine alleged in November, 1955, issue that there were homosexuals in "key positions" of FBI. Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur." Los Angeles Division instructed to conduct investigation concerning background of magazine and officials. [redacted] is attorney for "One;" was given "physicaldischarge (honorable) from U. S. Navy, said to be suffering from "neurosis anxiety," "psychoneurosis," "compulsion" and "neurosis." [redacted] reported to have been the opening speaker at a Progressive Citizens of America sponsored meeting in Los Angeles area in November, 1947, other speakers being described as communists. [redacted] was listed as Students for Wallace representative when reported to have appeared as speaker at Progressive Citizens of America rally held in the Los Angeles area in March, 1948, other speakers on the program being communist. [redacted] shares office space with [redacted] member of National Lawyers Guild and described as Communist Party (CP) member. No information available connecting [redacted] with basic revolutionary organizations within past five years nor is there evidence of his membership or participation of a significant nature in any front organization within the past three years. William Lambert, President and Business Manager of One, Inc., has furnished little data about himself in his endeavors and inquiry of usual sources revealed little data. One [redacted] said to be [redacted] of One, Inc., has arrest record for "Vagrancy-Lewd." Inquiry of informants and available sources failed to further identify [redacted] and other "One" officials. San Francisco Office presently checking to determine if "One, Inc., is properly licensed to conduct business in California. "One" is a monthly magazine with a circulation of about 10,000 at 25 cents per copy and inquiry revealed magazine supported by income from sales and by gifts and donations. One, Inc., is financially poor, bank balance as

Enclosures (2)

100-403320-20

RECORDED - 76
INDEXED - 76
MAR 21 1956

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: Mr. R. F. Schaller, SS

cc - Liaison Section

CEM:jh

59 APR 19 1956

(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

b6
b7C

of 2-23-56 was $118.01. [redacted] filed affidavit on 2-1-56 in Federal Court as result of refusal by U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles, to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One." This action based on decision by the Solicitor, U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., to the effect that this particular issue contained obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, and filthy matter within the meaning of Title 18, U. S. Code Annotated, Section 1461. On 3-2-56, court rendered decision in favor of the Government. Postal officials not reviewing each issue and suspect magazine being mailed through several post offices and postal drops to avoid scrutiny by the Post Office. Investigative Division of opinion other issues of "One" submitted by field are not of type which has previously been used as evidence in successful prosecution under Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute. Domestic Intelligence Division sees no objection to interviewing [redacted] as far as security matter restrictions are concerned.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That the copies and originals of the issues of "One" presently available, which include the October, 1954, November, 1955, and December, 1955, issues be forwarded to the Department by attached memorandum for an opinion as to their obscene nature.

Sent 3-12-56 CMM

2) That after information received from the Department, consideration be given to having [redacted] interviewed by Bureau Agents to have him "put up or shut up."

3) That the Los Angeles Office be instructed by air-tel to immediately take the necessary positive investigative steps to develop further information concerning William Lambert and [redacted] author of the slanderous article about the FBI, as well as other officials of the magazine.

Sent 3-13-56 CMM

b6
b7C

Jones to Nichols memorandum March 6, 1956

DETAILS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the November, 1955, issue of "One" which is called the Homosexual Magazine, there is a statement that homosexuals occupy key positions with the FBI. Mr. Tolson has noted on prior memoranda, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur." As a result the Los Angeles Division was instructed to conduct background investigation relative to this magazine, its corporation, One, Inc., and the officials of the organization.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON [redacted] -Summary

By letter dated 2-15-56, Los Angeles Division was instructed to develop information concerning [redacted] supposedly the attorney for One, Inc. By letter dated 3-2-56 enclosing the report of Special Agent Irving T. Weeks, entitled [redacted] wa [redacted] Security Matter -C," that division advised that [redacted] was born in New York City and that his parents were originally from Russia.

[redacted] received a physical discharge (honorable) from the U. S. Navy on 2-21-45. Various physical examinations reflected him to be suffering from "neurosis anxiety," "psychoneurosis," "compulsion," and "neurosis" for which he received a 10 per cent disability rating.

He has no known criminal record. He was admitted to the California State Bar 1-19-52, has a private practice, and has been attorney for One, Inc., since Autumn, 1953.

[redacted] is reported to have been the opening speaker at a Progressive Citizens of America sponsored meeting in the Los Angeles area in November, 1947. Other speakers being [redacted] and [redacted] was described in 1950 by Louis F. Budenz, a former CP functionary, as an active communist. [redacted] described as one of the 19 "unfriendly" witnessess from Hollywood subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in 1947.

[redacted] was listed as the Students for Wallace representative when he was reported to have appeared as a speaker in a Progressive Citizens of America rally held in the Los Angeles area in March, 1948. Other speakers on this program being [redacted] has been described by witnesses

b6
b7C

before the HCUA as a communist and was similarly described by an informer. [redacted] has been [redacted] of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and [redacted] was described by Budenz, previously mentioned, as a member of the CP.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Progressive Citizens of America as a communist front and described the Students for Wallace also as a communist front group, organized by Progressive Citizens of America.

No information is available connecting [redacted] with a basic revolutionary organization within the past five years nor is there any evidence of his membership or participation of a significant nature in any front organization within the past three years.

[redacted] is indicated as sharing office space with [redacted] [redacted] who according to Budenz, has been reported to Budenz through official CP channels as a CP member. [redacted] is a member of the National Lawyers Guild described by HCUA as foremost legal bulwark of the CP.

Calif.

BACKGROUND ON WILLIAM LAMBERT AND OTHER ONE, INC. OFFICIALS

Los Angeles Office instructed to obtain information concerning William Lambert who, upon being interviewed by Agents, was sarcastic and refused to identify himself or acknowledge he was an official of "One." Investigation revealed Lambert as furnishing little information about himself to usual business sources such as Dun and Bradstreet, although other available sources reflect him to be President and Business Manager of One, Inc.. No further pertinent information concerning Lambert was discovered.

Investigation revealed that treasurer of One, Inc., is [redacted] [redacted] who, as revealed by investigation of this matter in 1953, had an arrest record for "Vagrancy-Lewd."

Informants and available sources were contacted in an effort to further identify [redacted] and other individuals connected with One., Inc., with negative results.

REGISTRATION FOR BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL BACKGROUND OF ONE, INC.

Inquiry revealed One, Inc., has the principal activity of publishing the national monthly magazine known as "One" described as the Homosexual Magazine which is in the interest of sex deviates. The retail price of the magazine is 25 cents and circulation approximately 10,000 copies monthly. Available information reflects it to be a non-profit corporation whose expenses are met through the sale of the magazine and through gifts, dues and donations from readers. This informa-

b6
b7C

tion is from William Lambert as given to Dun and Bradstreet and he claimed none of the staff members receive remuneration for their services.

Bank records reveal regular commercial checking account for the corporation which reveals a balance of $118.01 as of 2-23-56.

MAILABILITY OF "ONE"

In a civil case, One, Inc., plantiff, vs. Otto K. Olesen, et al, defendant, (U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles), [redacted] filed an affidavit on 2-1-56. This action arose out of the refusal by the U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles, to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One" as a result of the decision by the Solicitor, U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., to the effect that this particular issue contained obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent and filthy matter within the meaning of Title 18, U. S. Code Annotated, Section 1461. It is noted [redacted] explained delay in filing the affidavit by stating his client had had no funds for litigation costs. On 3-2-56 the court rendered a decision in favor of the Government.

Postal Inspector, Los Angeles, stated that since the October, 1954, issue of "One" was impounded, One, Inc., has not again requested the issuance of a second class mailing permit nor has the organization brought its entire mail to the Post Office for transmission. It was the Inspector's opinion that the magazine is now being mailed in small quantities at various post office stations in Los Angeles or deposited in various mail boxes throughout the city. The Post Office Department will not demand that future copies of "One" be submitted for review as to its mailability on the basis that such action would constitute a form of censorship.

As a result, any future action that the Post Office Department may take against the magazine will necessarily have to result through the particular issue coming to its attention as an unmailable item. In this instance, the Post Office Department would be in a position to take appropriate action for whatever violation might have occurred.

OPINION OF INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION RE OBSCENE NATURE OF "ONE"

The Los Angeles Office forwarded a Photostatic copy of the October, 1954, issue and an actual copy of the December, 1955, issue of "One." The Investigative Division reviewed these issues and the opinion was given that this material is/not a type that has previously been used as evidence for successful prosecution under the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute.

b6
b7C

DESIRABILITY OF INTERVIEWING [redacted]

The Los Angeles Division advised that no interview is being had with [redacted] pending the decision of the Bureau concerning desirability of such action. The Domestic Intelligence Division, upon reviewing the Los Angeles report, is of the opinion that there would be no objection to the interviewing of [redacted] by Agents from a security standpoint.

OBSERVATIONS

We should forward the October, 1954, November, and December, 1955, editions of "One" to the Department for an opinion relative to its obscene nature, it being noted that under the statute for which postal authorities are responsible, the Federal Court held that the October, 1954, issue of the magazine was obscene.

Upon receiving information from the Department concerning obscenity of this publication, we should instruct Los Angeles to interview [redacted] concerning the slanderous statements about the FBI, it being noted that William Lambert has referred the Bureau to this attorney in a rather haughty and sarcastic manner. [redacted] should be told of the Bureau's extreme displeasure and told to "put up or shut up."

We should instruct the Los Angeles Office to immediately take necessary positive investigative steps to further identify William Lambert and [redacted] the latter being author of the slanderous article about the FBI, as well as other officials of "One" magazine since the investigation to date has failed to develop this information.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 12, 1956

Director, FBI

100-403320-31

72908

RECORDED-31
EX-118

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Enclosed are the November and December, 1955, issues of the captioned magazine, as well as a Photostatic reproduction of the October, 1954, issue of this publication. It is noted this magazine is of primary interest to sex deviates.

It is requested that the Department of Justice review these of "One" and that a decision be rendered as to whether they may be obscene insofar as Title 18, Sections 1462 and/or 1465, U. S. Code, ncerned.

For your information, the attorney for One, Inc., filed an davit on February 1, 1956, in Federal Court, Los Angeles, California, Civil Case 18764 TC, One, Inc., Plaintiff, vs. Otto K. Olesen, et al., fendants, (U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles), which action arose out of the efusal by the U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles, to transmit through the ils the October, 1954, issue of "One." The refusal was based on the cision by the Solicitor, U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. the effect that this particular issue contained obscene, lewd, lasci decent and filthy matter within the meaning of Title 18, Section 1461, . S. Code Annotated.

Mr. Joseph D. Mullender, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, deral Building, Los Angeles, advised that on March 2, 1956, the court rendered a decision in this matter in favor of the Government.

There are also enclosed ~~Photostatic copies~~ of the following information:

COMM — FBI
MAR 12 1956
MAILED 28

Copy of plaintiff's memorandum of points and authorities in support of plaintiff's motion for summary judgment;

Copy of memorandum of points and authorities in support of defendant's motion for summary judgment, and in opposition to plaintiff's motion for summary judgment;

The Federal Judge's order on motions for summary judgment.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
arbo

It is requested that all of the enclosed items be returned n letion of their review by you.

ures (6)
Described above

APR 19 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/87 BY

M:jh
(5)

Note and cc's next page

72909

17,

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General *March 1[illegible] 1956*
Warren Olney III

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: Mr. R. F. Schaller, 5718

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo dated 3-6-56, captioned ""One," The Homosexual Magazine, Published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California,"
CEM:jh

100-403320-21

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 3/2/56

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

72910

ReBulet to Los Angeles 2/28/56, Bulet to Los Angeles 2/15/56, and report of SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON in the case entitled "The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., IS - C," dated 9/9/53, at Los Angeles, Bufile 100-403320.

b6
b7C

Attached are four copies of the report of SA IRVING T. WEEKS in the case entitled "[redacted] SM-C," Los Angeles file 100-53757, dated 3/2/56. This investigation was conducted in connection with this individual.

The following additional information was developed in connection with investigation conducted as the result of instructions contained in referenced Bulet 2/15/56.

Information concerning the incorporation of One, Inc., was set forth in rerep of SA OVERTON.

On 2/21/56, an airtel was directed to the San Francisco Office requesting that the file on One, Inc., at the California State Division of Corporations at Sacramento be reviewed in order to determine that this organization is still properly licensed to do business in California. The results of San Francisco's investigation have not as yet been received.

The Dun and Bradstreet report of 11/1/55, based on an interview by one of the investigators of that organization with WILLIAM LAMBERT, who operates the offices of One, Inc., developed that the principal activity of that organization is the publishing of a national monthly magazine known as "One," which is in the interest of such deviates. The retail price of the magazine is twenty-five cents and circulation approximately 10,000 copies monthly. Sales were reported to be made through distributors, "One" newsstands and own account through mailing lists. LAMBERT declined to issue a financial statement or operating figures, stating that it has been this firm's consistent policy not to release such information.

Jones to Nichols with memo 3-6-56 to [illegible] with memo 3-7-56 airtel 3-7-56 to Los Angeles cem

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) REGISTERED AIR MAIL
1 - Los Angeles
ITW:DLS
(3)

ENCLOSURE

100-422157

[redacted]

RECORDED-

100-403320-21

INDEXED-3

17 MAR 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

c of letter & c of enclosed report detached to Crime Records cem

Follow 3-5 cem

[illegible]

72911

He did report the principal assets of the corporation consisted of its mailing list and it has no equipment other than limited office fixtures. He described it as a non-profit corporation whose expenses and operating costs are met through the sale of the magazine "One." This income he stated is not always sufficient to retire all expenses and as a consequent other income is received in the form of gifts and dues from members. He declined to furnish any other information or give a clarification pertaining to the gifts and donations. He reported that none of the writers or editorial staff members of the publication receive pay, fees or other remunerations for their services. The Dun and Bradstreet investigator noted in the report that WILLIAM LAMBERT during the above current interview, as well as during past interviews by Dun and Bradstreet with him, had declined to furnish antecedent information pertaining to himself or any other officers.

Mr. JOSEPH D. MULLENDER, JR., Assistant United States Attorney, Federal Building, Los Angeles, advised that he has handled Federal Civil Case 18764TC in connection with an action brought by One, Inc., against OTTO K. OLESON, Postmaster, Los Angeles, et al, as a result of the Post Office's refusal to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One." In connection with this litigation, Mr. MULLENDER furnished the following background: On each mailing of "One," a copy is furnished by the Postmaster's Office in Los Angeles to the Solicitor, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Fraud and Mailability Division, for determination of the mailability of the particular issue. With respect to the October, 1954, issue, the Solicitor ordered that issue be impounded and not transmitted through the mails on the basis of the Solicitor's opinion that it constituted obscene, lewd, lascivious and filthy matters within the meeting of the provisions of Section 18, USCA 1461. The Solicitor subsequently authorized the local post office to return all copies of that issue to One, Inc., upon receipt of proper written request. As a result, on or about 12/29 or 30/54, all copies of the October, 1954, issue of "One" totalling approximately 600 were returned to that organization. No further action was taken in this matter until 9/16/55 when a complaint for Injunction and Declaratory Release was filed by One, Inc., as plaintiff vs. OTTO K. OLESON, et al, defendants, as a result of the Post Office's refusal to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One." The complaint sought a judgment declaring that this issue of "One" was lawful and mailable and that an injunction be issued against OLESON

b6
b7C

72312

enjoining him from refusing to dispatch through the mails the October, 1954, issue. A complaint was filed by [redacted] as attorney for plaintiff. The United States Attorney's Office in Los Angeles on 11/14/54, filed an answer to the above complaint. On 1/16/56, [redacted] as attorney for plaintiff made a motion for Summary Judgment in the case and on 2/1/56, filed a Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of plaintiff's motion. On 2/27/56, the Government filed a Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of defendants' motion for Summary Judgment and in opposition to plaintiff's motion. Copy of the above memoranda are furnished to the Bureau herewith. Three objectionable phases of the October, 1954, issue of "One" set forth in the Government's memorandum are as follows:

> "1) The story entitled 'Sappho Remembered' appearing on pp. 12-15. Briefly stated, this story is obscene because lustfully stimulating to the average homosexual reader.
>
> "2) The poem 'Lord Samuel and Lord Montagu' on pp. 18 and 19. This is obscene because of the filthy words contained in it.
>
> "3) The advertisement for the Swiss publication 'The Circle' which appears at the top of page 29. This advertisement is, of course, not obscene in and of itself, but it makes 'One' non-mailable because it gives information for obtaining obscene material."

Mr. MULLENDER advised on the morning of 3/2/56, that the court had just rendered a decision in the foregoing matter in favor of the Government. A copy of the court's decision is attached hereto.

Mr. MULLENDER has been in contact with [redacted] both in court and outside of court in connection with the above litigation. He described [redacted] as a rather mild-mannered individual with somewhat effeminate characteristics. [redacted] has appeared frank and open in his dealings with the United States Attorney's Office during conversation and dealings they have had with him in this matter. [redacted] has stated that One, Inc., is in very poor financial condition and that this was the cause for the long delay in bringing this action concerning the Post Office's refusal to transmit the October, 1954, issue.

100-403320-21

b6
b7C

729[illegible]

He advised MULLENDER that One, Inc., is a non-profit organization and left the impression that its income is depending entirely upon the sales of the magazine "One." Mr. MULLENDER learned during the course of his preparation of the foregoing litigation that One, Inc., had made application to the Post Office Department for a second class mailing permit on 5/5/54. At that time the organization claimed its circulation to be approximately 10,000 copies monthly, broken down as follows:

Individual Subscribers	1200
Agents Subscriptions	800
Distribution to Newsstands	7500
Miscellaneous	340
Total	9840

The Postmaster's Office in connection with One, Inc.'s application made their own separate check, apparently by having a Post Office representative look over the records of One, Inc. Headquarters. Through this check it was determined that the circulation then was broken down as follows:

Individual Subscribers	1092
Agents Subscriptions	656
Single copies sold by publisher	286
Distribution to Newsstands	6944
Total	8978

The foregoing application applied only to circulation which would be included in the application for a second class mailing permit and that, of course, additional copies might well be distributed as first class mail which would not come to the attention of the Post Office.

[redacted] Inspector, Federal Post Office, Los Angeles, adivsed on 3/1/56, that no further action has been taken by the Post Office in connection with any issue of the magazine "One" pending the outcome of the above litigation.

On 3/2/56, [redacted] advised that since the time the Post Office Department impounded the October, 1954, issue of "One," One, Inc., has not again requested the issuance

100-403320-21

b6
b7C

72914

of a second class mailing permit for subsequent mailings, nor has the organization brought its entire mail to the Post Office for transmission. It was [redacted] opinion that the magazine is now being mailed in small quantities at the various Post Office substations in Los Angeles or through deposit in various mailboxes located throughout the city. He stated that in spite of the Federal Court's decision on 3/2/56, the Post Office Department will not demand that future copies of "One" be submitted for review as to its mailability. This is because of a decision of the Post Office Solicitor given in the past to the effect that any such action would constitute a form of censorship. As a result, any future action that the Post Office Department may have against the magazine will necessarily have to result through a particular issue coming to its attention as an unmailable item. If such eventuality should occur, then, of course, the Post Office Department would be in a position to take appropriate action for whatever violation might have occurred.

In connection with the individual who operates One, Inc., and who identifies himself as WILLIAM LAMBERT, the following has been developed:

The Dun and Bradstreet report dated 11/1/55, lists LAMBERT as Chairman of the Board of One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. It was indicated in the report he had refused to furnish any information concerning himself except to state he is a full-time employee of One, Inc., and that there are no other employees.

Investigation reflects that the telephone of One, Inc., was installed 6/9/53 and lists LAMBERT as President and Business Manager of One, Inc., which organization he describes as "publishers." He gave his home telephone number as WEbster 1-0950. This is a non-published number listed in the name of WILLIAM LAMBERT, 1717 South Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles. The phone was installed in February, 1954. LAMBERT then gave his employment as business manager of California Market Sketch Press, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. He stated he had then been in the City of Los Angeles one and one-half years and owned no property. He gave no bank or credit references.

100-403320-21

729.5

The California Market Sketch Press is referred to on page 21, et seq., of referenced report.

An account was located for One, Inc., listing P. O. Box 5716, Los Angeles 55, California, at the California Bank, 6th and Western Branch, Los Angeles, which was opened 2/20/53, with an initial deposit of $306.65, and was closed on 4/28/54. The account was opened by WILLIAM LAMBERT who described himself as business manager of One, Inc. He advised the bank he had a personal savings account with the Bank of America, Wilshire and Western Branch, Los Angeles. He furnished no information on himself in opening the account. Other individuals connected with One, Inc., and three signatures appearing on the signature card at the bank were listed as: [redacted] and [redacted] Any of these individuals was authorized to sign checks on this account. In referenced report at page 19, these individuals are described as the incorporators of One, Inc.

No account for WILLIAM LAMBERT was located at the Bank of America, Wilshire and Western Branch, nor through a check made through the central indices of the Bank of America covering all branches in the Los Angeles area.

b6
b7C

A current account for One, Inc., Offices at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, was located at the California Bank, 2nd and Spring Streets Branch, Los Angeles as follows:

A regular commercial checking account was opened 4/12/54 with an initial deposit of $445.00. This account was transferred from previous account of the organization maintained at the 6th and Western Branch. It was opened by WILLIAM LAMBERT and the signature card carried the signatures of WILLIAM LAMBERT, President, and [redacted] either of whom were authorized to draw checks on the account. The balance in the account on 2/23/56, was $118.01.

[redacted] is identified in referenced report at pp. 25 and 26.

A special commercial checking account for One, Inc., was opened at the California Bank, 2nd and Spring, Los Angeles, on 3/16/55, with an initial deposit of $800.00. The signature card for this account carried the signatures of WILLIAM LAMBERT and [redacted] either of whom were

72916

authorized to draw on the account. P. O. Box 5716, Metropolitan Street, Los Angeles, mentioned above was taken out in the name of [redacted] The balance in this account as of 2/23/56, was $43.17.

On 11/7/55, WILLIAM LAMBERT alsoopened a personal checking account at the California Bank, 2nd and Spring, listing his business as publisher, 232 South Hill, Room 328, Los Angeles, telephone MI 6983. The initial deposit was in the amount of $138.91, and balance as of 2/23/56 was $19.68.

In none of the foregoing accounts did LAMBERT furnish any additional information on himself.

b6
b7C

On 2/28/56, photographs were taken of WILLIAM LAMBERT through confidential techniques utilized and the photographs have been identified as the individual who opened the last mentioned three bank accounts, and who operates the offices of One, Inc.

A neighborhood investigation has developed that two single men recently purchased the property at [redacted] Los Angeles, at which location is a small residence dwelling. Spot surveillances have located only one car parked at the residence which is a 1953 Hillman four door sedan, 1956 California license [redacted] registered to one [redacted]

The records of the Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, reflect that on 6/30/55, the property at [redacted] was transferred from a [redacted] to a [redacted] a single man.

All informants and sources listed in the attached referenced report of SA WEEKS have been contacted in an effort to further identify [redacted] and the other individuals listed in referenced Bulet with negative results.

Checks of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, Retail Merchants Credit Association of Los Angeles, and Voter's Registration records developed no information identifiable with these individuals.

100-403320-21

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

72917

[redacted] conducted investigations of One, Inc., and to date developed no information on LAMBERT, [redacted] or members of the staff of One, Inc.

b6
b7C
b7D

PSIs [redacted] who have a wide acquaintanceship among homosexuals in the Los Angeles area, reported that most individuals who write or work for a magazine such as "One" do so without any remuneration and they, as a consequence and because of the nature of such publication, frequently use fictitious names.

b6
b7C

Consideration is being given to the possibility of reinterviewing [redacted] was, [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles file 100-30028, Bufile 100-402855, who may be identical with [redacted] listed in the November, 1955, issue of "One" as [redacted]

A matter wich may be of interest to the Bureau is a letter which was directed by [redacted] Secr. Chap. 104" and written on stationery of the Mattachine Society, Los Angeles, P. O. Box 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles. The recipient of this letter was [redacted]' who is believed to be one [redacted] [redacted] whose identity is known to this office. A typewritten copy of the original letter which was secured from the possession of [redacted] was furnished to this office by [redacted] This copy bears no date but appears to have been written in either November or December, 1953. A photostatic copy of that typewritten copy is being submitted to the Bureau herewith, directing particular attention to paragraph 9 which makes reference to the fact that [redacted] has requested assistance in connection with his present interviews for his study on "sex and law" and that such assistance was being given him. It is not know whether the [redacted] who signed the letter is identical with [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

In an interview of a general nature had by this office with [redacted] on 2/29/56, touching on "One" magazine and eluding to the above letter, [redacted] offered no information identifying [redacted] and it appears that he merely wrote a letter to the Mattachine Company and the reply referred to above was received by him. [redacted] also failed to volunteer any information in connection with the matter relating to [redacted] although he was specifically asked what research work he knew of that was being carried on if any.

b6
b7C

100-403320-21

b6
b7C

72315

LA 100-45888

On 3/2/56, a pretext telephone inquiry was made at the office of One, Inc., to determine the date of distribution of the next issue of "One." A woman answering the telephone advised that the company is now in the process of making ready for distribution of the January, 1956, issue which should soon be available on newsstands. As soon as a copy is received it will be furnished to the Bureau.

The Los Angeles Office is vigorously pursuing the investigation requested by the Bureau in reflet and the Bureau will be promptly advised of all developments.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

1. Copy of plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of plaintiff's motion for Summary Judgment in the case entitled One, Inc., vs. OTTO K. OLESEN, Federal Civil Case 18764-TC.
2. Copy of Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of defendants motion for Summary Judgment, and in opposition to plaintiff's motion for Summary Judgment in above case.
3. Copy of letter from [redacted] Secr. Chap. 104," Mattachine Society, Los Angeles, to [redacted]
4. Photostatic copy of magazine "One" issue of October, 1954.
5. Photostatic copy of magazine "One" issue of November, 1955.
6. Original copy of "One" issue of December, 1955.
7. Copy of Federal Judge's decision in connection with One, Inc., vs. OTTO K. OLESEN.
8. Four copies of the report of SA IRVING T. WEEKS in the case entitled [redacted] SM-C," dated 3/2/56, at Los Angeles.

100-403320-21

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

100-403320-211

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (100-403320) FROM LOS ANGELES (100-45888).

Copy of plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of plaintiff's motion for Summary Judgment in the case entitled One, Inc., vs. OTTO K. OLESEN, Federal Civil Case 18764-TC. [illegible]

Copy of Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of defendants motion for Summary Judgment, and in opposition to plaintiff's motion for Summary Judgment in above case. [illegible] to be returned 4-[illegible]

Copy of letter from [redacted] Secr. Chap. 104," Mattachine Society, Los Angeles, to [redacted]

Photostatic copy of magazine "One" issue of 10/54. Sent to [illegible]

Photostatic copy of magazine "One" issue of 11/55.

Orig. copy of "One" issue of 12/55. [illegible] returned (4) [illegible]

Copy of Federal Judge's decision in connection with One, Inc., vs. OTTO K. OLESEN. [illegible] to be returned 4-[illegible]

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED
BY ONE, INC., 232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ENCLOSURE 100-403320-21

copy ly

Research Chapter # 104

Los Angeles Post Office Box
1925 Main Post Office L.A.

MATTACHINE SOCIETY
OAKLAND POST OFFICE BOX 851
Oakland 4 Calif.

[redacted] 10,
Chapter # 113
Long Beach Calif.

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

We are in receipt of your letter dated,November 8. We have been in the woes of re-organizing our officers,and we wish to apologize for the delinquent answer to your interesting letter.

As a new secretary, I will try to do my best to describe to you the various interesting aspects of our Research projects which we lately have engaged in.

First to your question about " Lesbian Psychology Study" discussion meeting.It is indeed interesting and I am sorry that you were not able to make it because it was informative and stimulating.
There were thirteen present,six being women. Three of the persons formed a comittee,presented the results of their labours,which was a scholarly,and intense questionnaire especially designed for Lesbians,but which with some slight changes could be used for male homosexuals as well.

The questioonaire was large and covered about three pages.It contained questions covering almost every field of human behaviour,and took specific detailed account of the persons family-background and psychological aspects in his childhood.

The members and friends present looked it over and accepted it with some small changes. We are now planning a method of distributing these questionnaires in the most effective manner,and it was thought that a group,with some one there to advise on the most difficult questions would be the most effective method.

This is only one small aspect of our many and varied activities and future projects. We are now planning a Bibliographical File which would list articels and books of particular interest to the diviate.We are also compling a list of physicians, psychiatrists,et al. which would be able to help us and assist in any way possiable.

Besides the aforementioned projects which is going to take much time and interest, we have many other ideas,which we hope later will ripen to constructive maturity.

We are getting together with members of the Legal Committe(of Legal Chapter # 103)for the purpose of compiling a list of persons having had personal contact with the Law enforcement agencies.Dr.Kinsey has requested us to do this so that we may be able to help him in this on his present interviews for his study on Sex and Law.We are happy to be able to help him in this manner ,and hope that such future collaboration may prove mutually profitable.

We are indeed desirous of contacting other Research Chapters,or Chapters engaged or interested in Research projects,and we hope that a greater degree of interrelations may be evident in our Chapter activities. We are postive that all of us have digferent talents which would prove of inspiration and benifit to all of us. We are interested in the Long Beach Chapters remarkable progress,and believe that this alone evidences a admirable degree of interest and responsibility on the part of its members and officers. We in the research Chapter hope we may be able to contact you,maybe have a mutual meeting sometime,which would combine our forces to a degree,and get aquainted with one another,our peeves and talents.

We have no meetings on Weekends,Sometime,because of the great degree of the work required we have called special meetings for the Research Committee(i,e Research Chapter) so that we may be able to get some-fof the behind-the -scene work done. However as a personal note I might mention that we are planning a series of Break-fast which would be beneficial to all of the Chapters of this area in the Southern Area,to be held and sponsored by the various Chapters of this Area.An attempt at this was made two weeks ago by the Public Relations Chapter,~~purely social~~ and proved to be an unexpectd success.At this meeting,besides the purely social aspects.many members get together and discuss the different activities of the various chapters. This,I believe,is a splendid oportunity for the members of the Scociety as a whole.

We have three meetings outlined thus far. These will be announced in Newsheet, but for your convenience I will repeat them here.
December 16.1953" Legal Research 6026 Barton Way.Hollywood.
December 30th.1953 " Breakdown Report of the first General Questionnaire"
424 North Coronado,Los Angles.
Janury 13,1954 " Discussion of Dr.Kinsey's Sexual Behivior of the Human Female."

You are of course cordially invited to these meetings and we hope that you will continue to write us and visit us that we may be enjoy of your knowledge and interest.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

/ [redacted] Sedr.Chapter #104

b6
b7C

one

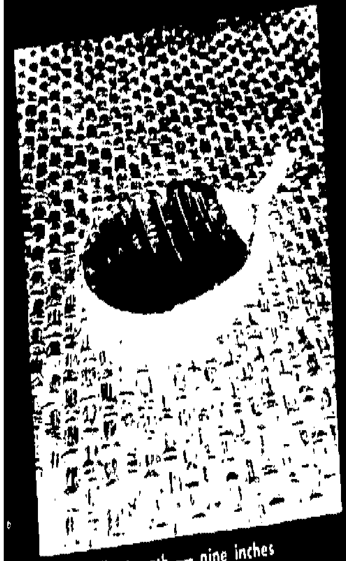
The Homosexual Magazine

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

mill valley stoneware

tam-paddles

#2 Length—seven inches



#1 Length — nine inches

In brown stoneware with trailed mat glaze designs in black. Suitable for candies or tid-bits; may be used for ash trays.

Price $2.50 each

BOX MV, ONE, Incorporated, 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles 12

Make checks or money orders payable to ONE, Incorporated. In California add 3% sales tax.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to:

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Atten. Mr. Oberon

ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty-five cents per copy (plus postage for mailin
subscriptions are two-fifty per year, two years for four dollars, one year first class sealed three-f
two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada; all other countries three-f
per year. Single copies are twenty-seven cents by regular mail, thirty-one for first class.
Publication offices: 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California.
Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self-addressed envelope is enclo
Copyright 1955 by ONE, Inc., Los Angeles, California.
"Application for entry as second class m
is pending."

one

". . . a mystic bond
of brotherhood
makes all men one."
Carlyle

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume III **Number 11** **November, 1955**

CONTENTS

4 HOW MUCH DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE HOMOSEXUAL MALE? *David L. Freeman*
6 THE TEMPORARY TIGER *a poem by John Myron Patrick*
7 AT THE WHIPPING POST *James Douglas Margin*
8 TANGENTS news & views *Dal McIntire*
12 DINNER FOR THREE *a story by Flint Holland*
16 PLATO Concluding Extract
18 BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
23 6:45 A.M. *a poem by R. L. B.*
24 AN ORCHID FOR HENNIE *a story by Gabrielle Ganelle*
27 FUTILITY *a poem by Genevieve K. Stephens*
28 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS
COVER: *Eve Elloree*

STAFF OF ONE MAGAZINE

Managing Editor	Ann Carll Reid
Associate Editors	Lyn Pedersen - *Research* Robert Gregory - *Fiction* Kay Reynard - *Womens' Dept.* Armando Quezon - *International*
Contributing Editors	Donald Webster Cory
Art Director	Eve Elloree
Circulation Manager	David L. Freeman

(Recently LOOK magazine has been running a series on "human nature." There have been such articles as "How Much Do We Know About Men?" and "How Much Do We Know About Women?" ONE's editors do not know what other articles are planned for the series, but they are sure it will not include one with the above title. Here Mr. Freeman makes some points omitted by the Cowles publication.)

how much do we know about the Homosexual male?

by david l. freeman

Homosexuals have existed in all parts of the world, among all peoples and all cultures, since man's emergence in the watered valleys of our young planet. The roles they have played in the history of our Earth have varied greatly. At one time we find they were revered, at another hunted down like beasts of prey, at yet another more or less tolerated. Somewhat like the Eternal Jew, the homosexual has lived in all parts of the world, been a part of all cultures while maintaining an identity of his own. It would take a thousand treatises to discuss his life in all the cultures in which he has participated. In this article I shall devote myself to some observations on the male homosexual in the United States today.

Whether the American homosexual was brought up in a rich family or a poor one, whether his father was the owner of a grocery store on Main Street in North Platte, Nebraska, a street railway motorman from 145th Street in East Cleveland or a yachtsman with a 100-foot boat docked at Balboa, California, it's a safe bet that the homosexual son of this father had experienced more of the gamut of human emotions at the age of eighteen than the father had in his entire life.

Let us imagine a case (typical of thousands reported by researchers in the field) of a boy who realizes at the age of fourteen or fifteen that he is homosexual. He may not know the meaning of the word, but he knows that he is "different from the other boys" that, for reasons he couldn't explain if asked, his orientation to life is different from that of the people around him. Undoubtedly he has a Great Love Affair at the age of fifteen or sixteen. It may or may not be consummated, but it is almost invariably with a heterosexual boy of nearly his own age. It almost always ends disastrously, and at a very tender age he knows both the joy of love and the bereavement of rejection (or—even worse—discovery by a disapproving society).

While the heterosexual of the same age plays around (in a way completely approved by society) with many members of the opposite sex, experiences success here, failure there but maintains his masculine confidence undisturbed because he knows he's doing the socially-acceptable thing, the homosexual is very unsure of himself. In his earliest childhood he has experienced rejection on the school ground, in a Boy Scout camp, among boys everywhere who called him a sissy—and it is in the light of this experience that he approaches his first love affair (perhaps it's the captain of the football team). The homosexual boy, of course overcome with gratitude, loses his perspective and either exposes himself to society's wrath or is eventually rejected by the object of his dreams and hopes.

Inevitably there follows a long, sad period of disillusionment. In one way or another the homosexual usually discovers during this period other members of his own kind. He is simultaneously overjoyed and dismayed. He is overjoyed, because he had hitherto supposed himself to be the only one like himself in the world. He is horrified, because he almost always discovers his own people first in the bars of the skid rows of a big city, in the public toilets or at the Turkish baths of some sordid district. Before this his feeling for other men has been an exalted one. (Has he not identified himself with all the greatest actresses in all the greatest love stories—stage, screen, opera?) The reality he first encounters is more than he can accept—the dream and the reality are too far apart.

Eventually he finds his own kind of people. Perhaps they are the kind with good jobs and who live in nice districts of town, people who are "married" (but the serious homosexual puts no quotes on the word), people whom one's mother could respect "if she were able!" Perhaps they are male prostitutes or bar-hoppers. But when he reaches this point the average homosexual is a man of twenty-five or thirty with a lifetime of experience behind him. What he does with the years yet to come have socialogical import.

At this point it is possible for the astute homosexual to perceive that homosexual society splits into three main groups which I call the Revolutionaries, the Tories and the Liberals. They are essentially the same but use deceivingly opposite forms in expressing themselves. They are the same, because they are all in revolt against a society which simultaneously persecutes and steadfastly refuses to recognize them. The Revolutionaries can be found swishing down Hollywood Boulevard or Constitution Avenue. They have rejected society, because society has rejected them. They tell themselves that they don't care what the world thinks of them and that they think the world stinks. Actually they care very much about society and its opinion of them or their way of life would be utterly meaningless. The Revolutionaries can also be found (if their orientation is intellectual) among the ranks of the social workers, the labor leaders, the left-wing political or religious organizations.

The Tories are the elegant ones who have decided to express their social hostility by being more correct than the foremost representatives of the dominant (and dominating) culture. They work for TIME magazine or the NEW YORKER. They are in the diplomatic service; they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI (it's true!). But perhaps most of them sell men's accessories in the Campus Shops of large department stores and ostentatiously vote Republican.

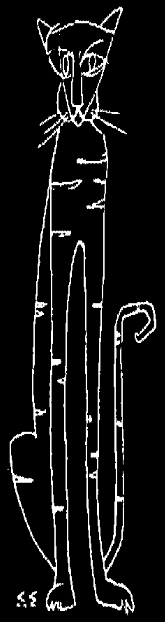
Between these there is another group, the Liberals. Despite their social oppression, the Liberals are able to view the world with an element of detachment. Such are the movie actors, the dancers, the playwrights, the artists, the musicians, the psychiatrists, the doctors and lawyers, the great creative element of the homosexual minority. It is inevitable that the homosexual male should be concentrated in the arts, for here is all the romance, the glamor, the Dream which society has denied him. Here is the Greater Reality which can be expressed only through the medium of art. Here is the Healer, the Curer, the man of understanding in a world of chaos and hatred.

Thus in all walks of life we see the American homosexual leading, directing, following, planning, hoping *exactly* as are all other men.

Who knows that it will not be the homosexual who leads the world into an era of international understanding and world peace? Is it not fitting that what the world calls "the least of these" should point the way to salvation for the world? Who has known more of its sorrow, more of its anguish, its sordidness, its beauty, than the homosexual?

THE TEMPORARY TIGER

Somehow
A housecat
Has become a tiger.
One day I looked
Into the glass
All meekness and propriety
And when next
I chanced to mirror-front,
I saw confidence,
Napoleonate,
Enthroned upon the pane.
Today
Heads will fall,
And weeks of long consideration,
Ravished of their fruit,
Lie still.
Today I am an army
By myself,
My face and body
Dressed in braid
And aspect of command,
Words
Pour through my pen,
Sing rich harmonies
Into my ears.
Today, crowned with confidence,
I rein invincible,
Tomorrow
I may sleep till noon.



john
myron
patrick

AT THE WHIPPING POST

by

james douglas margin

Every now and then, some journalist, straining for smart effect in his writing, uses the word "homosexual" to conjure an image of abject decadence. Happily for America's millions of homosexuals, other writers — clear-thinking, fair-minded, and articulate — continue to nail this use of the term for what it is: a vicious (or perhaps just ignorant) inaccuracy.

Life Magazine, for instance, recently blasted the state of U.S. fiction, declaring it sometimes read as if it were written by an unemployed homosexual living in a packing-box shanty on the city dump. The editorial said the reading public deserves something better than the papaya-smelly, overripe school of the Truman Capotes and the obscenity-possessed school of 'new realism.' The latter, Life added, is exemplified by a parade of war novels that mostly read like the diaries of professional grievance collectors with dirty minds and total recall.

Harvey Breit, distinguished staffer for The New York Times, called the piece a mishmash based on a total misconception of what art is. He said the editorial was a demagogic anti-esthetic tirade and that it was calculated to make war on all that, as Nietzsche put it, "is rare, strange, or privileged."

Mr. Breit then made five observations:

First, that you have to leave writers alone or you get no literature; second, that writers have proven to be our best ambassadors and most popular export; third, that America is a democracy and writers are not political pawns; fourth, that homosexuals are people, including Marcel Proust ("or," he interposed, "do we now have to make the phrase 'regardless of race, creed, color or sex'?"), and fifth, that when you demand a specific literature, you get a specific mediocrity.

Mr. Breit also quoted the great Gerard Manley Hopkins:

> **Glory be to God for dappled things**
> **All things counter, original, spare, strange;**
> **Whatever is fickle, freckled (who knows how?)**

This answer to Life's spurious judgement was too neatly turned to need additional comment. Had Mr. Breit so desired, however, he could have pointed out one more interesting fact: that the undisputed leader of all war novels from the obscenity-possessed school is "From Here to Eternity" by James Jones — an author that Life enthusiastically endorsed with an almost unprecedented (and favorable) publicity boost in its issue of May 7, 1951.

tangents

news & views

by dal mcintire

James Dean, who deserves posthumous Oscar for powerfully sensitive Caleb role in film of Steinbeck's mighty EAST OF EDEN, and who according to rumors had done as well in REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE and GIANT, reputedly wanted Bdwy. return before his sudden death. He'd gotten Bdwy. start in Gide's IMMORTALIST and was considering lead in Van Druten's new DANCING IN THE CHECKERED SHADE . . .

In Sadler's Wells repertoire recently: version of Greek Tiresias myth: man who changed to woman and back . . . Speaking of which, a Silver City, N.M. pet hen this year became a rooster, crowed so lustily and long owners gave it to Farmer's Market, which displayed it till noise complaints landed it "where most normal chickens go—in the pot."

Bums' hero, Johnny Podres, after final game, on TV dolled up as Revolutionary War heroine Molly Pitcher . . . Judge Luther Youngdahl recently squashed Postoffice censorship of CONFIDENTIAL, tho not giving mag clean bill of health . . . Dotty Kilgallen says Kinsey may sue over Dave Shefrin's filmcartoon REPORT ON LOVE. Could be DK planting publicity plugs, and not for Dr. K.? . . . Few days before MORE DEATHS THAN ONE, latest novel by Stuart Engstrand (SLING AND THE ARROW) appeared, 60-year-old author who'd been despondent, walked into Westlake Park here and drowned self . . .

SURVEY

More than 40 sodomy arrests recently in Dallas (no one there sent us clippings) with usual press-pulpit noises. Arrests chiefly at Fox Burlesque Theatre and public rest rooms. Article 524 of Texas' Penal Code defines sodomy as felony—2 to 15 years . . . Galveston's Red Lights are out, despite high hopes of new "reform" mayor who'd promised to turn them up. But in Galveston, lot can go in dark. Town closed down with no arrests made . . .

Wash D.C. man acquitted on assault charge after testifying "victim" drove by his house, saw him in Bermudas, shouted, 'Hey, there, who's the sissy wearing his mother's panties?" . . . Teen-age girl charged with immoral soliciting of policewoman in D.C. nite club powder room . . .

No. Car. reader, quoting from state laws, notes homosexuality, bestiality and miscegenation characterized by adjectives like abominable, are felonies while fornication and adultery are misdemeanors . . . 18-year-old Negro airman executed in Parchman, Miss, gas chamber for alleged rape of white woman while white man begins two year sentence there for admitted rape of 13-year-old Negro girl . . . Miami politics still run hot: Mayor still trying to bounce City Manager if latter doesn't toss out Police Chief, whom Mayor blames for gambling scandals involving cops, and for fact there are still some homosexuals in Miami. HERALD's Pulitzer-Prize prober now probing (for grand jury) Sheriff Kelly's conduct of office, outside personal interest and personal conduct . . . Reports inmates Florida School for Girls, Ocala beaten by State patrolmen, had tear gas used on them, and abnormal sexual behavior prevailed; that many girls cut initials or names of girlfriends in own flesh . . .

Baltimore homosexual slaying which shortly preceded hot and heavy cop scandals there, with 2 grand jury probes: police divert attention from own malpractices by mass raid (162 persons) on bar on Gay Street. Details next TANGENTS . . . Viers Mill, Md., upset by masked man who sexually attacked a boy and a girl, each 13, in same week . . .

Plainfield, N.J., pizzeria held up by men in women's clothes. Said proprietor: "They didn't have the outstanding points women have." . . .

22-year-old sailor held in Rhode Island in connection with 2-year-old slaying of Philadelphia soccer official . . . Pottstown, Pa., wife sues for divorce blaming mate's homosexuality, tho admitting she knew that before marrying and adding he was in most ways ideal husband, good provider, loved children, etc. . . .

Kansas City man arrested for allegedly impersonating officer, making "arrest" in public rest room (apparently with two confederates) then shaking down victim for $2500 right inside police station . . . Indianapolis: World War Memorial Plaza: 24-year-old unemployed typist charged with fatal shooting of man he said made indecent proposal then tried to rob him. Killer, toting shoulder-holster revolver, formerly arrested but not convicted on sodomy charge. Dead man had long police record. Reader tells us Plaza is scene of lucrative shakedown by vice cop . . . Sioux City, Iowa, police roundup of alleged homosexuals follow unsolved kidnap-murder of young boy. Several got 3-year "treatment" at Mt. Pleasant sanitorium . . .

Pasadena chiropractor, with woman's dress over suit, arrested on charge of setting fire to house . . . Pasadena judge, attacking vague local law forbidding two persons of opposite sex to be alone together in same room (unless brother-sister, parent-child or man-wife) suggests arrested couple challenge constitutionality of law . . . Arcadia Teacher's Club discussing group policy on morals issues, following hung jury in case of teacher accused of molesting pupils . . . Fuss over Sacramento teacher who gave sex-facts book to pregnant student . . .

Howling headlines in England over missing diplomats, Burgess & Maclean; charge both were homosexual. Vladimir Petrov, Red diplomat who skipped to Australia awhile back, said they'd spied 20 years for Russ. MP's on both sides of Commons demanded gov't. account, were promised White Paper telling all releasable facts on case. Press charged Foreign Office still held perverts and traitors, asked who'd shielded and tipped-off Burgess and Maclean, and why 2 hadn't been arrested when first suspected. (A village chemist claimed warning M.I.5 of irregular activities by Maclean year before disappearance.) Govt. replied there'd been insufficient evidence, decried vile attacks on F.O. White Paper appeared; widely labelled whitewash, one Tory MP charging "brotherhood of perverted men" in F.O. still hoodwinking public, called for rooting out homos and traitors. Names of alleged homo friends of missing pair dragged thru press.

Lord Montagu back in news—fined for parking violation . . . Amateur Swimming Assn. official suggests drawn diagram accompany law on modesty standards for swim attire . . . 34-year-old farm worker arrested dancing (detective was dance partner) at Evesham Public Hall in woman's attire . . .

TAILOR AND CUTTER predicts more colorful men's styles . . . A canon preached at St. Paul's against statement attributed to Archbishop of Canterbury seeming to say God likes white people better'n black . . . Representatives of 9,000 British magistrates voted 41 to 33 to recommend homosexual practices (in private, between adults over 30) no longer be considered criminal offense, and prosecutions for major homosexual offenses be accompanied by medical report. Recommendation later met defeat as magistrates themselves voted 256 to 91 against. Northumberland vicar admitted possession of books and photos described as obscene, after detectives (who got address from London studio where he placed orders) threatened search . . . Newcastle scoutmaster arrested after having photos developed showing scouts swimming nude . . .

Glasgow SUNDAY MAIL ran wild alarm by Lionel Daiches warning of vile homo practices sweeping normality from Scotland. Mentioning 2 recent murders of homosexuals, he predicted fire and brimstone around corner, decried "arrant and vicious nonsense, so popular today, which issues like stream of sewage from so-called enlightened psychiatrists and law reformers." In many arts and professions, normal man has no chance against sodomites; said magazines and journals filled with sodomitic propaganda.

Sidney MORNING HERALD called for common-sense realistic revision of Aussie laws on homosexuality, in interest of justice rather than prejudice and superstitions. Minister of Justice promised to introduce more humane and effective bill . . . Letter in MORNING HERALD from Director of Father and Son Welfare Movement urged liberalized law . . .

Canadian Mountie in plainclothes nearly picked up several times by Montreal police on "vag" charge while tracking alleged drug-trafficing lesbian . . . 2 Toronto doctors currently facing morals charges . . . Ammended Criminal Code in Canada a bit improved: under old law, "buggery" with "any living creature" got life imprisonment; now down to 14 years, with clearer legal definition.

THE ARTS AND SUCH

Tho few Angelenos know it, LA is now the poorer for loss of Sam Radilla, an illiterate, immigrant stone mason, who for 33 years had been building a monument, a fantastic, primitive grouping of filigreed spires, made of bits of broken glass, tile, 7-UP bottles, hub caps, sea shells, wire and tons of cement, rising in unorthodox style vaguely suggestive of Cambodian temples. Unlikely these fabulous towers, hidden among the worst slums in So. Calif., will ever feature as standard tourist sights. Old man was strange, unwed, held non-conformist, disconnected views. "I had in mind to do something big and I did it."—monument to Giordano Bruno, Buffalo Billy, Columbus, Lincoln and to human freedom and dignity. His work has now stopped. Recently he handed property lease to a neighbor and left, possibly to return to Rome. No one knows what will become of his creation . . .

Revised TEA AND SYMPATHY script okayed by Production Code Administration, with hints of homosexuality presumably erased. Story now highlights boy's unorthodoxy and illicit love for married woman. Robt. Anderson did own rewrite. John and Deborah Kerr (no relation) retain roles from stage . . . Ingrid Bergman doing play in Paris . . .

Many British critics irate at Bette Davis' quaint old-waddling-duck performance in VIRGIN QUEEN. Said one: "... once again displays her unequalled talent as a female impersonator." Others cheered her as always . . . Japanese critics and censors angered by showing of HOUSE OF BAMBOO (understandable) and BLACKBOARD JUNGLE in Japan . . .

RECOMMENDED READING

DEER PARK, Mailer's novel of Hollywood decadence, because of references in his Jan. '55 essay in ONE. Putnam, $4.

BIRDMAN OF ALCATRAZ, Thomas Gaddis, Random House, 334 pp, $3.95. Not a gay book either, but sympathetic account of "lifer" who makes self authority on bird diseases, bucking opposition of prison officials.

YOUNG TORLESS, Robert Musil, Pantheon, 217 pp, $2.95. 1st Engl. Transl. of novel of Viennese prewar decay; aristocratic military school.

SEX IN CHRISTIANITY AND PSYCHOANALYSIS, Wm. Graham Cole, $4, Oxford University Press, says Christian sex mores came more from Mystery Cults than Hebrew tradition; urges return to "real" Biblical tradition, opposed to Freudianism.

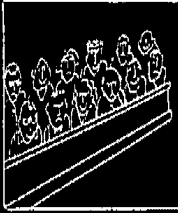
SHAKESPEARE'S BAWDY, Eric Partridge, Dutton, $7.50, study of sex and bawdiness in Bard; antidote to old Bowdler, who cut from his home edition of Shakespeare anything that might make a fair maiden blush. Partridge concludes Shakespeare knew too many heterosexual words to have been homo. On all other counts he stretches words to invest them with sexual meaning; here he reverses.

THE ROARING BOYS, Robert Payne, 316 pp, $3.95, Doubleday, novel of Shakespeare's middle life, touching fully on homosexuality.

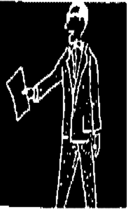
THE DESERT AND THE STARS, A Biography of Lawrence of Arabia, Flora Armitage, illus., 381 pp, $4, Henry Holt, avoids both hero worship and naive debunking.

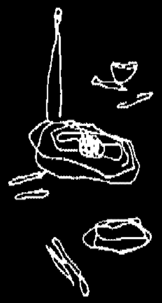
HERITAGE, Anthony West, 309 pp, $3.75, Random House, novel suggesting autobiography, by son of H. G. Wells and Rebecca West (unwed) of problems of son of two unorthodox geniuses. Father accuses son of homosexuality.

THE OTHER MAN (title in England, HOMOSEXUALITY), by D. J. West, $4, Wm. Morrow, fine, frank treatment of general subject, perhaps best to date.



DO YOU KNOW AN ATTORNEY? If so, please send us his name and address. We often have inquiries from those needing legal services, and would like to have names in ALL areas.





DINNER FOR THREE

by flint holland

Her hands were in the biscuit mix when the phone rang. She heard Ray put down his newspaper in the living room and stomp into the hall.

"Hello . . . Hello . . . Who? . . . Sherry! For the love of Pete! What brings you to Hollywood? . . . Which studio? . . . Imagine that! Where you staying? . . . Well—not sure we'll be home. I'll ask Necia."

His wife came to the kitchen doorway. "Invite her to dinner, Ray. I've always liked the girl-friends you had before we were married."

He put a hand over the mouthpiece. "Sherry is a man. Young fellow I roomed with when Detroit was overcrowded during the war. Sheridan Woolley. Maybe I better say we won't be home."

"That would be unfriendly. Tell him to take a taxi and he'll be in time for dinner. Fried chicken and hot biscuits. That'll fetch him." She returned to the kitchen and heard her husband pass along the invitation with somewhat less enthusiasm. She smiled as she assured herself that it was still necessary to push Ray out of his bachelor shyness.

From her fifth floor window she saw the taxi when it stopped in front of the apartment. She was setting the nook table with a lace cloth and her best napkins. The bell rang and she heard Ray faltering to the door. Heard the forced joviality in his greeting. It almost made her laugh to hear him struggle at it. She took off her flowered apron and went into the living room.

Ray began clumsily, "Necia, this is Sherry. Been four years since I knew him in Detroit. Says he's here for a screen test with Empire Studios."

She gave her hand cordially. "How very thrilling! I'm happy to know you, Sherry. Ray hadn't told me about you." She was pleasantly interested in this blond young man with large blue eyes and a complexion as smooth as her own. His sand-color suit brightened his blond-ness to a startling degree. No wonder he was trying for the films!

Ray was fumbling for cigarettes on the table. "Smoke, Sherry? . . . Oh, no, of course you never did . . . How about cocktails, Necia?"

Sherry was still holding her hand. "Old Ray did mighty well for himself," he voted. The voice was soft and possessive.

Smilingly she removed her hand and returned to the kitchen. With the three cocktails on a small silver tray she returned to the living room. Ray was awkward at what to talk about. She couldn't remember his being this way with other men. She helped:

"How did Empire hear about you, Sherry? I mean, did you have theatrical experience in Detroit? The studios send scouts everywhere."

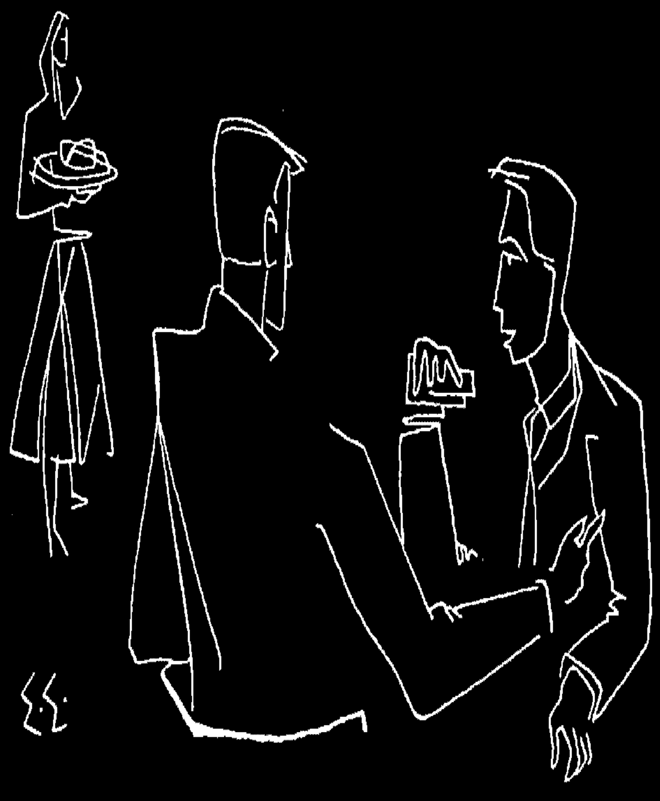
The smooth white hand which grasped the stem of the cocktail glass was emblazoned by a large pigeon-blood ruby on the ring finger. It was synthetic but it gave fire and value to the young flesh. More than one girl must have laid awake in the night and thought about that hand.

He was answering her question. "Not a scout, no. Empire never heard of me till I bruised my knuckles on their famous door."

"I hope they were impressed. Have you seen the test?"

He took a swallow from the glass. "They liked my response to color photography. Had to admit it was tops. But they said I lacked heroic qualities. And my voice, it seems, is nice but juvenile." His eyes glinted resentfully as he took another swallow. "And oh yes! They said I had too much fat on the buttocks."

She heard Ray choke slightly on his drink. Her laughter carried the right note of sympathy. "What nonsense! You're not fat at all. What was the final verdict?"



He finished the cocktail. "Oh, the usual letdown. Extra parts for awhile if I cared to register with Central Casting. Always a possibility that a small character part might arise."

"I hope you registered."

"I did not. I haven't come all the way from Detroit to play in a mob scene now and then."

"What a pity!" she consoled. "Ray, don't you think he was treated rather shabbily? I mean, an attractive personality deserves *some* recognition."

Sherry snickered. "Don't ask Ray to praise me. It's the hardest thing he ever did. I'm not complaining of their treatment. They were kind and thorough. The young cameraman took no end of trouble when he posed me for the closeups. The most gorgeous eyes! I think some of the technicians are better looking than the actors."

Why was Ray so glum? She set the plates of chicken and mashed potatoes and peas on the table and was passing the hot biscuits. Sherry was willing to talk if Ray wasn't.

"Honestly, I don't mean to imply that the studio was stupid, but I do think I rate a small part. Besides, I want to live in Southern California. I liked Detroit well enough at one time—especially when Ray was there." He wagged his head in amused memory at something. "We were both doing war work which was too heavy for us. The steel plates nearly ruined my hands. Ray didn't mind so much because he's strong, but he was plenty weary when we staggered into our room in the evening. It was the housing emergency which brought us together."

She poured tea and sat down. The bored expression on Ray's face puzzled her. Sherry chattered on.

"The room was small and had a weird smell, I remember. One small clothes closet, if you please, for all my clothes and Ray's few. We never knew where anything was. One night we were reduced to a single pair of pajamas between us. I slept in the pants and Ray wore the shirt." He burst into laughter. "It was too unbearably funny when he forgot and jumped out of bed at six o'clock to take the morning paper from the startled chambermaid."

Ray's expression remained sober. She couldn't figure it. Of course Sherry was overacting a little, but it was all in fun. She was glad when the dinner was over and she had declined Sherry's demand to wash the dishes. They went back to the living room with a noticeable vacuum in the air. She tried to break it with another question:

"You won't take the verdict of only one studio, will you?"

"I'm afraid I will." Sherry admitted. "The test was expert and I've swallowed the big bad medicine. Lost confidence in my acting. Never had much anyway. No, I'll just trot home to Detroit. I suppose I can still have fun in the old town."

Ray said solemnly, "You can always jump in the lake."

Sherry giggled without offense. "Why, you rat! I can't swim and you know it." He turned back to Necia. "Ray was carrying a torch for a sort of war-time sweetheart and I guess he was having dreams about her, because sometimes when I woke up he had both arms- -"

"Sherry!" Ray's tone was a stop-signal. "Let's leave out silly dreams."

Sherry grinned at his hostess. "Oh, well, it was a good story while it lasted."

She urged, "Why not find some other kind of work here?"

He reached out and patted her hand. "Thanks, my dear. If I stay, will you give Ray a free night occasionally?"

Amusedly she began, "Well, I might be persuaded--"

Ray cut in sharply, "Sherry, I think you'd better go."

She felt a small shock in her nerves. She knew Ray didn't mean Detroit. Sherry knew it too. He looked long and reproachfully at his host. Then he turned back to Necia.

"So I'm dismissed, my sweet. I told you I'd lost my confidence, and this is the way it shows. I always say the wrong things in the right place."

She was flushed with embarrassment. "I'm sure Ray was joking."

Sherry shook his head slowly. "No joke." He stepped close and pressed his cheek against hers in response to her sympathy.

"You—you don't have a hat?" she attempted.

"No. I'll just run along without calling a taxi. I'll need a long walk now. Goodby, dear girl. I—I know what I've missed in life when I see the likes of you. Goodby, Ray. Sorry I live so much in the past."

She waited till the door closed before she marched before her husband with blazing eyes. "I don't think I have ever, in all my life—"

He stopped her words gently with a hand over her mouth. Endearingly he grasped both of her upper arms.

"Don't say it, Necia. Wait till sometime when you know better. Sherry was an emergency in my life. A war-housing emergency, yes, and another variety also. I'm glad you didn't understand. There are things a man wants to remember always, and there are things he wants to forget completely. You've made me forget wholesomely—until tonight."

Her anger was melting fast before his implied wisdom which she did not comprehend. "Sherry was only clowning," she protested softly.

"Let's call it that. Native clowns never mature. That's the fairest criticism I can offer for him."

"Darling — are you sure you weren't a little jealous of his small pats and praises of me?"

Her tall husband smiled at her for the first time this evening. "Could Sherry ever take my place with you?"

She laughed in a whisper at the ludicrous idea. It was her admission of error. "But I *would* like to paint his picture in oils, and perhaps sew on his buttons, and even scrub behind his ears."

"Exactly. He hasn't grown up. So he's still a boy."

She admitted, "I never wanted to grow up. No woman does."

"Now you're closer to the truth. Sherry isn't equal to responsibility. He likes to attract attention. He wants breakfast in bed, and a pressed shirt ready for him, and theater tickets on the dresser."

"But he's really not a fool," she insisted. "Anyone can see that."

"He's not a fool, no. He can't help being the way he is." Leaning down he kissed her lips.

She whispered impishly, "I can understand that kind of a fool, because I'm one myself."

out of the past

Reprints from the classics; biographies of famous homosexuals.

Extracts from THE SYMPOSIUM by Plato

(as translated by W. HAMILTON)

Socrates has previously established certain of his views concerning love, good, immortality, and beauty. As to the first three, it was asserted that love is love of the perpetual possession of the good. Then, since immortality for mankind involves procreation, which can be consummated only in association with beauty, it was further asserted that the object of love is to "procreate and bring forth in beauty." Now it is brought forward that, with mortal creatures, procreation is of that sort which brings forth mortal progeny: but with man, who lives a mental and a social life distinct from the physical, procreation has also a spiritual aspect in which individuals seek immortality in terms of social reputation and renown. Great personages of Greek history and legend are cited — Lycurgus, Achilles, Homer, Solon, etc. -- who immortalized themselves in man's memory through deeds of courage, displays of wisdom, or accomplishments in the arts. Diotima continues:

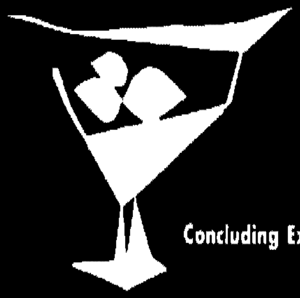
"'Those whose creative instinct is physical have recourse to women and show their love in this way, believing that by begetting children they can secure for themselves an immortal and blessed memory hereafter for ever; but there are some whose creative desire is of the soul, who conceive spiritually the progeny which it is the nature of the soul to conceive and bring forth. This progeny is wisdom and virtue in general (and) far the greatest and fairest branch of wisdom is that which is concerned with the due ordering of states and families, whose name is moderation and justice. When by divine inspiration a man finds himself from his youth up spiritually pregnant with these qualities, and desires to bring forth and be delivered, (he) goes in search of a beautiful environment for his children: for he can never bring forth in ugliness . . .

'(His search) begins in contemplation of physical beauty, and one who is properly guided will first be attracted to one particular beautiful person, and beget noble ideas in partnership with him. Later he will observe that physical beauty in one is closely akin to that in another, and therefore it would be folly not to acknowledge that all such beauty is one and the same. Then he will relax the intensity of his passion for one particular person, seeing this to be beneath him and of small account. The next stage is for him to reckon beauty of soul more valuable than beauty of body, and from this he will be impelled to contemplate beauty as it exists in activities and institutions, and to recognize that here, too, all beauty of soul is akin, and that next to it physical beauty, taken as a whole, is a poor thing in comparison. From morals he must be directed to the sciences and contemplate their beauty also, so that . . . gazing upon the vast ocean of beauty to which his attention is now turned, he may bring forth in the abundance of his love for good many magnificent sentiments and ideas, until at last, strengthened and increased in stature by this experience, he catches sight of one unique science, whose object is the beauty of which I am about to speak.

'This beauty is first of all eternal, neither coming into being nor passing away; it is not beautiful in part and ugly in part, nor is it beautiful only at certain times or in certain relationships. Nor again will this beauty appear as the beauty of a face or hands or anything else corporeal, or as the beauty of an idea, or as any beauty having its seat in something other than itself. It will be seen as absolute, self-existent, unique, eternal, all beautiful things partaking of it, yet itself remaining changeless.

'When a man, starting from this sensible world and making his way upward by a right use of his feelings of attachment for youths, begins to catch sight of that beauty, he is very near his goal. For this is the right way of approaching the mysteries of love, to begin with examples of beauty in this world, from one instance of physical beauty to two, and from two to all, then from physical beauty to moral beauty, and from moral beauty to the beauty of knowledge, until from knowledge of various kinds one arrives at the supreme knowledge whose sole object is that absolute beauty, and knows at last what absolute beauty is.

'This above all others, my dear Socrates,' Diotima concludes, 'is the region where a man's life should be spent. Once having seen that absolute beauty, you will not value it in terms of gold or of rich clothing, or of the beauty of young men, the sight of whom at present throws many like you into such an ecstasy that, provided you could always enjoy the sight and company of your darlings, you would be content to go without food and drink, if that were possible. What may we suppose to be the felicity of the man who sees absolute beauty in its essence, pure and unalloyed, who, instead of a beauty limited to human flesh and color and a mass of perishable rubble, is able to apprehend divine beauty where it exists apart and alone? Do you think that it will be a poor life that a man leads, who has his gaze fixed in that direction, who contemplates absolute beauty with the appropriate faculty, and is in constant union with it? Do you not see that in that region alone . . . he will be able to bring forth, not mere reflected images of goodness, but true goodness itself? Then, having brought forth and nurtured true goodness, he will have the privilege of being beloved of God and becoming, if ever a man can, immortal himself.' "



Concluding Extract

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books, articles, plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review.

BOOK SERVICE

THE MISSING MACLEANS by Geoffrey Hoard, Viking............ 3.75
A factual discussion of the diplomats whose disappearance was one of the causes of the purging of Homosexuals from international diplomatic circles.

THE TROUBLED MIDNIGHT by Rodney Garland, Coward-McCann............ 3.50
A novel based on the Maclean case by the author of the very successful THE HEART IN EXILE.

THE OUTER RING by Audrey Lindop, Appleton............ 3.75
An extremely able novelist tells the story of Jeremy Stretton who conquers his homosexual impulses only when he discovers that even as a homosexual he may be accepted as an ordinary human being.

ONE ARM by Tennessee Williams, New Directions............ 4.50
Accepted as classics since their first publication in 1948, this is the first popular edition of these scarce stories made available.

HARD CANDY by Tennessee Williams, New Directions............ 8.50
More short stories by Mr. Williams, with the same limited appeal. Only a small edition has been printed at this time.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF by Tennessee Williams, New Directions............ 3.00
In his explosive Pulitzer Prize play Mr. Williams explores a dying marriage in the light of a doubtful masculinity. Possibly his best play.

THE DEER PARK by Norman Mailer, Putnam............ 4.00
An outstanding new novel by the author of THE NAKED AND THE DEAD.

FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY by Frank S. Caprio, Citadel............ 5.00
The most thorough work on lesbianism which has yet been published.

GAME OF FOOLS by James Barr Fugate, ONE Inc............ 3.95
A forceful new play by the author of the very popular QUATREFOIL and DERRICKS.

THE HOMOSEXUALS ed. by A. M. Krich, Citadel............ 4.00
A "rummage sale" collection, with some old materials, now badly shopworn; mostly oddities, so cracked and chipped nobody wanted them. Well worth reading – for laughs.

ALL THE SEXES by George W. Henry, Rinehart............ 7.50
The sage of Cayuga dishes up some of his oldest (and moldiest) platitudes, newly spiced with the language of bebop and trade. O science, what crimes are committed in thy name! Then again, you might be just perverse enough to enjoy this unique serving.

THE OTHER MAN by Donald J. West, Morrow............ 4.00
A study of the Social, Legal, and Clinical Aspects of Homosexuality.

Remittance must accompany all orders. Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax n California. Address ONE Inc., Book Dept., 232 So. Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN TRADITION

By Derrick Sherwin Bailey
Longmans, Green & Co.,
London & New York,
176 pp. $3.50

Two years ago, a party leader in the British House of Lords warned hysterically of a new onslaught of the "vices of Sodom and Gomorrah," and while stating he didn't expect the nation to be directly punished by earthquakes and brimstone, he obviously would not have been surprised by such consequences.

A few months after, the Church of England's Moral Welfare Council (see ONE, June '54) released an interim report indicating that though homosexual acts were sinful, they were perhaps less so than adultery, and homosexuals per se, neither immoral nor unnatural, could often be valued members of society.

One of those who worked on that report, D. Sherwin Bailey, Central Lecturer for the Council, recently published this scholarly but readable history of the Church's attitude toward homosexuality. The first thing he upsets is Lord Samuel's notion, shared by most Christians, that Sodom was punished for homosexuality, and that a similar fate awaits any nation giving free rein to this vice. With painstaking etymological analysis, tracing differing texts and backgrounds, he concludes that homosexual implications in the Sodom story were late accretions, current during the first century, or just in time to be borrowed by early Christians. Comparing the story to that of the Watchers ("The sons of God" of Gen. vi. 2) in the Apocrypha, he argues that aside from the general sinfulness of Sodom, there was the sin of Orders: illicit relations between men and angels, considered more serious than what since came to be called Sodomy.

Likewise he denies the homosexual interpretation of many other Biblical passages. (Almost he makes so good a case of this it might seem homosexuality was phenomenally rare in those days.) Aside from Lev. xviii. 22, and xx. 13, Rom. i. 26-7, I Cor. vi. 9-10 and I Tim. i. 9-10, he discounts most passages as not specifically or specifically referring to homosexuality. He rules out such implication in the Sodom-like account of the Benjaminite outrage at Gibeah (Judges xix) and discounts as well the imputation of sexuality between David and Jonathan. (Ruth and Naomi are not mentioned in this context.) He dismisses as groundless Kinsey's view that the Hebrew anti-homosexual bias (and by derivation, our own) dates from the Babylonian captivity.

Against the charge that Christianity, thru Paul, imposed its anti-homosexual bias on a more tolerant Pagan world, he cites Roman laws and interpretations to show that the Romans were less than generally tolerant (but these laws, as he notes, deal less with homosexuality per se than with prostitution and rape of minors) and that in fact, Medieval laws were often rephrasings of earlier Pagan laws, with references to Sodom added. Contrary to Ellis and Westermarck who felt the Church was unduly hard on homosexuals, he argues that in clerical writings and canon law, mentions of homosexuality were surprisingly rare and recommended punishment no more severe than for comparable offenses, and less harsh in secular sources.

> **". . . it is noticeable that those who demand justice and sympathy for the homosexual frequently attribute his treatment by society and the law to malign and obscurantist ecclesiastical influences . . . The anti-ecclesiastical, and sometimes anti-Christian prejudice which unfortunately seems to have animated so many writers on sexual topics inclined them to attribute instinctively to the Church every idea or development of which they disapproved . . . Let me at once make it clear that the Church cannot be exonerated from all responsibility for our present attitude . . . This responsibility, however, the Church cannot bear alone; it is not as if, throughout the last two millenia, reluctant legislatures had been forced by spiritual authority to enact laws and to prescribe punishments which they secretly detested. The Church taught and people universally believed, on what was held to be excellent authority, that homosexual practices had brought a terrible Divine judgment upon the city of Sodom, and that the repetition of such 'offenses against nature' had from time to time provoked similar visitations in the form of earthquake and famine. It was understandable, therefore, that by means both of ecclesiastical discipline and of the restraints and penalties of the civil law, steps should be taken to ward off the wrath of God . . ."**

Particularly interesting, though sketchy, was his account of the Church's reaction to the Manichaean cults, who, thinking it a cardinal sin to bring children into this wicked world, allegedly condoned homosexuality as a lesser sin.

After carefully tracing the development of canon law and other Church writings on the subject, Dr. Bailey follows the history of the law in England (taking time out to argue with Ellis' account of homosexuality among the Norman kings) and makes several specific recommendations for liberalizing that law.

Dr. Bailey regards the Christian tradition as essentially right in emphasizing the duty of the law to protect the young, and in its emphasis that the homosexual offender is a sinner for whom justice needs to be tempered with mercy, and as a guide to treatment of perverts and perversion. He feels that tradition to be quite erroneous in its ignorance of biological and psychological causes, in ignoring lesbianism, and in unjustifiably considering homosexual acts more serious than socially harmful heterosexual acts.

This is an important book, and altogether, a good one. Yet it seems to this reviewer, who admits his own amateurishness as a critic, that Dr. Bailey is far too much concerned with explaining away the Church's long-gone responsibility for the origin of a bias, where contemporary responsibility remain clear. It matters little if some Medieval rulers were more intolerant of homosexuals than their clerical counterparts, so long as most segments of the Church still have not learned to temper justice with mercy. Ellis' and Westermarck's slander against the Church retains more than a little truth and Dr. Bailey's study is badly cramped in its defensive position. But to a degree he does manage to correct the widely current notion that the Medieval Church reacted always with one (malevolent) mind. The wrenching struggles constantly taking place within the Church, and the pervading secular influence, are all too easily lost sight of by those who desire to damn the Church.

He tries to prove that there is little or no ground for the theory that God especially condemned homosexuality. Yet he must not shake loose his cornerstone premise that all sexual acts not intended as procreative are sinful. He must demonstrate that the Church is not primarily responsible for public hatred of homosexuals, and at the same time exhort the Church to a degree of reformation. He does surprisingly well at so complicated a task.

It is, however, a little astonishing to find a sincerely moral cleric apologizing for historic sins of the Church by saying that some secular figures of times past were worse.

Perhaps it is unfair for a reviewer not to simply accept an author on his own premises, particularly where those premises are forthrightly stated, as here. For any student of homosexual history, this book is invaluable. For the intelligent religious reader, to whom it is primarily directed, it is perhaps the most important book yet published on homosexuality.

—reviewed by
lyn pedersen

THE GROTTO

By Grace Zaring Stone (Ethel Vance)
Harper, 1951

This novel, with the skillful craftsmanship and sure hand of the experienced writer, approaches the homosexual theme from a somewhat new angle—that of the mother of a homosexual. The inner duels between the two are delicately delineated, as the mother desperately tries first to deceive herself, then, to run from the facts, then, to battle with the man whom she suspects of having designs on her son.

The whole action is picturesquely set against a backdrop of Italian mountains and seascape with the waves dashing against the walls of the grotto which symbolically honeycombs the villa foundations and the drama being played out above.

The climax reveals the strengths and weaknesses of the author's philosophy and perhaps thereby the inherent weakness of all philosophy which finds itself incapable of accepting homosexuality as a fact of existence, therefore in some way "valid." Mrs. Stone's subtly designed plan, whereby the mother schemes to win by losing, is but the measure of the customary heteorsexual inability to squarely face the issue. Would it be cruel to hint that the mother's victory was outward only and that she could no more "win" her battle than could Canute command the tides?

Yet this book deserves its place as a serious attempt to face a problem which surely is found wherever there are parents and a homosexual child. Countless families must face the problem whether or not they relish the prospect. It may take a whole literature to chart the way. A salute then, at least, for a good beginning.

W. L.

CREEP INTO THY NARROW BED

By Leonard Bishop

Dial Press 1954

Since stark realism, undistorted by sentimentality, bitterness or preaching is the special forte of this author, whatever his subject, perhaps it should not come as a surprise that he is able to handle the lesbian theme in the same objective, matter-of-fact manner. Nevertheless, after the reams of morbid nonsense that have been written about this subject, it is both surprising and refreshing to find a fictional account of lesbianism that bears some resemblance to actuality. The primary theme of "Creep Into Thy Narrow Bed" is the abortion racket, and a real shocker it is, but it is with the secondary theme, the story of Patricia Michaels, sister of Adam, the protagonist of the novel, that we will concern ourselves here.

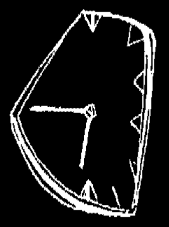
In Pat, we have a lesbian who is neither depraved, vicious, neurotic, bitter, cynical, morbid nor given to wallowing in self-pity. Except for the one small "twist" in her nature (as she calls it) she is simply a normal, decent kid trying to live a normal, decent life, a task made somewhat more difficult by her "twist," but by no means impossible. In the beginning, when she tries to seduce a latent male homosexual (unsuccessfully) in an effort to determine whether either of them are capable of a heterosexual relationship, and shorty thereafter when she initiates her first homosexual affair with a roommate as a combination test, experiment and conviction that she must begin somewhere, she is perhaps a trifle too detached and objective to be believable for one so young and inexperienced, but thereafter her actions and reaction are remarkably authentic.

For her first love affair she is fortunate to find Linda, a young sculptress, who, like herself, does not believe a decent, productive life is impossible for the homosexual. Linda is far more sophisticated and worldly-wise than the inexperienced Pat and her knowledge and realism are of enormous help to the girl who has yet to learn all that being a lesbian in a hostile society involves. Pat is introduced to the extreme "types" of gay society, so dear to the heart of the fiction writer; without catastrophic results she manages to reconcile herself to the fact that not everyone will knowingly accept a lesbian as a human being without turning anti-social or committing suicide, she neither glamorizes, despises nor pities herself—in short, she behaves much as any reasonably intelligent, self-respecting citizen does when faced with his own unique set of problems. And she and Linda succeed in building their relationship into something very strong and fine—an unheard of accomplishment in fiction dealing with homosexuals heretofore.

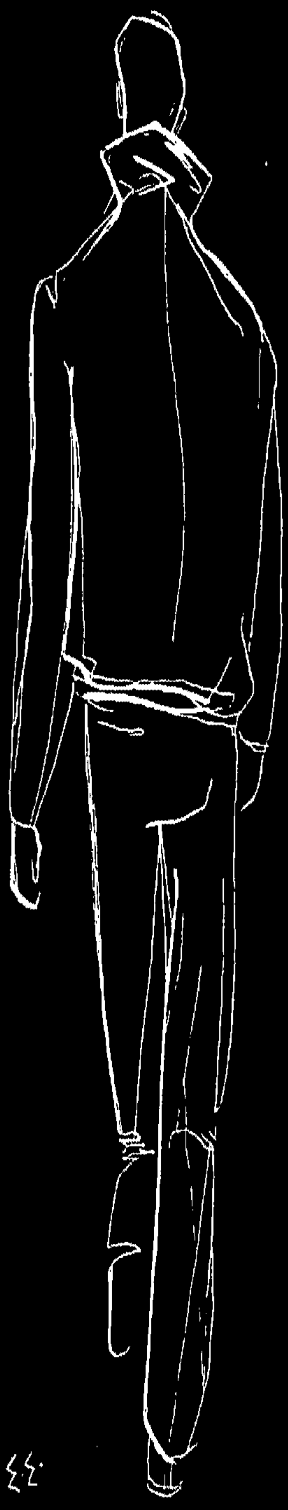
But, welcome though a fair treatment of the lesbian theme is, the real value of this book lies in the fact that it is coupled with a real moral horror such as the abortion racket. No matter how strongly prejudiced he may be, no person reading this book will be able to avoid making moral comparisons, and it will be an obtuse individual indeed who does not conclude that human degradation is in no way dependent upon sexual preference. A most telling blow is struck when Adam, a moral weakling whose activities would have revolted a Borgia, discovers his sister is a lesbian. His furious outrage and shame (of all things!) would be laughable were they not so plausible. And I do not believe that there are many readers who will be proud of sharing an attitude of Adam Michaels'.

It is rather startling that the first unbiased and fairly accurate treatment of the lesbian theme should be written by a man, but perhaps that is the very reason a fair and objective treatment was possible. He had no ax to grind.

—Marlin Prentiss



6:45 A.M.



Coming home
At 6:45 a.m.
On a Sunday morning,
Alone,
Through snow,
Is like sinking
Through the dark, cold channel
Of madness
And melancholy.
(all night
the gay voices—
shrill laughter—
music from a nightmare—
and a strange assortment
of penny-candy eyes,
and penny-candy lips.)
Coming home
At 6:45 a.m.
On a Sunday morning
Is like being very, very old,
And very, very wise,
Yet still in the womb—
Dead though unborn—
Complete but unbreathing—

R. L. B.

THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

AN ORCHID FOR HENNIE

by gabrielle ganelle

It hadn't been easy. Nothing was ever easy for Hennie. Now they had it fixed. Why not? What was there to lose?

"It's almost too perfect, Baby," Joe said, springing slowly up and down on the balls of his feet, sliding his hands into hip pockets. "We've got it made. All we gotta do is play it smart. When you go on tonight don't get scared, Baby."

He pulled a hand from his pocket, leaned partly backwards to knead the muscle behind his right knee. "Make like any other night . . . then, 'Blue Moon' . . . our song, Baby. And sing your heart out because this is gonna be the last night you sing for peanuts." He brought his heels down with a thud, his face tightening up as it often did when rage was getting hold of him. "Look . . . Doll . . ." he said, hammering the last letter of each word into the air, "you back out of this thing now and I'll—" He stopped; chewed on the tip of his tongue. "So help me I'll give you what Jan got." He screwed a fist into the palm of his hand. "Don't talk like that, Joe." Hennie shuddered. "Sure. I'm gonna get her for all she's got. Why not? People like Paula Winters ought to get took."

"You *know* it," he said. "Her old man's worth enough . . ." he slapped big hands on his knees and swung around to face the bare yellowed wall, "we shouldn't have no trouble in getting you on Broadway . . . or better, Doll." Hennie watched him through the mirror. Sometimes he could make her feel so good—important. He had a startlingly triangular face with wide apart eyes; eyes intense blue—'like a saint or a killer,' she thought, and shuddered at her comparisons.

"Wait'll that father of hers finds out what she *really* is," Hennie said and laughed: curly, not-happy laughter.

It was five o'clock when she got back to her dressing room. She snapped the lights on around the old-fashioned mirror so that all the little light bulbs made a cheap necklace around it. She smiled to see her image in that frame. It was right when the smile came back to her, filling her with a confident pleasantness that women know. She breathed deeply to feel the smell of grease paint in her lungs. Paula Winters should be here in another five minutes.

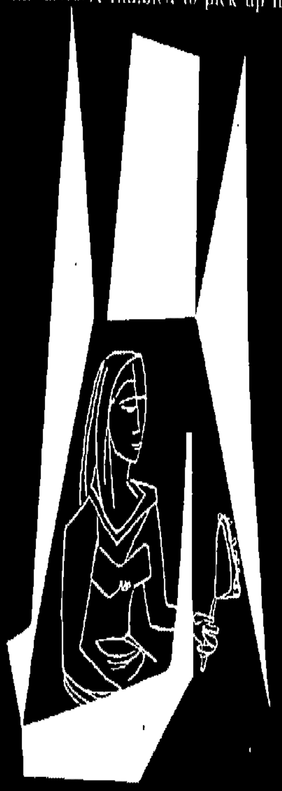
Hennie lifted the lid of her traveling trunk, wrinkling her nose at the faded aroma of orchids—perhaps twenty-six in all. One for every night. She closed the lid of the trunk carefully. 'My treasure chest,' she thought, and patted the trunk. Glancing over at the clock again she fumbled for a cigarette; held it between her lips for a moment; snatched it from her mouth then threw it on the dresser—it fell close to the edge and rolled off to the floor.

"All you have to do, Baby," he'd said, "is sing our song when she gets back here with that orchid. Then," he'd snapped his fingers, "the signal, and I'll do the rest. It'll be a cinch. 'Blue Moon'—our song, Baby doll. Never thought a song would pay off so good and so easy. Give it all you got. It's gonna give right back."

'What's there to be nervous about?' Hennie thought. 'There's none of the dirty work for *me* to do. Just *sing*. God, how I'm gonna sing! No more one or two week club engagements and no more endless weeks looking for them.' All she needed was the breaks. 'Without half trying' she thought, 'here it is, right in the palm of my hand.'

She walked to the chair, put her knee on it and leaned over to reach for the window behind it. Raising the window all the way up she breathed deeply of the night air. It seemed alway to help stifle any rousing tension she might have, as on most opening nights. But in the midst of completing this function she stopped; held her breath. She might have known. The cricket sound, like the winding of a cheap pocket watch—ceaseless, timeless. She shuddered and slammed the window shut; turned abruptly so that she was sitting on her leg. "Damn," she muttered. "Those *damn* crickets." Long ago she had promised herself not to think why the winding of a pocket watch gave her the creeps—as when her father wound his watch before one of his sudden fury-outbursts.

When the knock on the door came, Hennie jumped, walked quickly to the dresser; fumbled to pick up her hair brush—set it down again heedlessly—glanced at herself in the mirror; loosened a tight curl expertly at her temple—"Come . . . come in," she said, and took a long pull of air.



Paula Winters opened the door; closed it softly behind her and slipped onto the stool beside the door. "Hi," she said. "Thought I'd never get out of there. A party. Dad and his parties." "How did you manage?" Hennie pretended to complete an eyebrow with a pencil, leaning over close to the mirror and wondering if Paula noticed the fear in her eyes. 'Not now,' she thought frantically, 'I must *not* bungle now!'

"How did I manage getting out? Darned if I remember," Paula laughed, and stopped. "If I didn't think you were perfect last night I'd say you were more beautiful tonight."

"Not so," Hennie tried levity, "if I were perfect I could *keep* my men."

"That wouldn't help," Paula laughed again. "A man doesn't want perfection. He wants a woman. You look lovely."

Hennie tried to smile. "You've quite the knack for using words, like a sculptor using his hands," she said with a darting look at the trunk in which were the orchids. "If I'm not lovely before you use them, I am when you're through."

Paula smiled, getting to her feet. "We have a half hour before you go on," she said.

"Yes," Hennie said. "And when I'm out there singing my heart to you, will you go out to get me an orchid again? and be back? be back with an orchid for me?"

"But don't I always, foolish girl? Don't I always have an orchid for you? Half an hour," she said, walking slowly toward Hennie, and looking at her watch.

Hennie jumped. The sudden blast of a police siren was going by; a shrill nerve of sound.

• • •

The crowd clapped mechanically. It was early yet. Hennie looked for Joe. He was sitting at the table on the right from the stage. He nodded; winked with a smile; gripped his big hands so that each elbow reached out from both sides of him. Hennie smiled back and wondered if the smile was as dry as it felt in her throat. In the middle of "Stormy Weather" Hennie turned to watch Paula leave the dressing room. According to expectations Paula should be back in about twenty minutes with the orchid. A beautiful trap.

Hennie finished her song and wet her lips mechanically. The crowd was warming up. She nodded her head with thanks and introduced her next song. The drumer had the spotlight. A blue light was trained on him. Hennie watched him. His face, loose and hanging, was tightening gradually as he entered the feeling of the number. She had to look away quickly. He was pushing the pulsing rhythm, a furious heartbeat, into the air. She clasped her hands together and pressed them to her. 'Laryngitis,' she thought, 'what if suddenly I should get an attack of laryngitis when she gets back?' Through the song she watched Joe flip a coin significantly, the only link needed to reach the place she had dreamed of since she was a kid. The telephone booth was right behind Joe.

'A party, Paula had said,' Hennie thought, 'What if her father isn't there when Joe calls? What if Paula doesn't get back?' Her thoughts shuttled between the two possibilities. She knew Joe's blind rages. She was sure he'd blame her.

In the middle of "Sonny Boy" Hennie spotted Paula re-entering her dressing room with the orchid. She was amazed that not one note betrayed the excitement she felt. Was it fear? nervousness? He'd kill her if anything went wrong. What *could* go wrong? Her voice was better than ever tonight. Everything was going as planned. The song was over. She nodded and smiled at the growing responsiveness of the Saturday night crowd.

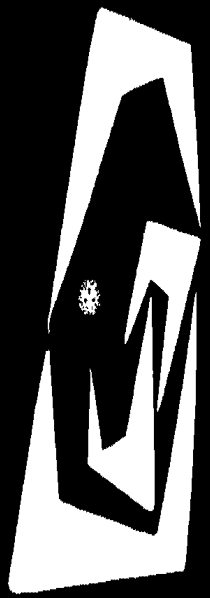
An icy fear suddenly burst inside her: a cold stream, forming tributaries in her arms, her legs. 'What is it,' she thought hurriedly, 'what is it I'm supposed to sing?'

Our song—our song—our song . . . stumbled through her mind—overlaid. "Birth of the Blues"? "Moon Over Miami"? Too late now. She had to think of something quickly.

Then, with a whispering giggle growing inside her, she said, "My next number will be: 'I Surrender Dear.' " She turned to Joe and smiled with a relief she hadn't known in years. He returned the smile hesitantly; twitched his shoulders as though to drive away a growing impatience.

She watched his jaw revolve as he chewed on the end of his tongue and flipped the coin too regularly, like a man who winds his watch.

FUTILITY



Hunted I have
But have not found
The spool with the scarlet thread
Fate wound;
Nor seedlings
Planted before the frost;
All things I see
All things are lost;
And ever and ever
The shining lure
Turns in my hand
To a dust dry burr.

—*Genevieve K. Stephens*

LETTERS

The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

Dear Sirs:

Recently a friend handed me a Feb. copy of ONE, explaining it was a homosexual magazine. Expecting a lawless, vulgar publication I was completely taken by surprise when I discovered it to be highly interesting and very informative. My outlook on homosexuality, I'm ashamed to admit, had formerly been that of a very narrow minded, prejudiced and almost totally ignorant (in this matter) layman who put his thoughts and opinions above actuality.

Your magazine has caused me to seek out information about the causes and conditions of homosexuality and by doing so my whole views on the subject have been radically changed. In fact I must thank you for making such a magazine possible. My own son is a homosexual and my new views on the subject will, I believe, lead to a reconciliation with him.

The article which impressed me the most was the one which told how ONE began. It showed to me the courage and determination of your minority to gain equal rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of this free America. I'm sure if such a spirit of this kind continues and grows stronger and stronger your battle toward freedom from hostility will be a winning one.

MR. K.
OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

Dear Sirs:

Hope you pay attention to Mr. D's. letter — but, don't go overboard. I, too, believe you've been a little "heavy" in the past — but only at times. The Mattachine Review is published expressly for the intellectual and the scientist. ONE is attempting to reach and help us ALL! Keep it that way. Appeal to us all! How many intellectuals, scientists do you suppose are going to carry the banner and fight the battle with us and for us? Make no mistake — they just aren't going to show their faces until the little guys have the ball rolling — SAFELY rolling, that is! Take a "heavy" issue of ONE — then take a "light" issue — find your balance — then NO ONE can do MORE for ALL of us than you!

MISS S.
BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Friends:

Received current copy yesterday, and, as usual, was grateful to get it. Was touched by the letter you printed from Mr. D. of K. C., Kan. That guy isn't nearly as dumb as he says he is. Think he has a good point.

Why is the mag shorter in content? Enclosed find $10.00 to be used to further your work. If you are low on funds for gosh sake mention it in the mag. We'll support you!

MR. G.
MERRIAM, KAN.

Dear Friends:

I wish to compliment you on the excellent poetry you have been using in your recent issues. As a staff worker on a poetry magazine it has been of interest to me to see the constant improvement in your choice of poems.

MISS C.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I have not renewed my subscription because I frankly felt that the magazine did nothing for those of our particular world. The articles were ambiguous; you seemed afraid to discuss some of the injustices that plague us such as being branded "Security Risks" by the Federal Government. One of the greatest needs of the type we represent is social contact with those of us who speak the same language by means of clubs, pen pals, etc. You provide none of that. Anyhow, would you be good enough to supply me with the address of the Mattachine Society?

MR. A.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Editors Note: Mattachine Society, P.O. Box 1925, Los Angeles 53, Calif. Glad to oblige!

Dear Sirs:

Thanks so much for giving us such good book reviews. Your is the only magazine we can depend on to mention the new and old books we would care to read.

MR. S.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to express my deepest respect and gratitude for the sincere way in which you all have tackled the big job you're doing.

During five years of happily "married" life we have had to think out some of our problems such as how we were to live together. The decision to do so openly and without dissembling was made easier by your moral support. As usual, with these decisions, the fear of the consequences was grossly exaggerated in relation to how simple life has become since the decision was made.

MR. P.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Dear Editor:

Mr. D. of Kansas City, Kansas is most righteous in his letter to you. And it is to him that I would give this month's bouquet. Not all of us can employ four syllable words with ease. But this does not mean that our very simple language does not carry equally important messages. If your magazine represents every homosexual, regardless of education, then it is your duty to prove it. Let your readers decide whether the articles are meritorius, whether or not they deserve praise! May I also suggest that in readers like Mr. D., you will find the courage and the backbone, the voice and the strength of those who are willing to stand up and be counted.

MR. S.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Why oh why do you insist on printing so-called "modern" poetry? What ever happened to "June" and "Moon"—or don't WE people stop crying long enough to look up and notice the moon or what month it happens to be? Write some stuff that we can understand—and feel a LIFT when reading it!

MISS K.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Dear Ones:

A little note to Mr. D. "I enjoyed your letter very much and agree with your point of view. It's true as you stated, 'ONE is doing a good job for a certain type, but I don't think you're doing much for everybody'. I agree with this statement very much. But ONE is not entirely to blame. People like myself, the reading public, are also to blame. I write — so do other subscribers. Why don't we write the articles and stories wanted by you and countless others. After all, ONE is our magazine. Blame me, Mr. D., as well as you blame ONE."

MR. G.
DETROIT, MICH.

Dear Editors:

I'd like to compliment you on your very balanced magazine. At first the feminine viewpoint was sadly lacking and many of us felt 'out in the cold." Thanks to you all for dedicating a portion of your magazine to us, wherein we may share our views and fight the battle with you.

MISS. G.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Dear Sirs:

I live in a small town, tho near .... It seems impossible to meet anyone with whom I may make friends. Living completely alone with no one to talk with, no one who would understand is like not living at all. I wonder if you would be so kind as to print this letter and ask some of your other lonely subscribers if they would like to correspond with me. I am 25 year of age, interested in books and plays, like hiking and hunting and would appreciate hearing from people who have the same interests. Also, if you know of any places in .... where I could meet understanding people, please let me know.

MR. T.
(TOWN DELETED)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above letter is printed as a sample of hundreds we receive monthly. We have tried, when possible, to answer these letters personally and explain our position in this matter. However, time and the press of work make it impossible to give all letters personal attention. ONE, Inc., according to its Constitution and By-Laws, and ONE magazine in accordance with its policies cannot in any way assume the duties of a pen pal club or an introduction center. Each subscriber is guaranteed privacy in his association with this corporation. No agency, nor private individuals other than those employed by ONE, shall ever have access to our mailing list. A Supreme Court decision banning the confiscation of mailing lists for any purposes protect each and every subscriber.

The staff of ONE understands the sincerity of the letters received. We know, too, that foreign publications offer such services to their subscribers. It must be realized tho, that ONE, the first publication of its kind in this hemisphere, is patterned after no other publication. The Corporation was established for far greater service than publishing alone.

When the homosexual may live in dignity, meet in freedom and contribute his talents and energies towards a better world as does the rest of society, without hiding the fact of his homosexuality, there will be no need for pen pal clubs and the introduction centers. ONE must not lose sight of the big picture and we hope our readers will understand—it's YOUR fight we are fighting.

ONE takes notice of The National Association for Sexual Research Postoffice Box 750, Los Angeles 28, California, which announces itself as a non-profit corporation, *"organized for the purpose of conducting research programs, both medical and legal, into the problems of the individual and his sexual life adjustment, and also for the purpose of education and enlightenment of general society to promote a better mental health and family-life adjustment."*

Its activities include discussion-group meetings, lectures, and the publication of informative leaflets. Membership is open to men and women of voting age.

With the addition of this organization there are now three groups having headquarters in Los Angeles, including One and the Mattachine Society, each of them concerned with some phase of socio-sexual problems. In addition, there are several professional research teams and individuals quietly at work on their own related projects. It would thus appear likely that Southern California is today leading the field in serious study of such problems, as one eastern scientist recently said.

A CITIZEN'S RIGHTS IN CASE OF ARREST

1. An officer cannot arrest you without a warrant unless you have committed a crime in his presence or he has reasonable grounds to believe you have committed a felony. (Calif. PC 836.)
2. If he has a warrant, ask to see it and read it carefully. If you are arrested without a warrant ask what the charge is.
3. You are not required to answer any questions. You may but do not have to give your name and address. If you are accused of a crime of which you are innocent, deny the charge. Go along but under protest. Do not resist physically.
4. Do not sign anything. Take the badge numbers of arresting officers.
5. If you are taken to jail, ask when you are booked what the charges are and whether they are misdemeanor or felony charges.
6. Insist on using a telephone to contact your lawyer or family or the number of the answering service on the reverse side of this card, leave your name and where you are held.
7. You have the right to be released on bail for most offenses. Have your attorney make the arrangements or ask for a bail bondsman.
8. After an arrest without a warrant, a person must, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the most accessible magistrate in the area where the arrest is made. The magistrate must hear the complaint and set bail. (Calif. PC 849.)
9. Report any instances of police brutality which you observe to your attorney.
10. If you do not have an attorney by the time you are brought before a judge to plead, ask for additional time to obtain an attorney; or if this is not possible, plead not guilty and ask for a trial by jury.
11. You are entitled to a written statement of the charges against you before you are required to enter a plea.
12. You are not required to testify against yourself in any trial or hearing. (Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution.)
13. If you are questioned by any law enforcement officer including the FBI, remember that you are not required to answer any questions concerning yourself or others.

(Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution)

N.A.S.R., INC.

HOllywood 2-6416

LEGAL DEPARTMENT
Post Office Box 750
Los Angeles 28, Calif.

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

I EDUCATION DIVISION

II PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Don Slater, *Manager*

Book Department

ONE Magazine

III RESEARCH DIVISION

IV SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Charles Rowland, *Director*

Bureau of Public Information

Marvin Cutler, Secretary

Business & Accounting

William Lambert, Manager

Library

Leslie Colfax, Librarian

Lecture Bureau

SUBSCRIBE TODAY to ONE MAGAZINE

Copies mailed in plain envelope.

Subscriber's names absolutely private.

No "authority" can obtain them for any purpose.
(U. S. Supreme Court decision)

In United States, Canada, Mexico: One year, $2.50; two years, $4.00; single copies twenty eight cents. First class (sealed), one year, $3.50; two years, $6.00; single copies thirty five cents.

Airmail, one year, $5.00.

Rates for all other countries: One year, $3.50; first class (sealed), $5.00; single copies, thirty five cents. Airmail rates on request.

one incorporated

232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

NAME______________________________

STREET______________________________

CITY__________________ZONE_____STATE________

I am over twenty one (Sign)__________________

Enclosed Find__________For__________________

GAY BELLS

Sweet-sounding little bells imported from Mexico -- one copper, one brass -- highly polished, sturdily welded to copper stem with leaf design. Lovely as decorations for festive occasions, charming conversation pieces. Overall length about 7", each bell about 1-1/2" across.

Satisfaction or refund plus postage. Prepaid in U.S. Sorry, no C.O.D.'s. (In California only, add 3% sales tax; in L.A., 4%)

Specify Stock No. FOLK-3734 .... $3.98

Allow Three Weeks.

Make checks or Money Orders Payable to:

ONE, INCORPORATED
232 South Hill St., Room 328
Los Angeles 12, California

FOREIGN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU:

DER KREIS / LE CERCLE / THE CIRCLE

International monthly magazine
in three languages
(German, French and English)
with beautiful photos
published since 1936
regularly every month

Kindly write to: Der Kreis, Postfach 547, Zürich 22, Fraumünster, Switzerland

Subscription: A years' subscription, sent by printed matter $7.00, by letter $9.00

Bound volumes 1950-53 available at $7.00 each. Interesting articles and beautiful pictures.

VENNEN (THE FRIEND)

Scandinavian Homosexual Magazine. Appears monthly. Subscription rates per year, $4.50 (in sealed envelope). By regular mail, $3.50. Send orders to: ONE, Inc., 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. or Vennen c/o D. F. T., P. O. Box 108, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

VRIENDSCHAP

Dutch Homosexual Magazine Illustrated monthly. Send orders to ONE, Inc., 232 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 12; or, Vriendschap, P. O. Box 542 Amsterdam, Holland.

« ARCADIE »

162, rue Jeanne-d'Arc, PARIS-13e

one

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 3/9/56

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

b6
b7C

Re LA let to Bureau 3/2/56.

Since there appears to be no present organizational connection between One, Inc. and the Mattachine Society, a new case file, as indicated above, has been opened in the Los Angeles Office on One, Inc. For the Bureau's information, the Mattachine Society now has its own publication, which bears the title "The Mattachine Review."

Investigation conducted by this office has developed that WILLIAM LAMBERT, referred to in LA airtel to the Bureau 2/2/56 in this matter and who is variously listed in "One" magazine and in bank accounts of One, Inc. as Business Manager, Member of the Board of Directors, Chairman, and who informed Dun & Bradstreet that he is the only employee of the company and works full time on "One" magazine, is identical with WILLIAM DORR LEGG, LAPD #237912, FBI #614 452B.

LEGG resides at 1717 South Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles, which is a small dwelling house currently being purchased by one [redacted] (Negro) under a G.I. Loan. Neighbors state that LEGG and [redacted] reside there together.

"One" magazine is being printed by a firm known as Abbey Lithographers, 228 East Third Street, Los Angeles, which is a small corporation founded and operated by [redacted] [redacted] husband and wife. During a pretext interview with [redacted] on 3/8/56 he advised that he has printed "One" magazine, apparently since its inception, and has in his possession most of the back copies. [redacted] advised that on at least one occasion he questioned LEGG, whom he recalls under the name of WILLIAM LAMBERT, about certain items in the

2 - Bureau (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED) (Encls.6)
2 - Detroit (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-45888)
ITW:VMD
(6)

RECORDED-3

100-403320-22

23 MAR 12 1956

INDEXED-31
EX-118

ENCLOSURE

3-22-56

59 APR 19 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

magazine which he considered might be viewed as obscene and improper for him to print. [redacted] was assured by LEGG that everything in the magazine is carefully gone over by the organization's attorney before it is sent to [redacted] for printing and that he need have no concern about anything appearing in the magazine.

[redacted] advised interviewing agents that he was anxious to cooperate with the Bureau in any matter he could and assured agents he would keep the aforementioned contact confidential. He furnished two copies each of the following back issues of "One":

October, 1955
November, 1955
December, 1955

b6
b7C

These copies are being directed to the Bureau herewith.

The Bureau's attention is called to the photographic copy of the issue of "One" for October, 1954, page 28, furnished to the Bureau with relet. This issue lists the points of distribution of "One" magazine in the U.S. and also at Copenhagen, Denmark. In this connection, the Bureau may desire to consider the possibility of a violation in the event interstate and foreign transportation can be established, under Title 18, USC 1462 and 1465, bearing in mind the decision of Los Angeles Federal Judge THURMOND CLARKE handed down 3/1/56 in connection with the October, 1954, issue of "One." A photostatic copy of that decision was also furnished the Bureau with relet.

The Los Angeles Office has one original copy of the October, 1954, issue and will attempt to secure others, furnishing the Bureau with an original if possible.

Mr. JOSEPH D. MULLENDER, Jr., Assistant U.S. Attorney, Federal Building, Los Angeles, advised that [redacted] attorney for One, Inc., contacted him following the decision of Judge CLARKE mentioned above and advised that he will appeal the Court's ruling on that particular issue of the magazine. This Civil matter will be followed and the Bureau kept advised.

As indicative of the covert manner in which WILLIAM DORR LEGG has operated, the following is pointed out for the information of the Bureau:

When he opened a bank account at the Bank of America, Wilshire and Western Branch, on 3/9/51, he used the name W. D. LEGG, and for an address he gave only a Post Office box, #7692. The Post Office Department advises that this box was taken out in the name of W. DORR LEGG, giving no home or business address. Only after insistence by the Post Office Department did LEGG furnish an address. This was 3752 Oakhill Avenue, Los Angeles 32, which is being checked out by this office.

LEGG still has the above box, which now bears the number 15692. The telephone for this individual was taken out in the name of WILLIAM LAMBERT, and in June, 1955, was transferred to his present residence, 1717 South Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles. It is an unpublished number.

When opening an account with the California Bank at Sixth and Western for One, Inc., he claimed to have a personal savings account at the Bank of America above mentioned. No such account was found under the name, WILLIAM LAMBERT, but one has since been located under the name of W. D. LEGG.

When opening three accounts in the California Bank, Second and Spring Branch, Los Angeles, two of which are for One, Inc. and one for himself, he used the name, WILLIAM LAMBERT, but gave no background information whatsoever.

When registering to vote in Los Angeles under the name of WILLIAM D. LEGG, 2657 South Dalton Avenue, Los Angeles (a colored section of town in the neighborhood of his present residence), he declared that he had previously registered to vote from "4959 Hollywood," presumably Hollywood Boulevard. The Registrar of Voters was unable to locate any such registration.

The above address was checked out by this office and determined to be the location of a ceramics shop, and not a residence address.

In view of his covert activities, it is possible that LEGG may be wanted by other Bureau offices, or at least be known to other offices. Detroit is, therefore, being requested to advise any pertinent information in their files concerning LEGG, since he indicates his birthplace as Michigan, and LAPD records indicate an arrest for him in Detroit, Michigan, under PD #81425, 1/24/47, probably under the name, WILLIAM LAGG. The Bureau is also requested to advise if LEGG may have been the subject of a direct Bureau investigation by any other offices.

b6
b7C

LEGG was arrested by the LAPD on 5/1/54 on a charge of suspicion of burglary and was released on 5/5/54. This arrest occurred in the "skid row" area of Los Angeles. The LAPD files also indicate that he was apparently arrested in 1949 on a charge of gross indecency and received one year probation, date and place of arrest not set forth.

For the information of the Detroit Office, the November, 1955, issue of "One" magazine contained an article, "How much do we know about the homosexual male?" by DAVID L. FREEMAN, listed in the magazine as its Circulation Manager.

The article reported in part that "The Tories" composed one of the three main groups of homosexual society, and the article continued "They work for TIME magazine or the NEW YORKER. They are in the diplomatic service; they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI (it's true!)."

Efforts to identify [redacted] have been unsuccessful to date. It is altogether possible that this may likewise be an alias.

An FD-9 is being submitted to the Bureau in connection with LEGG.

The following is a composite description of LEGG:

Name:	WILLIAM DORR LEGG, was. William Lambert William Don Legg, William Lagg
Born:	12/15/04, Michigan
Height:	6' (Appears more nearly 5'10")
Weight:	160 lbs. (Appears somewhat lighter)
Hair:	Brown (bald on top)
Eyes:	Brown
Occupation:	Architect (LAPD records); manages One, Inc., Room 326, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles; publishers of "One" magazine, which organization was incorporated in California, 5/27/53.
Marital Status:	Formerly married to MARY ALLEN (deceased) in Detroit, Michigan

b6
b7C

Detroit PD No.:	81425
Social Security No.:	572-42-7575
Present Address:	1717 South Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles
Former Addresses:	2703½ South Alsace, Los Angeles; 2657 Dalton, Los Angeles; 4959 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles
Bank Account:	Has savings account under name of W. D. LEGG, Bank of America, Wilshire and Western Branch, opened 3/9/51, giving address as P.O. Box 7692 (Now P.O. Box 15692)
Father:	FRANK LEGG
Mother's Maiden Name:	DORR
Brothers:	[redacted]

Investigation in connection with One, Inc. and its staff is continuing.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

DATE: March 14, 1956

b6
b7C

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE", The Homosexual Magazine,
Published by One, Incorporated,
232 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles 12, California
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Re: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 3/9/56.

As requested by the Bureau, there are being furnished herewith two copies of the January, 1956 issue of "One" Magazine. This issue was just placed on sale at local news stands in Los Angeles and these particular copies were purchased at a stand located at 6th and Hill in downtown Los Angeles. This issue was printed by Abbey Lithographers, 228 East 3rd Street, Los Angeles, which concern is operated by [redacted] has advised that he has printed all of the issues of "One" since its inception, January, 1953, with the exception of the March, 1953 and February and March, 1954 issues. These he did not print due to the fact that One, Incorporated was in arrears in making payments to him. [redacted] has in his possession a copy of every issue of "One" with the exception of the above three issues. He stated that 5,000 copies of the current January, 1956 issue were printed, which is the same number of copies he has printed of each of the issues over the past several months.

The Los Angeles Office is in possession of all of the past issues of "ONE", commencing with the January, 1953 issue, with the exception of two issues which can be secured through a confidential source.

The Bureau is requested to advise if it is desired that copies of these past issues be forwarded for review in connection with the possibility that a violation may be established under the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matters Statute.

ENCLOSURE

2 Bureau (Encls. - 2)(REGISTERED)(AIR MAIL)
1 Los Angeles

ITW:bcl
(3)

Jones to Nichols memo 3-14-56
Let. to SAC, Detroit, Portland 3-22-56
cem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP[illegible]

RECORDED-3
INDEXED-3

100-403320-23

4/13

1956

EX-118

APR 13 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/84 BY

100-403320-23

one

Homosexual Rights!

Thomas Hennings, Jr.

Robert Hutchins

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Bureau of Public Information
Marvin Cutler, Secretary

Business & Accounting
William Lambert, Manager

Library
Leslie Colfax, Librarian

Lecture Bureau

I EDUCATION DIVISION

II PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Don Slater, *Manager*

Book Department
ONE Magazine

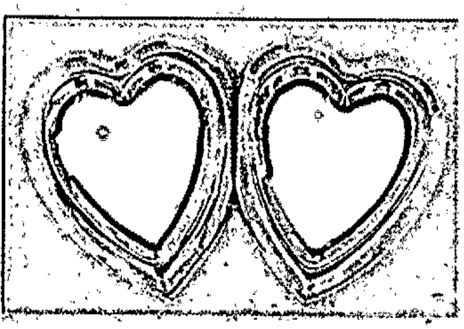
III RESEARCH DIVISION

IV SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Charles Rowland, *Director*

FROM MEXICO

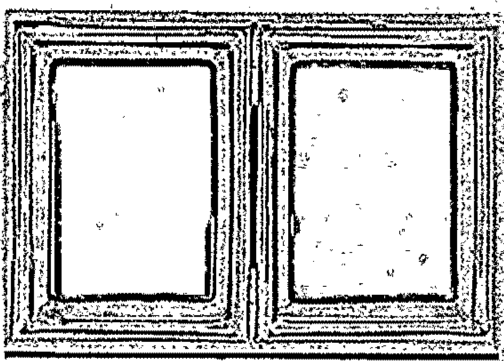
for those who belong together!



Solid copper picture frames.
Exquisite craftsmanship, brilliantly polished.
Colored felt backs, clear plastic faces.
Non-breakable, last a lifetime for treasured photos.

Twin Hearts
3¾" x 2¼" overall
2.95

Double Rectangle
Hinged—4¼" x 2¾" overall
4.98



Imported to order:
Allow minimum of three weeks.
Sorry, no C.O.D.'s; send money order.
Money-back guarantee, ten days.

BOX R, One, Incorporated, 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 12, Calif. (Make checks or money orders payable to One, Incorporated. In California only, add 3% sales tax; in Los Angeles, 4%.)

Buying through ONE is a very real way to help your magazine!

JW. 3/19/56

b6
b7C

SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803) March 22, 1956

Director, FBI (100-403320)

RECORDED-31 100-403320-24

EX-118

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Re Los Angeles letters to Bureau March 9 and 14, 1956, and Los Angeles air-tel to Bureau March 15, 1956.

For your information, the Department of Justice is presently reviewing issues of "One" and for this reason, the Los Angeles Office should hold in abeyance interviews of [redacted] and/or [redacted]

The Los Angeles Division should forward to the Bureau all available back issues of "One" as it is contemplated they will be furnished to the Department of Justice and/or to the postal authorities for review.

For your future information, Bufiles reflect a case entitled "W. Dorr Legg, wa. Don Legg, Security Matter - G" in which the Portland Office was origin and which reflected that Legg was suspected in 1943 of having Nazi Bund literature in his apartment at Corvallis, Oregon, but the case was closed when no evidence of such literature was found. Investigation revealed Legg had made anti-Jewish and anti-New Deal statements, but had not expressed himself in any subversive manner. Other than this reference, no other facts could be identified with Legg in Bufiles.

For the information of the Portland Office, the November, 1955, issue of "One" magazine contained an article, "How Much Do We Know About The Homosexual Male?" by David L. Freeman, listed in the magazine as its Circulation Manager.

The article reported in part that the "Tories" composed one of the three main groups of homosexual society, and the article continues, "They work at Time Magazine or the New Yorker. They are in the diplo-

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
MAR 26 3 00 PM '56

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

2 cc's - Detroit

2 cc's - Portland

~~Follow-up for April 4, 1956~~ 15
Killed by LA let 4-2-56; Portland let 4-2-56; Detroit let 4-3-56
NOTE: (See next page)
CEM:meb meb
(9)

(WA/C 5634)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP Yalul/ht

MAILED 12
MAR 22 1956
COMM-FBI

matic service; they occupy key positions with oil companies or the FBI (It's true!)."

Los Angeles Agents endeavored to interview William Lambert, an official of the magazine who was sarcastic and he would furnish no information. The Los Angeles Office subsequently identified Lambert as William Dorr Legg, was. William Don Legg, William Lagg, FBI #614452B.

The Portland Office should refer to its file 100-5922 and thereafter conduct appropriate investigation in a discreet manner to ascertain all available background information concerning Legg.

The Los Angeles and Portland Offices should reply to this communication no later than April 2, 1956, and the Detroit Office should furnish results of investigation requested by Los Angeles letter of March 9, 1956, no later than April 2, 1956.

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo entitled "'One,' The Homosexual Magazine, published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California, CEM:[illegible] dated 3-19-56. ~~CEM:meb~~.

FD-36 Tolson
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr.
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

4/23

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) 3/15/56 5:15 PM

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE,
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC. AT
232 SOUTH HILL STREET,
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

b6
b7C

Rebulet 2/15/56.

Interview was had on 3/15/56 by SA's DONALD V. GIBBS and IRVING T. WEEKS with [redacted] (LA file 100-30028; Bufile 100-402855). [redacted] admitted being one of the Associate Editors of "One" magazine, as listed in its masthead, and that he writes for the publication under the name of [redacted] He stated at the outset that all members of the staff of "One" have been instructed by the publication's attorney and also by WILLIAM LAMBERT (identified in LA let to Bureau 3/9 last as WILLIAM DORR LEGG, FBI #614 452 B) who runs the publication, that they might be approached by the FBI. LAMBERT pointed out to members of the staff that two Agents from the FBI had called at the magazine's headquarters concerning the November, 1955, issue, which contained a reference to the FBI. All members of the staff were told to furnish no information to the Bureau.

During an interview with [redacted] which lasted approximately 1½ hrs, the names of individuals who have been identified by this office through investigation as having some connection with the above publication, were gone over one by one with [redacted] He finally admitted that [redacted] who served as a staff member of the publication, is identical with [redacted] and wrote the article appearing in the November, 1955, issue which made reference to the FBI. He further advised that [redacted] is an expelled Communist Party member

3 - Bureau (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED) RECORDED 3
3 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-30913 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-30028 - [redacted]

100-403320-24

MAR 17 1956

ITW:VMD
(6)

Jones to Nichols memo 3-19-56. Let to LA, Detroit, Portland 3-21-56 cam

Follow-up for 3-23 Killed. cam

Approved:
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

b6
b7C

and still exhibits much CP thinking, which is reflected in his writings. Because of this fact, coupled with criticism of him by other members of the staff, particularly concerning his above-mentioned article, and also as a result of disagreements with other members of the staff, he resigned from the publication very recently.

[redacted] furnished [redacted] present address as [redacted] Los Angeles, and stated that he is still employed in a furniture store in the City of Vernon, apparently, the Morris Furniture Company, 4433 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles. [redacted] stated that prior to the appearance of the article by [redacted] no discussion took place concerning it in any staff meetings to his recollection, but that this was a common practice concerning most articles appearing in the magazine if they met the minimum standards.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph records list an unpublished telephone to [redacted] DUnkirk 8-3757, at [redacted] Los Angeles.

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning other members of the staff of "One":

He has no personal information concerning the background of WILLIAM LAMBERT. He added that other members of the staff also seem to know little about him and his background is somewhat of a mystery. [redacted] stated that LAMBERT is in charge of "One" magazine and actually runs the organization and this publication.

[redacted] is a pseudonym used by [redacted] [redacted] described her as strictly "non-political."

[redacted] own pseudonym. He also uses the pen name of [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] are all fictitious names of nonexisting individuals.

DONALD WEBSTER CORY, now deceased, was a writer who resided in New York City.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a pseudonym used by [redacted] [redacted] described her as strictly non-political, with "absolutely no Communist background."

[redacted] stated that the staff listed for "One" magazine in its masthead will more or less remain constant even though there may be changes from time to time in the identities of the individuals who work behind the pseudonyms set forth. The names of [redacted] and [redacted], however, will no longer appear in the magazine, according to [redacted]

San Francisco airtel to LA, 3/2/56, advised that One, Inc. is properly registered with the Office of the Secretary of State, State of California. The organization is also properly listed with the Franchise Tax Division, Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento, California.

The Bureau is requested to advise if an interview with [redacted] mentioned above, should be conducted and, if so, if the Bureau has any additional instructions. It is noted that an attempt to interview [redacted] was made by Agents of this office on 8/20/52, at which time he declined to talk to the Bureau representatives.

The file on [redacted] in the Los Angeles Office contains no pertinent information not already in the possession of the Bureau.

MALONE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-403320) DATE: March 28, 1956

FROM : SAC, Detroit (94-300)

SUBJECT: "ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL
MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY ONE,
INC., 232 SOUTH HILL STREET,
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)

In response to Los Angeles letter to the Bureau of March 9, 1956, two copies to Detroit, Detroit was requested to attempt to verify birth records, develop background on LEGG as well as information concerning his arrest records and probation record.

Los Angeles was furnished requested information by airtel from Detroit dated March 26, 1956, a copy of which is attached for the full information of the Bureau.

Records of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor are currently being checked for additional background.

2 - Bureau (AMSD) (Encl.)
1 - Los Angeles (100-53803)
1 - Detroit

RHS:EAE
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

RECORDED-3

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED-3

EX 118

100-403320-25

6 ~~MAR 29 1956~~ 4/12

3

APR 10 1956

b6
b7C

C O P Y

3/26/56

FROM: SAC, Detroit (94-300)

TO: SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803)

"ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC., 232
South Hill Street, Los Angeles
12, California
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Re Los Angeles Airtel 3/15/56.

SA RICHARD H. SENTER on 2/22/56 personally reviewed the identification record # 81425 of the Detroit PD on WILLIAM D. LEGG.

On 1/24/47 at 2:47 a.m. he was arrested by officer [redacted] [redacted] at the corner of Sibley and Woodward (downtown Detroit) for accosting and soliciting in violation of Section 448 of the Michigan Penal Code. This arrest was dismissed on the following day.

This same individual on January 29, 1949 at 1:00 a.m. was arrested and charged with gross indecency. LEGG and one [redacted] colored, age 20, were both arrested when LEGG was observed by police officers performing an act of oral perversion on [redacted] in an automobile parked at the intersection of Bellvedere and Sylvester Street, Detroit. Following pleas of guilty both men were convicted and sentenced to one year probation on 5/25/49.

On 2/22/56 SA SENTER personally reviewed the probation file of WILLIAM D. LEGG (# 46637). The file reflects WILLIAM D. LEGG, born 12/15/04 at Ann Arbor, Mich., classified as a native of Ann Arbor, father, FRANK, died in 1947 and his mother, FRANCIS died in 1939, brother, VICTOR, age 50, [redacted] [redacted] were listed without addresses. LEGG's residence was given as Apartment 402 at 11892 Ohio, which was described as a five story brick apartment building in a fair and stable neighborhood.

2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (AM)
1 - Detroit
RHS:DHD
(3)

C O P Y

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp4

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

LEGG claims to have been graduated from the University of Michigan as an architect, to have been employed by the New York City Authorities in the office of City Planner and to have taught at Oregon State College until 1944 when he arrived in Detroit. He claims he was self employed as a personnel counselor until his arrest. He never married. He is a member of the Christian Science Church, Detroit. He was described as uncooperative, suspicious with superior intelligence and not psychotic. He was considered as "very arrogant" by the examiners according to the file. The examiners also noted that "his deviated interests are of long standing and not amenable to treatment." He is physically described as white, male, 5' 11½", 170, English nationality, work experience, office work, slender, medium build, brown hair, blue eyes, medium complexion, good teeth.

The file further reflects that Attorney [redacted] of 1968 Penobscot Building, Detroit, an attorney representing the Christian Science Church was given permission to review the file by the court. At a later date when the probation was considered concerning the arrest, it was stated that the church authorities were attempting to expell him from membership.

A photograph from the file of the Detroit Police Department was obtained and is included herewith. Resubmit if review of University of Michigan records desired.

RUC.

BROWN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-403320) DATE: March 30, 1956

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

In compliance with the request contained in referenced letter, the issues of "One" listed below are being transmitted to the Bureau herewith. For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] advised that he has a substantially complete library of this publication. [redacted] of the Abbey Lithographers, 228 East 3rd Street, Los Angeles, which company has printed all issues of "One" since its inception, with the exception of the February and March, 1953, and February, 1954, issues, has at least one original copy of each of the issues of "One" printed by that company. The following are the issues of "One" being sent herewith to the Bureau:

✓Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1953 - Original copy, secured from [redacted].

✓Vol. 1, No. 2, February, 1953 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

✓Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original in the possession of [redacted]

✓Vol. 1, No. 4, April, 1953 - Original copy --

✓Vol. 1, No. 5, May, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original in possession of [redacted]

obscene (sealed 35) ✓Vol. 1, No. 6, June, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original in possession of [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Vol. 1, No. 7, July, 1953 - Original copy, secured from ✓ [redacted]

✓Vol. 1, No. 8, August, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original ✓ in possession of [redacted]

100-403320-26

3 - Bureau (Encls. 56) (REGISTERED)
1 - (Ls - Package)
1 - Los Angeles

RECORDED-3
EX-118
INDEXED-3
APR 12 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

59 APR 19 1956
(4)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Vol. 1, No. 9, September, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original in possession of [redacted]

Vol. 1, No. 10, October, 1953 - Photostatic copy; Original in possession of [redacted]

Vol. 1, No. 11, November, 1953 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 1, No. 12, December, 1953 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 1, January, 1954 - Original copy --

Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1954 - Photostatic copy; Original in possession of [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1954 - Original copy --

Vol. 2, No. 4, April, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 5, May, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 6, June, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 7, July, 1956 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 8, October, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 9, November, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 2, No. 10, December, 1954 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 2, February, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 3, March, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 5, May, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 6, June, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 7, July, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 8, August, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 9, September, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 10, October, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 11, November, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 3, No. 12, December, 1955 - Original copy, secured from [redacted]

Vol. 4, No. 1, January, 1956 - Original copy, purchased on newsstand at 6th and Hill Streets, Los Angeles.

There is also attached a copy of the April, 1956, issue of the publication "Fortnight," Vol. 19, No. 4, published by O. D. Keep Associates, Inc., 748 North La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles 46, California. On pages 28 and 29 appears an article captioned "The Nation's Busiest U. S. Attorney," which refers to the United States Attorney's Office in Los Angeles. On page 29 commencing with the last paragraph, column one, there appears a brief

b6
b7C

reference to the Federal action taken against "One" magazine. A copy of this issue of "Fortnight" is attached for the information of the Bureau in view of the above and because of the general comments contained therein, which may be of interest to the Bureau.

The Detroit Office by teletype dated 3/26/56 reported that Identification Record No. 81425 of the Detroit Police Department contains the arrest record of WILLIAM D. LEGG, who operates One, Inc., under the name of WILLIAM LAMBERT. This record reflects that on 1/24/47 LEGG was arrested on a charge of accosting and soliciting in violation of Section 448 of the Michigan Penal Code. This arrest was dismissed on the following day.

On 1/29/49 he was arrested for gross indecency. LEGG and one [redacted] colored, age 20, were both arrested when LEGG was observed by police officers performing an act of oral perversion on [redacted] in an automobile in Detroit. Following pleas of guilty, both men were convicted and sentenced to one year probation on 5/25/49.

The probation file on WILLIAM D. LEGG, No. 46637, indicated that LEGG was born 12/15/04 at Ann Arbor, Michigan, classified as a native of Ann Arbor. His father FRANK died in 1947 and his mother FRANCES died in 1939. His brothers were listed as VICTOR LEGG, age 50, and [redacted] LEGG claimed to have been a graduate from the University of Michigan as an architect and to have been employed by the New York City authorities in the office of City Planner and to have taught at Oregon State College until 1944 when he arrived in Detroit. He claims he was self-employed as a personnel counselor until his arrest. He never married. He was described as an uncooperative, suspicious individual with superior intelligence and not psychotic. He was considered as "very arrogant" by the examiners, who also noted that "his deviated interests are of long standing and not amenable to treatment." His physical description was given as white, male, 5'11½, 170 pounds, English nationality, work experience - office work, slender build, brown hair, blue eyes, medium complexion, good teeth. A photograph furnished by Detroit to Los Angeles reflects the above individual to be identical with WILLIAM D. LEGG, alias William Lambert.

1144618-000 --- 100-HQ-403320 --- Section 3 (934290).PDF

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 4/2/56

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-9230)

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

RE: WILLIAM DORR LEGG

Rebulet to Los Angeles 3/22/56. Reference is also made to reports of SA ROBERT GIBSON JOHNSON and SA PETER J. MEANEY, both Portland, dated 10/21/43 and 11/29/43, respectively, Portland file 100-5922.

Current investigation disclosed the following information:

The records of the office of the President, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, as made available by [redacted] on March 29, 1956, reflect an application by WILLIAM DORR LEGG dated October 28, 1935, which contains LEGG's date of birth as December 15, 1904, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan from 1922 to 1928 receiving a BA degree in 1926 and Bachelor of Music and Master of Landscape Design degrees in 1928. He attended the Lake Forrest Foundation the summer of 1928. According to the file, he was employed as a Landscape Architect at Tampa, Florida, during 1925 and 1926 and for the City of New York under one [redacted] [redacted] from 1928 to 1936.

LEGG joined the Staff at Oregon State College Landscape and Architectural Department, September, 1936, when he was selected by [redacted] to replace a previous employee. The file reflects a letter in which LEGG requested sabbatical leave for the school year beginning September, 1942, to do volunteer work as a religious counsellor at Camp Adair, Oregon, he being a Christain Science Practitioner. The request was not granted, and he resigned October 1, 1942.

On 3/29/56, [redacted] Clerk, Selective Service System, 811 N. E. Oregon, Portland, made available a registration card which has been maintained on WILLIAM DORR LEGG. The remainder of this individual's SS file has been destroyed. The

100-403320-27

RECORDED-3

2-Bureau (100-403320)(AM)
1-Los Angeles (100-53803)
1-Portland (100-9230)
LEF:jdt

INDEXED-3

EX-118

59 APR 19 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/84 BY

EXPROC

b6
b7C

card reflected that LEGG registered under Selective Service on 10/16/40, and at that time was living at 2917 Orchard, Corvallis, Oregon. As noted previously, LEGG was born on 12/15/04, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His signature was "W. DORR LEGG". LEGG furnished the name of Oregon State College, Corvallis, as his employer.

LEGG received the following draft classifications:

On 1/16/42	2 A	"Essential",
On 7/22/42	4 D	"Minister of Religion",
On 1/7/43	4 H	"Over-age".

LEGG provided the following description for the registration card:

Race	White
Height	6'0"
Weight	150 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light

There was no further information in SS files.

The Christian Scientist Journal searched for the period 1939 to 1946 disclosed that during the period 1942 to 1944 W. DORR LEGG was listed as a Christian Scientist Practitioner and Teacher in Corvallis, Oregon. His residence was given as 2912 Orchard Street, Corvallis.

The Portland City Directory, checked over a period of years, disclosed in the 1943 - 1944 edition only that W. DORR LEGG was a Christian Scientist Practitioner at 724-25 American Bank Building, Portland. His residence was Corvallis.

A discreet inquiry disclosed that LEGG was a close friend and Christian Scientist associate of one [redacted] also a Christian Scientist Practitioner, Portland, in 1943 - 1944. The current Christian Scientist Journal reflects that [redacted] has a business address now of [redacted] [redacted] San Francisco, California. Her telephone is SU 1-7908. [redacted] is believed to be well regarded among Christian Scientist associates in Portland. Her present connection, if any, and attitude toward LEGG is unknown.

LEGG himself is almost unknown in Portland among individuals who might have been expected to know him through his former Christian Scientist connection. It appeared that he came to Portland only to see Christian Scientist patients. His residence remained in Corvallis.

CREDIT AND IDENTIFICATION

The files of the Corvallis Credit Bureau as made available by [redacted] reflect a file since 1936 with the last inquiry in 1945 at which time LEGG's address was 1162 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan. The file reflects a satisfactory credit rating and no unfavorable information.

There is no record of LEGG in the files of the Corvallis Police Department as searched by [redacted] on March 29, 1956, or in the file of the Benton County Sheriff's Office as searched by [redacted] on the same date.

On 3/30/56, [redacted] Clerk, Retail Credit Association of Portland, could find no record for LEGG.

The following individuals who are connected with the law enforcement agencies indicated advised that their files contain no record for LEGG:

[redacted] Portland Police Department;
[redacted] Fingerprint Section, Portland Police Department;
[redacted] Identification Division, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

Files of the Portland Office contain no further information on captioned individual.

- RUC -

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem[illegible]um • UNITE[illegible]VERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-403320) DATE: April 3, 1956

FROM : SAC, Detroit (94-300)

SUBJECT: "ONE" THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles Letter to Bureau 3/9/56; Detroit Letter to Los Angeles 3/26/56; Bureau Letter to Los Angeles 3/22/56; and Detroit letter to Bureau 3/28/56 captioned as above.

[redacted] Alumni Catalog Office, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on March 30, 1956, made available her records which indicate that one WILLIAM DORR LEGG initially entered the University of Michigan September 14, 1921, and attended regularly during the Spring Term of 1930. He obtained an A.B. Degree in 1926, a Bachelor of Music Degree in 1928, and a Master of Landscape Design Degree in 1928. For the period 1929-1930, he was enrolled in the School of Architecture as a non-matriculating student.

It is noted that on the bulk of University enrollment forms this individual carried his name as W. DORR LEGG. Enrollment data reflects his date of birth as December 15, 1904, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, his parents being identified as Mr. and Mrs. FRANK E. LEGG, of 414 Maynard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He consistently listed with the University as "adult acquaintances" who would be aware of his address, [redacted] All of these individuals were Professors at the University, the last named being presently [redacted] OF MICHIGAN

Records reflected the following addresses for LEGG for the periods noted:

335 West 11th Street
New York, New York
(1929)

RECORDED-3
INDEXED-3

100-403320-28

25 APR 13 1956

No action needed

Following comm.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles (100-53803)
2 - Portland (100-5922)
1 - Detroit

JRC:MLW
(7)

APR 19 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4[illegible]

28

Re: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

34 Jewett Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan
(1927)

11 Dozer Avenue
White Plains, New York
(1931-1933)

22 Lenox Avenue
White Plains, New York
(1934)

33 Lenox
White Plains, New York
(1935)
(business - 342 Madison Avenue, New York,
New York - 1935)

Corvallis, Oregon
(1936)
(business - Assistant Professor, Landscape,
Architecture, Oregon State College
- 1936)

865 Van Buren Street
Corvallis, Oregon
(1936)

Box 433
Corvallis, Oregon
(1936)

2725 Arnold Way
Corvallis, Oregon
(1938)

11318 South West Milston Road
Portland, Oregon
(1942)

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

2912 Orchard Street
Corvallis, Oregon
(1939, 1940, 1942)

727 American Bank Building
Portland, Oregon
(1943)

292 Orchard Street
Corvallis, Oregon
(1943)

414 Maynard Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
(1944)

11892 Ohio Street
Detroit 4, Michigan
(1946)

4959 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
(1949)

Post Office Box 7692
Los Angeles 15, California
(1951)

b6
b7C

It is to be noted that the last listed address is the current address for the Subject listed with University alumni records.

These records note that the Subject's two brothers attended the University of Michigan. These individuals were identified as [redacted] and VICTOR ELDRED LEGG, AB 1920, MS 1922. Alumni records contain an unidentified newspaper clipping under date of May 1945 noting that the Subject was employed as Assistant Professor of Landscape

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

Architecture at Oregon State College for some years prior to 1945 and was at the time of the clipping located at 1162 Book Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Alumni records note the following employment history for the Subject for the periods noted.

Professional Experience: Landscape Architecture Practice as follows:

[redacted]
Tampa, Florida
(1925)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Private Commissions:

Oregon State Fair, Salem.
Linn County Court House, Albany.

Oregon College of Education
Monmouth (Master Plan).

Richards Garage Building
Corvallis, Oregon

b6
b7C

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

Private Places:	Newberg, Portland, Corvallis, Scotch Plains, New York.
Assistant Professor -	Oregon State College 1935 to date of record (1941).

This same form under "memberships" lists the following:

American Society of Landscape Architects (Boston), Member of San Francisco Chapter.

Oregon Society of Landscape Architects;

Kappa Kappa Alpha.

In addition this employment records notes that the Subject has contributed articles to "House Beautiful," "Landscape and Garden," (London) "Pencil Points," "Landscape Architecture," and various newspapers. He is noted as a member of the Garden Festival 1940 and indicates he held various offices in that organization in 1941.

[redacted] Ann Arbor Credit Bureau, on March 30, 1956, reviewed his records and advised that his files contain reference to one WILLIAM DORR LEGG, who in 1935 was employed with the University of Oregon. This individual's father was listed as FRANK LEGG, who resided at 1487 Jewett, Ann Arbor, Michigan, until his death some ten years ago. These records note that in 1945 WILLIAM DORR LEGG was employed as a Christian Science Practitioner with offices at 1162 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan. At that time he was listed as a single, white male, American. In 1945 he resided at the Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Michigan.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] has been employed as [redacted] [redacted] at the University of Michigan since 1949. He advised that a clipping in his files relates to [redacted]

b6
b7C

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: "ONE" THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH MATTER (CRIME RECORDS)
Origin: Los Angeles

noting that in 1942 he served as [redacted] in the United States Navy. The clipping states that [redacted] [redacted] in 1935 married [redacted] of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Kbe97

The current University of Michigan Directory for its staff carries a listing for [redacted] employed as [redacted] His wife [redacted] is listed as [redacted] [redacted] at the University of Michigan and the residence for both of these individuals is carried as [redacted] Ann Arbor, Michigan.

[redacted] Record Bureau, Ann Arbor Police Department, caused a review to be made of her records on March 30, 1956, and advised that her records contain no reference to the Subject or other known members of his family.

Sergeant [redacted] Vice Squad, Ann Arbor Police Department, advised on April 2, 1956, that the Subject is unknown to him and that the Vice Squad records contain no reference to him.

All of the information set out above was obtained by SA J. RAYMOND COGHLAN on March 30, 1956.

RUC.

b6
b7C

FD-72 (3-9-51)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	MAR 2 1956	2/3,20-29/56	IRVING T. WEEKS rpc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted] wa.	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] reported to have been the opening speaker at a Progressive Citizens of America sponsored meeting in the Los Angeles area in Nov. 1947, other speakers being [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] was listed as the Students for Wallace representative when he was reported to have appeared as a speaker at a Progressive Citizens of America rally held in the Los Angeles area in March 1948, other speakers on the program being [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] is indicated as sharing office space with [redacted] attorney. [redacted] is a member of the National Lawyers Guild. LOUIS F. BUDENZ described [redacted] Los Angeles lawyer, as having been reported to him (BUDENZ) through official Communist Party channels as a Communist Party member. [redacted] is the attorney for One, Inc., publishers of the magazine "One," which is described in the contents of the Nov. 1955 issue as "The Homosexual Magazine." (X) u

- P -

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 2/12/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DETAILS:

All informants designated by T symbol in this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/etj
ON 4-3-85

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

4 Bureau (REGISTERED)
4 Los Angeles (3-100-53757)
(1-100-45888)

100-403320

NOT RECORDED
102 APR 17 1956

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-422152

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

50 APR 23 1956

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-3

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

PERSONAL HISTORY

Birth Data

[redacted]
Registrar's Office, University
of California at Los Angeles (UCLA),
Westwood Village, California (2/23/56)

[redacted] advised SA LEONARD AUGUSTSON that the records at UCLA list [redacted] date and place of birth as October 25, 1925, at New York, New York.

Parents

Clerk of Federal District
Court, Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California (1946)

The above records were checked by SA JAMES J. O'CONNELL in 1946. They reflect that a certificate of arrival for [redacted] [redacted] dated September 13, 1938, sets forth her date of entrance into the United States as October 10, 1924, at St. Albans, Vermont, via automobile. In her petition for naturalization to become a U.S. citizen she gave her residence as [redacted] Los Angeles, and her place of birth as Odessa, Russia, [redacted] [redacted] She gave her husband's name as [redacted] whom she married July 12, 1922, at Tihinia, Roumania. [redacted] was indicated to have become a naturalized U. S. citizen on March 11, 1938, at Los Angeles.

A certificate of arrival dated March 6, 1935, disclosed that [redacted] entered the United States at New York on September 4, 1923, via the "SS Thuringia." A declaration to become a U. S. citizen dated April 10, 1935, filed under the name of [redacted] Santa Monica, California, gave his date of birth as [redacted], Kamenetz-Podolsk, Russia, and his occupation as musician. He stated that he had one child, [redacted] born [redacted] at New York City. [redacted]s last foreign address was given as Berlin, Germany. He immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany.

b6
b7C

LA 100-53757

CONFIDENTIAL

Education

[redacted]
(supra), (2/23/56)

Mrs. BANKS advised SA LEONARD AUGUSTSON that [redacted] is a graduate of Hollywood High, Hollywood, California. Following his graduation he attended Redlands University, Redlands, California, in 1943. He enrolled at UCLA in October 1945 and graduated on June 17, 1948, receiving an A.B. Degree. He majored in Political Science.

Captain [redacted]
Police Department,
UCLA (2/23/56)

Captain [redacted] advised SA LEONARD AUGUSTSON that [redacted] was a student in the theater arts at UCLA while on the campus and was active in student productions.

[redacted]
Registrar, Loyola University,
School of Law, 1135 South
Grand Avenue, Los Angeles
(2/23/56)

These records indicate that [redacted] was admitted to Loyola University School of Law on September 30, 1948, and graduated with an LL.B. Degree on June 17, 1951.

Marital Status

Clerk of the Los Angeles
County Superior Court,
File D484185, Hall of Records,
Los Angeles (2/3/56)

The above records pertained to the case of [redacted] [redacted] plaintiff, vs. [redacted] defendant, complaint for divorce (mental cruelty) filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1955.

The date of marriage of the parties was set forth as [redacted] Las Vegas, Nevada, and the date of separation as [redacted] One child was listed as issue of the marriage, [redacted] born [redacted] An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted by Judge LEON T. DAVID through

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFID~~E~~NTIAL

default of defendant on May 18, 1955. A property settlement entered into between the parties was approved by the court. The plaintiff was granted custody of the minor child with right of reasonable visitation by defendant. Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff $125.00 per month for support of the child. Plaintiff's attorney was listed as [redacted] [redacted] Beverly Hills, telephone Bradshaw 2-5049. Witness for plaintiff was [redacted] [redacted] Defendant's address as of May 17, 1955, was given as [redacted] (apartment), Los Angeles.

Military Service

[redacted]
(supra)(2/23/56)

The records at UCLA reflect that [redacted] entered the United States Navy on October 23, 1943, and received an honorable discharge on February 21, 1945, due to physical disability. He was discharged at the United States Navy Hospital, Farragut, Idaho. His U. S. Navy serial number was listed as 565-62-20 and his rating as Seaman Second Class.

[T-1 (2/23/56)] (X)u

Informant stated that the records at the Veterans Administration Office, Los Angeles, reflect that [redacted] was discharged from the United States Navy on February 21, 1945, after physical examinations and was given a ten per cent disability rating. His condition was diagnosed as "neurosis anxiety" and "pleurisy, superative," conditions which were indicated to have been aggravated by service in World War II. Various physical examinations of [redacted] carried the following additional diagnoses:

"Psychoneurosis," "compulsion" and "neurosis."

The report stated that "disability not result of his own misconduct." The background of [redacted] condition carried the remarks that he had always been over conscientious, suffered from insomnia, had nightmares, headaches and was a mild depressive.

The board of Navy doctors recommended a "Physical Discharge-Honorable."

CONFID~~E~~NTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Identification Record

Los Angeles Police Department
and Los Angeles County Sheriff's
Office (2/24/56)

SE LLOYD H. DUDLEY caused a check to be made at the above police agencies and no criminal record was found on [redacted] The records at the Los Angeles Police Department did reflect that [redacted] had been fingerprinted on October 27, 1955, at the time he made application for a secondhand dealer's permit. His fingerprint classification was set forth as follows:

17 L 1 U I000 15
S 1 R I000 15

Employment

[redacted]
California State Bar
Association, 458 South
Spring Street, Los Angeles
(2/23/56)

Records of the California State Bar Association reflect that [redacted] with offices at [redacted] [redacted] Beverly Hills, was admitted to the California State Bar on January 19, 1952, and is in the private practice of law. He took his prelaw at UCLA and his law studies at Loyola University at Los Angeles.

b6
b7C

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph
Street Directory, Los Angeles,
Issue of January 18, 1956

The above directory lists [redacted] attorney, as having offices in [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, telephone BRadshaw 2-3116 and CRestview 1-1702. Also listed in room 211 is [redacted] with the same telephone numbers.

Los Angeles Police Commission
File 8267, Los Angeles Police
Building (2/20/56)

The above file contains applications for a secondhand dealer's license for [redacted] who has law offices at 333 South

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills. The file indicates that his applications were approved and that he is an officer in the following organizations which also have secondhand dealer's licenses:

Worldwide Automotive Import, Inc.
1968 South Sepulveda Boulevard
Los Angeles, Telephone GRanite 8-1142

The application for a secondhand dealer's permit to participate in this business on the part of [redacted] was approved by the Police Commission on February 6, 1956. [redacted] advised the Police Commission that he has no financial interest in the business and takes no active part in its affairs. President of the organization was listed as [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles 24, telephone GRanite 8-8170, who gave his date and place of birth as [redacted] Bellinzona, Switzerland. [redacted] stated he is not a United States citizen.

[redacted] was also listed as the Secretary-Treasurer in the American Camera Exchange, Room 328, 210 West 7th Street, Los Angeles. This permit was approved in November 1955. Others connected with the business were listed as [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] husband and wife.

An interview under a suitable pretext was had with [redacted] on February 27, 1956, by Special Agents of the FBI. During the interview [redacted] stated that [redacted] is merely an officer in the American Camera Exchange, serving as its attorney and secretary. He stated that [redacted] takes no active part in the organization's operations.

MANLEY BOWLER, Chief Assistant
to the United States Attorney,
Federal Building, Los Angeles
(2/27/56)

Mr. BOWLER advised that [redacted] 333 South Beverly Drive, Los Angeles, is the attorney for One, Incorporated, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, which organization publishes the magazine "One." The front cover of the November 1955 issue of "One" describes it as "The Homosexual Magazine."

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

In civil case 18764TC, One, Incorporated, Plaintiff, vs. OTTO K. OLESEN, ET AL, Defendants (U.S. Post Office, Los Angeles), [redacted] filed an affidavit on February 1, 1956, stating that he has been the attorney for One, Incorporated, publishers of "One" magazine since Autumn 1953. The above action arose out of the refusal by U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles, to transmit through the mails the October 1954 issue of "One" as a result of the decision by the Solicitor, U.S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., to the effect that this particular issue contained obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent and filthy matter within the meaning of 18 U. S. Code Annotated 1461.

Mr. BOWLER advised that the Solicitor of the U. S. Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., ordered the October 1954 issue of this magazine impounded by the Postmaster in order to permit a determination to be made as to whether the contents of that issue are mailable. [redacted] represented One, Incorporated, in its suit against the Government for the return of the October 1954 mailings.

Residence

Present

Los Angeles Police Commission
File 8267 (supra)(2/20/56)

The above file contains a secondhand dealer's permit granted to [redacted] on February 6, 1956, which lists his address as [redacted] California, telephone GRanite 2-4185.

Pacific Telephone and
Telegraph Company Listings,
Los Angeles (2/27/56)

According to the records of the above company, a current telephone is listed to [redacted] with the address and phone number indicated above.

CONFIDENTIAL

Past

Police Commission File
8267 (supra)(2/20/56)

The above file lists the following past residences for [redacted]

[redacted]
Los Angeles (renter)
1954

[redacted]
Los Angeles (renter)
1952 and prior

Retail Merchants Credit
Association (RMCA) of
Los Angeles, Report
Compiled November 22, 1954

A report of RMCA furnished to SE B. FRANK CROSS on February 20, 1956, carries the statement that [redacted] has resided in the Los Angeles area for 25 years.

[redacted] Los
Angeles County Voters
Registration Records,
808 North Spring Street,
Los Angeles (2/23/56)

Above records contain a voter's affidavit executed by [redacted] on February 26, 1954, listing his address as of that date as [redacted] Los Angeles, with a former address of [redacted] Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters records were checked by SA JAMES J. O'CONNELL in 1946 and they contained a voter's affidavit executed on March 7, 1944, by [redacted] which listed her residence as of that time at [redacted] Los Angeles, with a prior address of [redacted] Los Angeles.

[redacted]
(supra)(2/23/56)

The records at the Loyola University School of Law reflect that as of September 30, 1948, [redacted] listed his residence address as [redacted] Los Angeles 28.

[redacted]
(supra)(2/23/56)

The records at UCLA set forth the following former residences for [redacted]

[redacted]
Los Angeles 28 (parents)

[redacted]
Los Angeles 28 (parents)

[redacted]
Los Angeles 24 (parents)

[redacted]
Los Angeles 28 (parents)

ACTIVITIES INDICATING A FURTHERANCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY(CP) PROGRAM

Progressive Citizens of America (PCA)

The following organizations which will be referred to hereinafter are described as follows:

California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1947, page 369, Report 1948, page 354, Report 1949, Page 352

The above reports cited the PCA as a "new and broader Communist front for the entire United States" formed in 1946 at the direction of "Communist steering committees" from the "Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee" and the "Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions."

CONFIDENTIAL

California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, pages 41 and 62, Report 1949, page 317

The above reports describe the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) as "among typical mass organizations that are victims of Communist domination." The IPP was further described as "one of the basic Communist fronts in a coalition under the banner of the third party movement to elect HENRY WALLACE President of the United States."

California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1949, page 361

This report described the Students for Wallace as follows:

> "This Communist-front activity was organized originally by the Communist front, Progressive Citizens of America. It was active on California campuses in national agitation, support and defense of known Communists, agitation against legislative investigating committees and political campaigning for the Communist-controlled third party. It also featured the Communist Party line against military training. After the 1948 election it merged with Young Progressives, the youth section of the third party movement, and the combination took over the functions and activities of American Youth for Democracy, which had been the direct successor to the Young Communist League."

The People's Educational Center has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The American Youth for Democracy (AYD) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"Report on the National Lawyers
Guild, Legal Bulwark of the
Communist Party," Released 9/17/50
by the Committee on Un-American
Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

This report, on page 1, describes the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as follows:

> "The National Lawyers Guild is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against national, state and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy."

"Daily Bruin," UCLA
Campus Newspaper

The November 11, 1947, issue of the "Daily Bruin" carried the following advertisement:

"Vote First and Come Over
Progressive Citizens of America
Presents
SIGNIFICANCE
Of The Thomas Committee
-Speakers-
* EARL ROBINSON
(Famous Composer)
* HOWARD KOCH
(One of 19 Un-Friendly Witnesses)
* DR. HARRY HOIJER
(Asso. Prof. of Anthro.)
* DR. CARL EPLING
(Prof. of Botany)
* ERIC JULBER
(Author of Hollywood D.C.)
* DR. HOWARD GILHOUSEN, Chairman
(Assoc. Prof. of Psych)
Wednesday, Nov. 12
574 Hilgard Ave. 2 - 4 P.M.
Vote First and Come Over"

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

The address 574 Hilgard Avenue is at the UCLA Campus in Westwood Village, Los Angeles.

The "Daily Bruin" issue of November 13, 1947, under the caption "PCA Speakers in Blast at Thomas Hollywood Probe," reported that the PCA had sponsored a meeting at 574 Hilgard where five speakers concentrated "their fire on the House Un-American Activities Committee." The following were listed as speakers, together with comments made by them:

[redacted] who was indicated to have opened the meeting. He declared that "on campus, red-baiting harms those who do it more than those against whom it is directed."

[redacted] who asserted that the Thomas Committee "seeks to substitute prejudice and dogma for appeal to reason."

[redacted] who stated that the primary purpose of the committee is "to frighten professors, students, and scientists from political activity."

[redacted] who outlined the political and cultural implications of the committee's investigations, relating that the "old Dies Committee had once subpoenaed some of the works of Elizabethan writer CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE as 'red propaganda.'"

[redacted] described as one of the 19 "unfriendly" witnesses from Hollywood (subpoenaed before House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947).

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker" and a CP functionary until he broke with the CP in October 1945, advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR., on June 29, 1950, that [redacted] attended several enlarged sessions of the National Committee of the CP in the late 1930's and early 1940's along with BUDENZ. He described [redacted] as an active Communist.

The "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] Professional Building, Beverly Hills, advised SA MARCUS M. BRIGHT, JR.,

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

on April 5, 1950, that [redacted] was [redacted] who had "played along" with the Communist Party without being an actual member, and according to [redacted] information [redacted] could be depended upon 100 per cent from the Party standpoint and might be termed a defacto CP member. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was an actual member of the CP.

The Fifth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1949, page 422, lists [redacted] as a member of the faculty of the People's Educational Center, 1717 North Vine Street, Hollywood.

[T-2 advised in June 1944] (X) u that Professor [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. A Personnel Security Questionnaire executed by [redacted] [redacted] in June 1953 at UCLA lists his name as [redacted] Professor of Botany, indicating that he had been a professor at UCLA since 1924.

The Fifth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1949, page 422, states that Professor [redacted] was a member of the faculty of the People's Educational Center, 1717 North Vine Street, Hollywood, in 1945.

"Southern California
Progressive Citizen,"
Issue of April 1948

An item appeared in the above publication under the heading "Wallace Here May 16th (1948) - New Party Leader to Speak at Gilmore." Accompanying the article was a photograph which bore the heading "Running Mate Thrills 12,000 in L.A." Below the photograph appeared the following:

> "Sen. Glen H. Taylor poses for picture with Los Angeles community leaders after triumphant Gilmore Stadium rally March 20. Shown on picture from left to right are: William B. Esterman, attorney, candidate for the 20th C.D.; Sen. Taylor; William Elconin, Regional Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Phyllis Ziffren, President of Los Angeles Hadassah and a candidate for the Assembly from the 59th A.D., and Ellis E. Patterson, former Congressman

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"and candidate from the 16th C.D. Screen star Ann Revere, Students for Wallace representative Eric Julber, and National PCA Chairman Robert W. Kenny, also addressed the rally.

The "Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1952" released December 28, 1952, on page 60, reports that [redacted] attorney, appeared on October 1, 1952, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party. This report reflects that during 1951 and 1952 [redacted] was identified during the course of testimony given by sworn witnesses who appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist, one of such witnesses being [redacted] who testified on January 23, 1952.

[redacted] T-3 advised on March 22, 1955, that he had known [redacted] to be a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) for many years. (X)u

The Fourth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 239 and 241, reflects that a testimonial dinner was given at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Beverly Hills, on March 5, 1948, for the "Hollywood 10," the ten Hollywood Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. A list of the sponsors of the dinner included [redacted] The "Hollywood 10" were all convicted of contempt of Congress and received sentences in Federal penal institutions.

[T-4 advised on July 15, 1953] (X)u that during that year ELLIS E. PATTERSON, who described himself as former Lieutenant Governor of California and Congressman from the 16th District, directed a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, urging a stay of the deportation order against [redacted]

CASIMIR DABROWSKI, now deceased, who was a member of the LACCP from 1946 to 1949 and had in the past furnished reliable information to the FBI, advised SA MERLE L. PARKER on June 30, 1949, that [redacted] was then a club functionary in the LACCP.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

On page 46 of the "Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1953," released February 6, 1954, ANN REVERE was identified as a member of the CP by LEE J. COBB, who testified under oath before the Committee on June 2, 1953. The report further reflects that ANN REVERE had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 17, 1951, and refused to affirm or deny CP membership.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ (supra) advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR., on June 23, 1951, of the following concerning ROBERT W. KENNY:

> "I have not met Mr. KENNY, former Attorney General of the State of California and well-known California lawyer. I have been officially advised that he was a CP member, such advice being given to me as early as 1942 by EUGENE DENNIS, then representing the Polit Buro and who was also in control of national affairs of the CP."

The letterhead of the NLG, listing their offices located in Suite 254, 6305 Yucca Street, Hollywood 28, California, as of January 23, 1956, reflects that "Hon. ROBERT W. KENNY" is the President of the NLG, Los Angeles and Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapters.

"Los Angeles Times,"
Issue of 3/30/48

The above issue carried an item under the caption "Senator Talks to UCLA Students - and Vice Versa." The article reported that on the preceding night:

> "(Senator GLEN) TAYLOR addressed a 'Rally for Peace' in Gilmore Stadium sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, Independent Progressive Party of California, Democrats for Wallace, Students for Wallace, trade union and other community groups.....
>
> "He attacked the present administration's foreign policy as being more war-provoking than that of Russia and charged the American press is presenting an untrue picture of Russia's intentions.

- CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"Other speakers included ROBERT W. KENNY, PCA National Chairman; ANNE REVERE, film actress; WILLIAM ELCONIN, Regional Director of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America; Mrs. PHYLLIS ZIFFREN, President of the Jewish women's organization Hadassah; HARPER POULSON, Southern California Director of IPP, and ERIC JULBER, representating Students for Wallace."

b6
b7C

T-5 advised in May 1947 that [redacted] was a member of the LACCP and had been a member of the Young Communist League for over ten years. (~~S~~)u

"Los Angeles Herald Express"
Issue of March 30, 1948

The above issue carried an item bearing the caption "Taylor Blasts All But Stalin." The item referred to the "Rally for Peace" held the preceding night at Gilmore Stadium and during which United States Senator GLEN H. TAYLOR, third party running mate of HENRY A. WALLACE, was the featured speaker. The article reported that TAYLOR "had declared war on almost everybody except Russia and the late FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT after the 'rally for peace' last night at Gilmore Stadium." He was reported to have "vigorously lambasted feudal Arab sheiks, oil companies, President TRUMAN, ex-President HOOVER, Senator VANDENBERG, JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Wall Street, the Marshall Plan and both the Republican and Democratic Parties."

The article stated that other speakers were ANNE REVERE, film actress; WILLIAM ELCONIN, Regional Director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Mrs. PHYLLIS ZIFFREN, President of the Jewish women's organization Hadassah; HARPER POULSON, Southern California Director of the Third Party; and ERIC JULBER, UCLA student.

"ALERT Against Communism in
California," Copyright 1948
by Jacoby & Gibbons and Associates,
127 South Broadway, Room 409,
Los Angeles 12, California

Issue number 20, April 2, 1948, of the above publication on page 1 under the caption "U.S. Flag Treated With Disrespect By California Reds" reads in part as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL

"A shocking misuse of the American Flag was perpetrated in dodgers and advertisements widely circulated in the Los Angeles metropolitan area over the Easter holiday to promote a Gilmore Stadium rally, sponsored by the Communist-dominated Progressive Citizens of America, Independent Progressive Party, Democrats for Wallace and Students for Wallace.

"Senator GLEN TAYLOR of Idaho, WALLACE's running mate, made an America-baiting, anti-preparedness, Stalin-loving speech at the rally.

"So-called 'Los Angeles community leaders' who spoke included ROBERT W. KENNY, ANN REVERE, WILLIAM ELCONIN, Mrs. PHYLLIS ZIFFREN and HARPER POULSON. All have records as speakers, sponsors, endorsers, supporters of and donors to CP fronts and causes.

"Another speaker was ERIC JULBER, Students for Wallace, claiming to represent the sentiments of 2000 UCLA students, who said:

> "'...veterans and students will not serve again, unless in an Army of the United Nations.' He predicted virtual revolt against military service, saying: 'We have rights and we will fight for them.'

"In dodgers and advertisements for the Communist dominated rally, the American Flag was used prominently in connection with a cartoon, depicting an angry, marching mob, headed by a man bearing a close resemblance to HENRY WALLACE. The dodgers and advertisements carried commercial announcements of the sale of tickets for the rally, priced from 60 cents to $1.80. This is a clearcut instance of the use of the flag to promote an undertaking of a commercial nature---the selling of tickets to a Communist-inspired rally."

CONFIDENTIAL

"Daily Bruin"
Issue of 4/21/48

An article appeared in the above issue of the "Daily Bruin" under the name of ERIC JUBLER as author. The article opened as follows:

> "'I am opposed to any member of AYD representing the ASUCLA (Associated Students, UCLA) in any way, shape or form. Such people only harm the reputation of the University.'
>
> "This is an awfully big laugh to anyone who knows the real facts. Why?
>
> "Because, believe it or not, the rep-at-large that made that statement was himself recently expelled from his fraternity, on charges that his frat brothers don't see fit to reveal!.......
>
> "Yet now this character is declaiming from his seat on Council, on the 'fitness' of other students to represent the ASUCA!"

The foregoing article also directed attack at various actions of the UCLA Student Executive Council (SEC).

The April 23, 1948, issue of the "Daily Bruin" contained an article under the caption "SEC Refuses to Oust 'Bruin' Feature Editor on Charges of 'Bad Taste'" This article reported that the Student Executive Council had considered a motion made to unseat the President of the ASUCLA on the grounds that he had exhibited "terrible discretion" in accepting the article written by [redacted] on the grounds that it contained a "collection of half truths" and "vicious personal attacks." The article stated that the motion had not received approval of the SEC

b6
b7C

Interview by Special Agents of the FBI with [redacted] (2/27/56)

[redacted] who operates the American Camera Exchange and of which [redacted] is an officer, was interviewed under suitable pretext by Special Agents of the FBI. During the course of this interview, the following information concerning [redacted] was developed:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] first met [redacted] several years ago as a customer of the American Camera Exchange, [redacted] being a camera enthusiast. [redacted] later had occasion to employ [redacted] as an attorney, and in November 1955 when he decided to incorporate the American Camera Exchange, he engaged [redacted] to handle the legal matters of incorporation. [redacted] stated that he has never observed any conduct on the part of [redacted] nor has he heard him make any comments which would cause [redacted] to question his loyalty to the United States. [redacted] stated he had never heard [redacted] express any pro-Russian or pro-Communist sympathies or any anti-American sentiments.

T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9,
T-10, T-11, and T-12 (X)u

The above informants, who have furnished information to the FBI for a number of years concerning CP members and CP activities in the Los Angeles area, advised on February 24, 1956, that they have no information concerning [redacted] (X)u

MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] Office of the
Director of Security, Douglas
Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa
Monica, California

The above individual advised on August 22, 1940, that [redacted] then age 14, [redacted] Hollywood, was apprehended by Patrolman [redacted] of the Douglas Aircraft Company while apparently photographing airplanes taking off and landing at Clover Field, Santa Monica Airport, California, at 3:15 p.m., July 13, 1940. [redacted] was interviewed and claimed that he had not photographed any Army or Navy planes and had exposed only one film which was a photograph of the small planes on the ground near the Municipal Airport. In a signed statement given by [redacted] he declared that he had taken only one picture of the small planes on the ground at the east end of Clover Field and that the eleven other exposed films in the camera had been taken by his father, [redacted]

The above films were developed by Douglas Aircraft and determined to contain nothing of a significant military nature.

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

The records of the Clerk of the Los Angeles County Superior Court (supra) reflect that the attorney representing [redacted] in her action for divorce against [redacted] was [redacted] [T-13 advised on January 4, 1955,] that [redacted] was a 1955 member of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter of the NLG. (X) u

As previously set forth in this report [redacted] is listed as sharing office space with [redacted] LOUIS F. BUDENZ (supra) advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR., July 10, 1950, that [redacted] Los Angeles lawyer, was president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the NLG in 1945. BUDENZ stated that prior to that time he had received information through official CP channels to the effect that [redacted] was a CP member but could not recall the exact source of this information. BUDENZ stated that in early 1945 he was definitely advised of the Communist adherence of [redacted] through V. J. JEROME and later through JACK STACHEL, both leading functionaries of the CP, USA

[T-13 reported on January 4, 1955,] (X) u that [redacted] was a 1955 member of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Branch of the NLG.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Los Angeles Police Commission
File No. 8267 (supra)(2/3/56),
UCLA Records (supra), and T-1

Name	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] Los Angeles 49 Telephone GR 2-4185
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Divorced
Former Wife	[redacted]
Born	[redacted] New York, N.Y.
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Citizenship	U.S. Citizen

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

LA 100-53757

Profession	Attorney at law
Children	[redacted] born [redacted] in custody of ex-wife
Father	[redacted] born in Russia, musician
Mother	[redacted] born in Russia
Military Record	U.S. Navy Serial [redacted] Seman Second Class, EOD - 10/23/43 DOS - 2/21/45 Honorable Discharge, 10% disability.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contained no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with [redacted] [redacted] The interview with him set forth in the details of this report was conducted by SAs MARCUS M. BRIGHT and JOHN E. KEANE, who made known to [redacted] their official status but interviewed him on collateral matters rather than directly concerning [redacted]

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contained no references to [redacted] listed as President of the Worldwide Automotive Import, Inc., of which [redacted] is Secretary-Treasurer.

Los Angeles PCI [redacted] who is acquainted with many homosexuals in the Los Angeles area, advised SA JAMES WHITTINGTON on February 26, 1956, that he was a former subscriber to the magazine "One." He stated he had no information concerning [redacted]

Los Angeles PCI [redacted] who is acquainted with many homosexuals in the Los Angeles area, advised SA WAYNE HILL that he was not aware of the magazine "One" and had no information concerning [redacted] In a contact he had on February 27, 1956, with [redacted] attorney for the Mattachine Society in Los Angeles, [redacted] inquired as to whether [redacted] was "gay" (homosexual). [redacted] answered "No, he's all right."

Lt. [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department, Intelligence Division, who has conducted some investigation concerning "One, Inc.," had no information concerning [redacted] [redacted]

Referenced Bulet to Los Angeles February 15, 1956, sets forth the fact that [redacted] was fingerprinted in connection with employment by the Aircraft War Production Council, Inc., at 7046 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. A pretext telephone call made by SA IRVING T. WEEKS on February 22, 1956, to [redacted], Bookkeeper, Office of the Building, Hollywood Professional Building,

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Room 318, 7046 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone HOllywood 4-2173, developed that the Aircraft War Production Council had offices in that building during World War II as a wartime agency. [redacted] stated it was her impression that the organization terminated its offices in the building many years ago and that it had dissolved following the end of the war. She knew of no one in Los Angeles who had been connected with the council.

Referenced Bulet also reflects that [redacted] had been fingerprinted by the Los Angeles Police Department in connection with a traffic violation. [redacted] Assistant Chief Clerk of the Los Angeles Traffic Division, advised SE EARL DUDLEY on February 28, 1956, that the records of the Traffic violations are maintained alphabetically for the past 12 months but that no record of [redacted] was located therein. He advised that it is not practical to attempt to locate older records unless the exact citation number is known.

Los Angeles file 105-0-3376 sets forth information received from Officer [redacted] Hollywood Police Department, February 14, 1951, to the effect that a complaint had been received by the Hollywood Police Department concerning [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] Hollywood. The complaint was to the effect that [redacted] and his mother were suspected of taking lewd pictures. SA IRVING T. WEEKS contacted Officer [redacted] of the Hollywood Police Department on February 27, 1956, and [redacted] advised that an investigation had been made by the Hollywood Police Department on February 14, 1951, with the following results:

It was determined that [redacted] were residing in [redacted] Hollywood. It developed that there were approximately ten to fifteen people present in the apartment on the occasion and that the group was engaging in taking photographs of a model. There was no evidence developed which indicated any violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the Police Department.

No information is available connecting [redacted] with a basic revolutionary organization within the past five years nor is there any evidence of his membership or participation of a significant nature in any front organization within the past three years. In view of this, no recommendation is being made that he be included in the Security Index Program at this time.

No Security Flash Letter (FD-165) has been submitted on him. [redacted] has not been personally observed by Agents of this office.

Los Angeles County Superior Court records reflect that an interlocutory decree of divorce was granted [redacted] [redacted] on May 18, 1955. There were no references in the Los Angeles Office to [redacted] and she is not included in the Security Index Program.

A newspaper photograph of [redacted] is available in LA file 100-15641, serial 106.

There is no evidence of any CP membership on the part of any close relative of subject.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1. Will await decision of the Bureau concerning desirability of interviewing [redacted] in connection with the November 1955 issue of "One" magazine in accordance with referenced communications.

2. Will report any additional information received by this office from sources and informants concerning [redacted] [redacted]

INFORMANTS

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LA 100-53757

CONFIDENTIAL

Identity	Date of Activ. &/or Descrip.	Date Rec'd	Agent	Location
T-1 [redacted] [redacted] (at request and because of nature of information set forth)	Personal history	2/23/56	LEONARD AUGUSTSON	This Report
T-2 Anonymous (NY source)	Re [redacted] [redacted]	6/44	WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR. (NY)	100-7690-133 P. 139
T-3 [redacted]	Re: [redacted] [redacted]	3/22/55	H. RAWLINS OVERTON	100-7378-506
T-4 HERMAN R. LONDON, District Director, INS, LA	Documentation ELLIS E. PATTERSON	7/15/53	WILLIS W. WALL	100-39936-24
T-5 [redacted]	Documentation [redacted]	5/17,25/47	MARCUS M. BRIGHT	100-23933-1B1 vol. 2, page 32
T-6 [redacted]	Negative	2/24/56	IRVING T. WEEKS	This report
T-7 [redacted]	"	"	"	"
T-8 [redacted]	"	"	H. RAWLINS OVERTON	"
T-9 [redacted]	"	"	HARVEY G. BERKEY	"

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

LA 100-53757

Identity	Date of Activ. &/or Descrip.	Date Rec'd	Agent	Location
T-10 [redacted]	Negative	2/24/56	HARVEY G. BERKEY	This report
T-11 [redacted]	"	"	"	"
T-12 [redacted]	"	"	IRVING T. WEEKS	"
T-13 [redacted]	Documentation [redacted]	1/4/55	SF Office	100-5504-481
[redacted]	Documentation [redacted]	6/30/49	MERLE L. PARKER	100-39936-24
NLG Letterhead 1/23/56	Documentation [redacted]	2/29/56	IRVING T. WEEKS	100-5504-1A

REFERENCE

Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated January 27, 1956.

Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated February 2, 1956.

Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 15, 1956.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 4/9/56

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Reference Los Angeles letter to the Bureau dated 3/15/56.

Attached for the information of the Bureau are two copies of the February, 1956, issue of "One" Magazine. These copies were purchased at a local newsstand at 5th And Hill Streets, Los Angeles, 4/6/56. This issue was just released for sale.

On Page 10, Column 2, Paragraphs 1 and 2 it will be noted that brief reference is made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CHIEF

It is also noted that the name [redacted] does not appear in the masthead of this issue, nor does the name [redacted] [redacted] appear in the contents as connected with the magazine or with "ONE," Inc.

2 - Bureau (Enc.2)
1 - Los Angeles

ITW:SSB
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

100-403320-29

4-17
NO. 1956

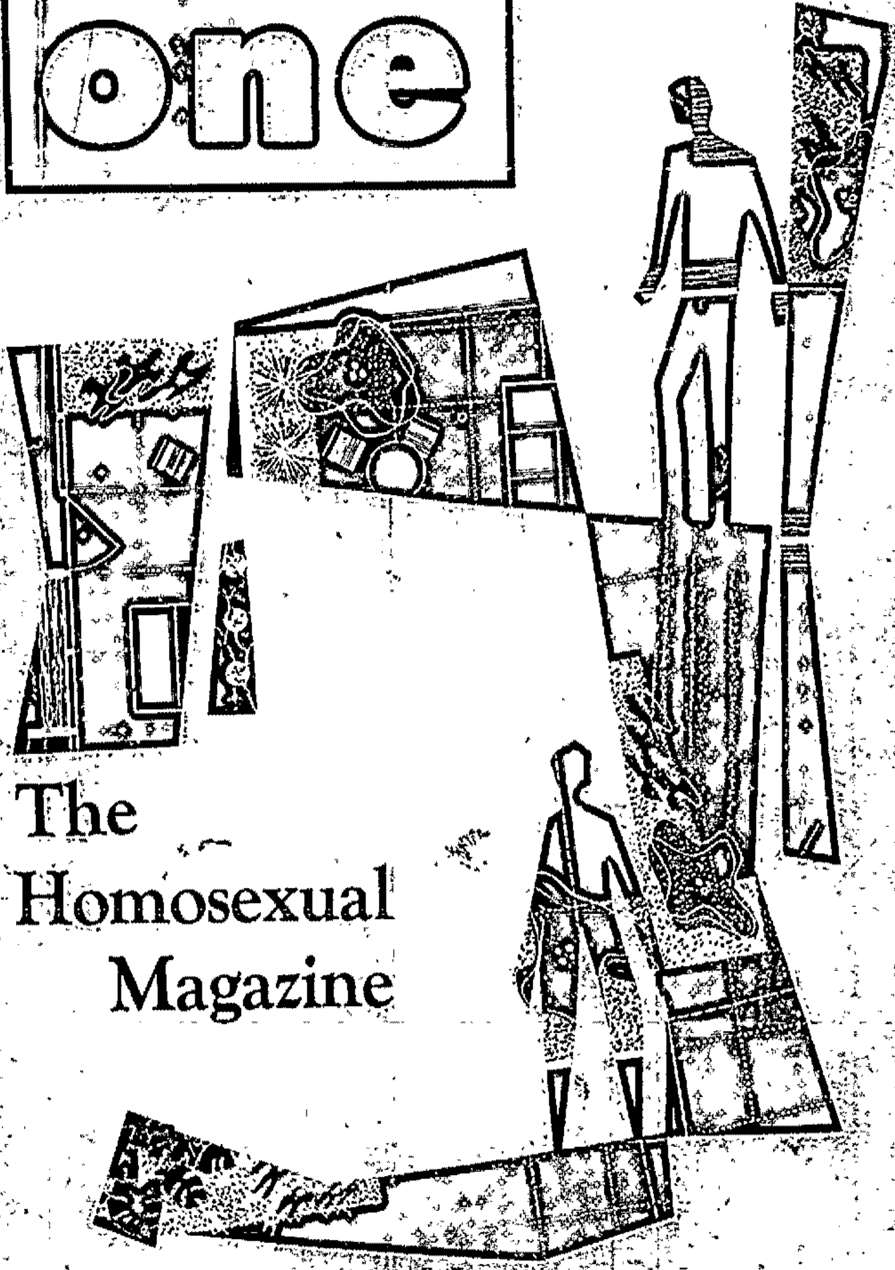
EX-122

59 APR 18 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

100-403320-29

one



The Homosexual Magazine

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French; literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9. yearly.

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch; photos and drawings, also articles about women. $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Published every other month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality. Available in English, French or German. $5. yearly.

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

one

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/11/56

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0)

SUBJECT: "MATTACHINE REVIEW",
"ONE";
INFORMATION CONCERNING

34325

Enclosed for the Bureau are:

One copy of "MATTACHINE REVIEW", Special Issue, March, 1956.

One copy of "MATTACHINE REVIEW", Special Issue, April, 1956.

One copy of "ONE", issue of January, 1956.

The "MATTACHINE REVIEW" is apparently an official publication of the MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC., P. O. Box 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles, California. The "ONE" publication has offices at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, according to this issue.

Both publications deal with the problems of homosexuality in the community. There are several articles on searches and seizures and the rights of citizens at the time of arrest. They are published ostensibly for homosexuals.

They were received anonymously through the mails in the NYO and are being furnished to the Bureau for information.

Encs. (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/9/84 BY [illegible]

EX-122

WSM:KMG

4 ENCLOSURE
3 [illegible]
1 [illegible]

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

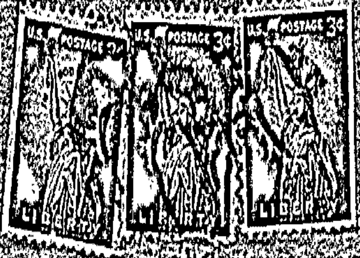
100-403320-30

10 APR ~~13~~ 1956

1 APR 13 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/78 BY SP

[illegible] 30


U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
APR 9 1956
FBI — NEW

Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Foley Square
New York
City

#10

100-110332-0-30

one

Homosexual Rights!

Thomas Hennings, Jr.

Robert Hutchins

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Bureau of Public Information
Marvin Cutler, Secretary

Business & Accounting
William Lambert, Manager

Library
Leslie Colfax, Librarian

Lecture Bureau

I EDUCATION DIVISION

II PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Don Slater, *Manager*

Book Department
ONE Magazine

III RESEARCH DIVISION

IV SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION

Charles Rowland, *Director*

one

mattachine REVIEW

50¢

APRIL 1956

IN THIS ISSUE . . . IMPORTANT READING FOR EVERYONE!

JAMES (BARR) FUGATE: HOMOSEXUALS v. CHILD MOLESTERS

JUSTICE JESSE W. CARTER: YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

DR. DONALD J. WEST: IT IS TIME TO CHANGE SEX LAWS

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND HOW THEY AFFECT HOMOSEXUALS

100-403320-30

just what is Mattachine trying to do?

When they first hear of the Mattachine Society, lots of people ask that question. Some of them think we have a large organization with unlimited funds and an avowed purpose of defending everyone caught in the web of the law. Such is not the case. The organization is very small, and it has nomoney to fight legal battles.

But a public service more far-reaching heads the program of Mattachine. Education of the public about the true aspects of human behavior, creating an understanding for those persons whose behavior may vary from accepted standards and yet cause no real social harm, and to advocate a code of proper conduct for everyone to follow—these are the principle aims of Mattachine. By aiding recognized research experts, through public discussion groups, and in publications such as Mattachine Review, we hope to make progress toward these goals. YOU can help. YOU can benefit. For specific information, write today to the Board of Directors:

POST OFFICE BOX 1925 MAIN POST OFFICE
LOS ANGELES 53, CALIFORNIA

Mattachine Society, Inc.

mattachine REVIEW

MARCH 1956

100-403520-3

SPECIAL ISSUE

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BOUND VOLUME?

We know that readers who ordered the 1955 bound volume are wondering why they haven't received it. The fact is, we are told, that binding is now finished, and shipment from the binder's is expected immediately. The books will then be rushed into the mail and into the hands of persons who ordered them. Thanks for being patient.

U.S. SECURITY PROGRAM A BAR TO PROGRESS

LEE A. DUBRIDGE, *president of the California Institute of Technology, in* THE YALE REVIEW:

HOW are we going to determine who can be trusted to work in the areas of weapon technology where there are secrets to be kept? By the very nature of the problem criteria cannot be laid down and adopted once and for all. Conditions change. When a war is on and lives are at stake we are oddly enough willing to take more of a risk in order to get the job done quickly. People who served competently during the war were disqualified later from classified work. The very term "risk" itself implies a danger not fully defined.

Every human being is to some extent a security risk. No one is perfect; no one is immune to being deceived or blackmailed or tortured into giving information; no one is certain never to commit a slightly careless act in handling secret material. At the same time there are urgent jobs to be done. If we trust no one with secrets, then there will be no secrets—for secrets are invented in the brains of fallible human beings. If we disqualify every competent but slightly "imperfect" scientist from working for the government, then we shall surely fail to survive as a nation in the modern world.

There is a crying need today for a reformulation of the concept of a security risk. You may fire a man convicted of petty larceny, but you should not call in the security board. All we are trying to do is to exclude people who might, directly or indirectly, give information to an enemy.

It is often said that security procedures may be justifiably arbitrary because, in any case, "federal employment is a privilege, not a right." As far as most scientists are concerned, it is neither a privilege nor a right, but only a patriotic duty. Often scientists are not paid at all for their advisory services. Yet the government needs good scientists and ought to offer positive inducements to them.

There is a danger of losing classified information and we must adopt reasonable precautions. There is also a danger of losing the technological race for military security. We need to find a balance between these two risks which is more advantageous than at present to the safety of the U.S.

b6
b7C

0-9a

EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF J

AIR-TEL

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. March 9, 1956

Transmit the following message to: SAC Los Angeles (100-45888)

34326

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC., 232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Reurlet 3-2-56.

Investigation conducted by your office thus far has failed to develop the information desired by the Bureau. You are instructed to immediately take necessary positive investigative steps to further identify William Lambert and especially [redacted] author of the article which mentioned the FBI, as well as other persons connected with this publication as set forth in Bulet to your office 2-15-56.

You are instructed to afford this matter your personal attention, coordinate all the investigations, and you should submit the results to the Bureau, Attention Crime Records Section, no later than March 22, 1956.

Hoover

100-403320-31

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: Mr. R. F. Schaller, 5718 ~~100-403320-20~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/84 BY SP

RECORDED-38
EX-121
16 MAR 23 1956

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo dated 3-6-56, captioned "'One,' The Homosexual Magazine, Published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California," CEM:jh

~~Follow-Up made for March 23, 1956~~
Killed by LA letter 3-15-56

son
ardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CEM:jh
(6)

66 MAR

SENT VIA ____________ M Per ________

SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803)　　　　May 22, 1956

Director, FBI (100-403320)

RECORDED - 51　100-403320-32

EX-103　　34327

"ONE,"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Reurlets of March 9 and 30, 1956.

On May 14, 1956, the Department, in reply to the Bureau's inquiry relative to the obscenity of "One" within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 1462 and 1465, U. S. Code, advised that they were withholding an opinion at the present time. The Department advised that it was felt that any decision relating to possible action under the foregoing statutes as to three issues of the magazine examined should be deferred pending the outcome of the appeal made by the attorney for "One." You will recall the appeal was filed after an issue of the magazine was termed unmailable by postal authorities.

You should have the appeal followed closely and the Bureau should be advised concerning any pertinent developments as well as the outcome of the appeal. Your office should also furnish to the Bureau forthcoming issues of "One" as they are published.

cc - Mr. Rosen
　Attention: R. F. Schaller, Room 5718

NOTE: It will be recalled that captioned magazine carried an article stating that there were homosexuals in the FBI and we have been looking into the operation of this publication. Most of its officials and those associated with the publication have immoral and subversive backgrounds and they have been quite sarcastic upon contact by Bureau Agents relative to their slanderous words about the FBI. The Department was asked to render an opinion relative to the obscenity of the magazine for a possible Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter violation. We may well be able to make such a move should the pending appeal of the magazine against postal authorities be found in favor of the Government.

CEM:ivs:mmh
(5)

MAILED 12
MAY 22 1956
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JUN 21 1956

JUN 9 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 14, 1956

WO FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

WO:RAC:rdp

SUBJECT: "One," The Homosexual Magazine Published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California

97-0
145-5-1364

34328

This will reply to your memorandum of March 12, 1956. You ask whether the October 1954, and November and December 1955 issues of "One" are obscene within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 1462 and 1465.

Whether the issues under question are obscene is not free from doubt. We feel that any decision relating to possible action under 18 U.S.C. 1462 and 1465 as to the three issues in question should be deferred pending the outcome of the appeal which we understand has been taken from Judge Clarke's order. We have asked the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, to keep us informed as to developments.

In accordance with your request we are returning the enclosures to your memorandum.

Enclosure No. 95642

returned Sec Sec 64

Let to Los Angeles 5/22/56

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 51

100-403320-32

MAY 15 1956

10 MAY 15 1956

EX - REC

MAY 15 1956

35

Schatter

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 5/24/56

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet dated May 22, 1956, and Los Angeles letter dated March 30, 1956.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the issue of "ONE" magazine, Volume 4, Number 3, for March, 1956. It is noted that Mr. HOOVER's name is mentioned in the middle of Page 6, Column 1.

HRO:DMB
(3)

② - Bureau (Encs.-2)(REG.)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4[illegible]

RECORDED-75

100-403320-33

6-13

23 MAY 28 1956

21

1D

(4)

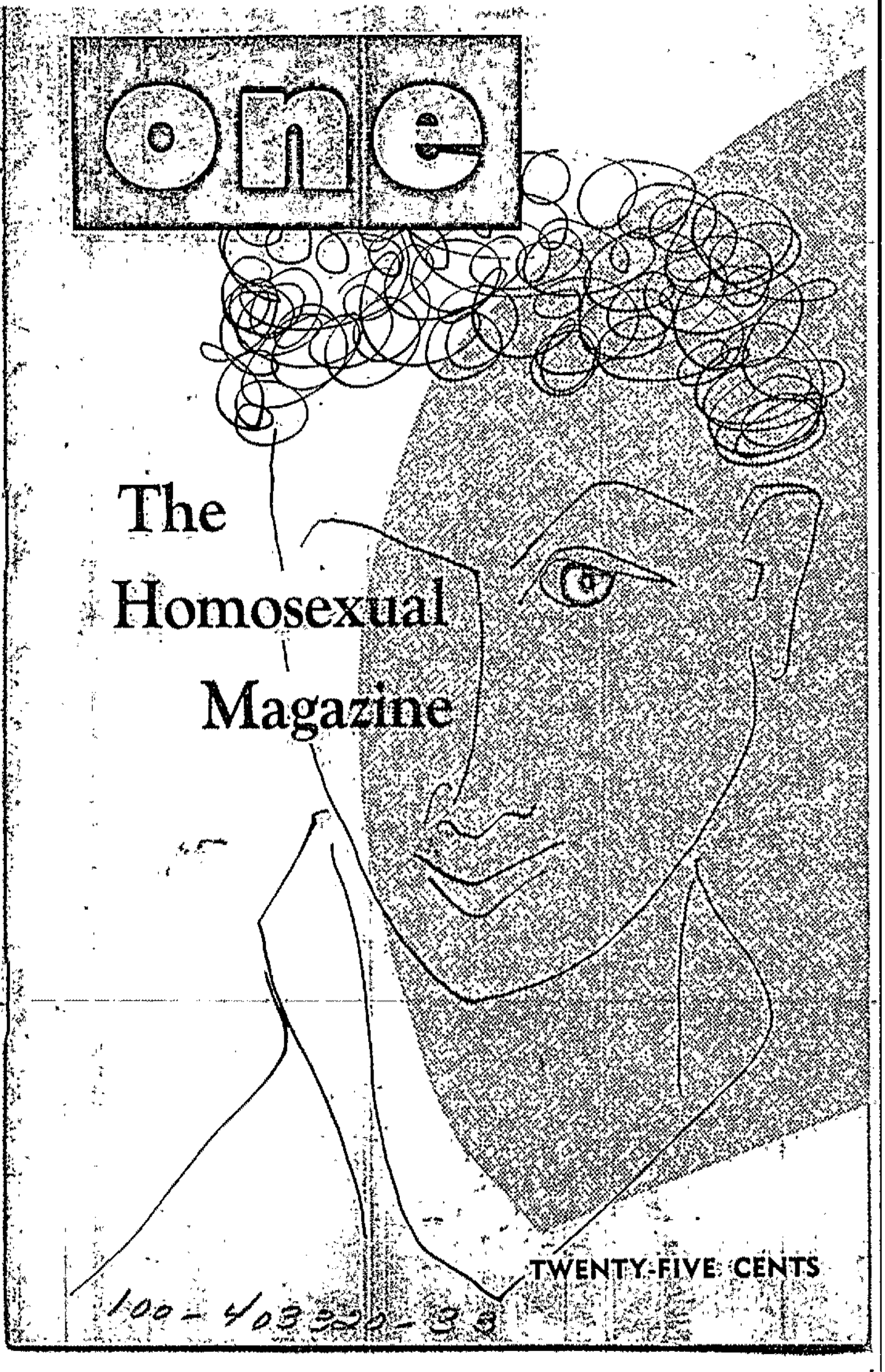
88 JUN 1 8 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

100-1[illegible]3320-33

one

The Homosexual Magazine



TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

100-403320-38

ANNOUNCING...

an expanded publication schedule...

EVERY MONTH

For Subscribers Only

YES, THAT'S RIGHT...Mattachine Review is now publishing six additional "specials" with its six regular big bi-monthly copies which now go to subscribers and onto newsstands. But the six alternate-month extras go to mail subscribers only! Get 12 issues per year now by sending $2.50 for each 1-year subscription ($3.50 foreign) for up to 4 years.

mattachine REVIEW

693 Mission Street, Rm. 312, San Francisco 5, Calif.

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary-Treasurer*

one

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: June 7, 1956

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803) ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

SUBJECT: "ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Re Los Angeles letter March 30, 1956.

Enclosed is the April 1956 issue of "Fortnight" which is mentioned on page 3 of referenced letter and which was apparently omitted when the other exhibits referred to therein were forwarded to the Bureau.

② - Bureau (Enc. 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE ENCLO. [illegible] FILED

37

HRO:sjk/DRU
(3)

EX-109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY [illegible]

RECORDED-37

100-403320-34

53 JUN 1956

INDEXED-37

EX-109

EB JUN - - 1956

FILE 100-403320

④

SAC, Los Angeles (100-53757) June 15, 1956

Director, FBI (100-422152)

[redacted] wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

Rerlet dated 5/31/56.

The Bureau agrees with your decision to place this case in a pending inactive status. The Bureau feels that no further action should be taken by your office in this matter until after the outcome of the appeal of the matter involving "One, Inc." in Federal court at Los Angeles. Closely follow this appeal and furnish the Bureau immediately with any developments.

"ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY 5046dw/

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: R. F. Schaller (Room 5718)

cc - Mr. Belmont
Attention: W. B. Anderson (Room 1204)

Follow-up made for July 16, 1956
Follow-up made for August 15, 1956

~~cc - Bureau file~~ 100-403320

NOT RECORDED
87 JUN 18 1956

NOTE: [redacted] Attorney for "One, Inc.," has indicated an appeal against a ruling that one issue of "One" was not mailable. Additionally, the Department is withholding an opinion regarding the possible obscenity of "One" pending the outcome of this appeal. It is felt that we can proceed no further until we know the results of the appeal and receive the departmental ruling.

TED:sak
(9)

fuzz

JUN 1 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

d

Office M[illegible]um • UNI ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: July 26, 1956

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet May 22, 1956.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume 4, No. 4, of "One" magazine, being issue for April and May 1956.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (Registered)
1 - Los Angeles

HRO/sjk
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/81 BY

RECORDED-75 100-403320-35

Schroeder

EX-120

JUL 27 1956

CRIME RECORDS

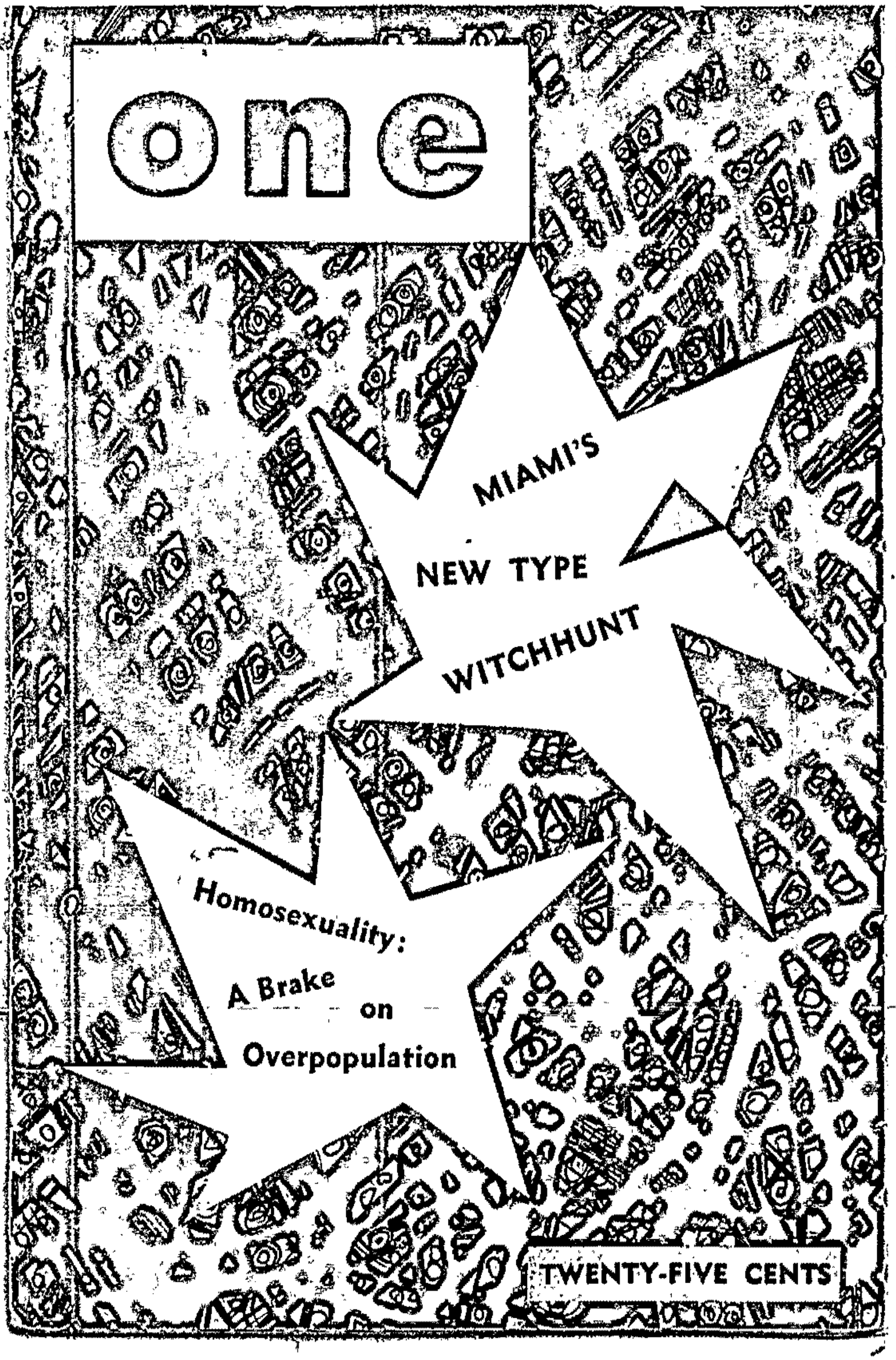
1-D

FTS

68 AUG 2 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY Sp

100-403320-35



one

MIAMI'S NEW TYPE WITCHHUNT

Homosexuality: A Brake on Overpopulation

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ONE, INCORPORATED
Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French; literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9. yearly.

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch; photos and drawings, also articles about women. $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Published every other month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality. Available in English, French or German. $5. yearly.

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

one incorporated
Founded 1952

232 south hill street   los angeles 12, california   Michigan 6983

EDUCATION • PUBLISHING • RESEARCH • SOCIAL SERVICE

BOOK SERVICE ORDER FORM AND CHECK LIST

Name ____________________

Street ____________________

City ______________ Zone _____ State ______________

Books Ordered ____________________

Enclosed __________ Check _____ Money Order _____ Cash __________

Remittance must accompany all orders. Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax in California.

ONE PUBLICATIONS

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY

Organizations and Publications, edited by the staff of ONE.

Here is your guide to more than twenty organizations & publications for homosexuals --- an unprecedented volume giving names, addresses, memberships, fields of emphasis, biographical data (where available.)

Who's Who in the homosexual world today.

For the first time you will be able to have such information - never before included in any systematic compilation. Read about rare publications, such as Hellas; Der Freond; Vice-Versa - organizations such as: Daughters of Bilitis; Knights of the Clock; Ganymedes Samfundet. Each entry a comprehensive view of an important influence in the homosexual world.

This remarkable venture in the history of homosexual publications will include a few articles originally appearing in ONE Magazine - most of the material is absolutely new. Illustrated.

R ore-
p ($1.98
a

EDITION SOLD OUT
New Printing $3.00

GAME OF FOOLS

An Unforgetable play by James Barr Fugate, Author of "Quatrefoil."

Appealing to book-lovers as:
A beautifully designed collector's first edition...........
A must for those interested in the theater...................
A forceful, boldly frank story.
A most unusual item in every way..........................

An authoritative account by a homosexual of the weird but very real pressures four young men undergo. Both from society and within themselves because they are homosexual.

It's a man's book for its hard-hitting completely authentic realism. It's a woman's book for its intuitive insights and sensitive handling. Interesting to both the homosexual and non-homosexual reader alike.

A book for EVERYONE who likes a dramatic story and sharply-drawn characterizations. Illustrated. $4.50.

[illegible] Current and active back titles)

100-40 3320-35

(see over for ONE Publications)

CHECK LIST OF CURRENT AND ACTIVE BACK TITLES

NON-FICTION

DEATH OF THE SCHARNHORST & OTHER POEMS by A. Alfred McKillen, Vantage $2.50
A volume of impressive poetry. No obscurity of meaning here. The Sharpness and simplicity of style - the clarity of thought, leave no doubt in the reader's mind of the author's intent.

MUST YOU CONFORM by Robt. Lindner, Rinehart $3.00
Robert Lindner's excellent 1954 Hacker lectures, revised, including a long chapter on homosexuality that should stir debate.

HOMOSEXUALITY by Donald Webster Cory, Julian $5.00
The author of The Homosexual in America has selected key writings out of the wealth of the past, as well as recent yesterdays and todays; the first book which intelligently explores the subject of homosexuality from the historic world of Plato's Greece to the hard realities of Kinsey's America.

VARIATIONS IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR by Frank S. Caprio, Citadel $5.00
The latest study by the widely acclaimed author of The Power of Sex, Female Homosexuality - with quotations from One magazine.

ALL THE SEXES by Geo. W. Henry, Rinehart $7.50

THEY STAND APART by Hon. Judge Tudor Rees, ed., MacMillan $3.75
A thorough-going book on the subject of homosexuality. Every aspect is carefully dealt with - social, moral, legal and medical -- and by contributors who are eminent in their fields.

HOMOSEXUALITY & THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN TRADITION by D. Sherwin Bailey, Longman's Green & Co. $3.50
A detached and scholarly examination of what there is in the Bible concerning homosexuality - showing, incidentally, that Sodom was not specifically remarkable for the cult to which it has given its name.

SECRET IN A BOTTLE by Flint Holland, Pageant $2.00
Showing remarkable relationship between homosexuality and alcoholism; for layman and scholar alike.

THE OTHER MAN by Donald West, Wm. Morrow (Fine, frank treatment of subject, perhaps best to date). $4.00

THE RIGHT TO READ by Paul Blanchard, Beacon, (Critical survey of censorship in America) $3.50

MAN ON A PENDULUM by Dr. Israel Gerber, American $3.50
A case history of an invert by a religious counselor.

FICTION

THE OUTER RING by Audrey Lindop, Appleton $3.75
An extremely able novelist tells the story of Jeremy Stretton who conquers his homosexual impulses only when he discovers that even as a homosexual he may be accepted as an ordinary human being.

YOUNG TORLESS by Robt. Musil, Pantheon $2.95
First English translation of novel of Viennese pre-war (World War I) decay; set in aristocratic military school.

THE SPANISH GARDENER by A. J. Cronin, Little Brown $3.00
A haunting book with overtones of both beauty and tragedy.

THE MISSING MACLEANS by Geoffrey Hoard, Viking $3.75

THE TROUBLED MIDNIGHT by Rodney Garland, Coward-McCann $3.50
A novel based on the Maclean case by the author of the very successful The Heart in Exile.

HADRIAN'S MEMOIRS by Marguerite Yourcenar, Farrar, Straus & Young $4.00

HEMLOCK AND AFTER by Angus Wilson, Viking $3.00
A brilliantly written novel first published in 1952. Assumes a first-rank position alongside of Quatrefoil.

FABRIZIO LUPO by Carlo Coccioli $3.25
Available only in French or Spanish editions. Excellent philosophical novel on homosexuality. Filled with allegory and symbolism - in the continental style.

NIKKI by Kevin Macrea, Pageant (Brief novel of Lesbianism) $2.75

CARDS OF IDENTITY by Nigel Dennis, Vanguard $3.75
Hilarious fantasy by Time editor of period when difference between sexes becomes hazy.

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF by Tennessee Williams, New Directions $3.00
In his explosive Pulitzer Prize play Mr. Williams explores a dying marriage in the light of a doubtful masculinity. Possibly his best play.

WIND WOMAN by Carol Hales $3.00
A rehash of the lesbian theme from the psychiatrist's couch in a series of flashbacks.

cc - Mr. [illegible]

SAC, Los Angeles (100-45888) July 31, 1956

RECORDED - 53 [illegible] - 36

EX 104

Director, FBI (100-403320)

34329

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re closing report of Special Agent H. Rawlins Overton, 12-31-53, at Los Angeles "The Mattachine Society; One, Incorporated; Internal Security - C," which denotes that The Mattachine Society (TMS) and One, Incorporated, professed no connection with each other although their aims and purposes are similar.

Re Los Angeles letter 3-9-56 "One, The Homosexual Magazine Published by One, Incorporated, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California, Research (Crime Records)," which advises there appears to be no present organizational connection between One, Incorporated, and TMS, that a new case file has been opened by Los Angeles on One, Incorporated, and that TMS now has its own publication which bears the title "The Mattachine Review."

For your information, the New York Office by letter dated 4-11-56 "Mattachine Review; One; Information Concerning," forwarded to the Bureau two copies of "Mattachine Review," special issues for March and April, 1956, which copies together with a copy of "One" were received anonymously through the mails by the New York Office.

MAILED
JUL 31 1956
COMM-FBI

In July, 1956, the Bureau received from the office of a Congressman a pamphlet which had been sent through the mails to the Congressman's office. This pamphlet purports to be issued by the "Mattachine Society, Incorporated (a California corporation)" with Area Councils located as follows: 693 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California; 357 Belmont Avenue, Los Angeles 26, California; Post Office Box 3514, Merchandise Mart Post Office, Chicago 54, Illinois; New York - Boston Chapters, Murray Hill Station, Post Office Box 194, New York 16, New York; and Post Office Box 1232, Long Beach 2, California.

JTM:lfj (Note on Yellow, Page 2)
(4)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

AUG 13 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/84 BY SP [illegible]

The pamphlet describes TMS as a nonprofit corporation, national in scope, educational and benevolent in character. It describes the efforts and aims of TMS in the homosexual field and solicits the purchase of the publication "Mattaching Society Today" and the "Mattaching Review."

For the information of the Bureau, you are requested to search your office files and furnish any current information concerning TMS or its publications. No active investigation need be conducted for this purpose.

34330

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Mr. Nichols talked to Senator Allott on 7-21-56. Senator Allott referred to pamphlet from TMS and was upset and agitated over its receipt. By letter dated 7-20-56 Senator Allott forwarded pamphlet. Investigation of TMS closed in 1953 as no indication of communist infiltration or control. Mr. Nichols suggested review by Loyalty Unit and Domestic Intelligence Division to determine any investigative activity required.

GORDON ALLOTT
COLORADO

COMMITTEES:
AND PUBLIC WELFARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

7/24/88

July 20, 1956

PERSONAL

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I am enclosing herewith the pamphlet which was received through the U.S. mails today and addressed to me.

In accordance with your request, I am forwarding it to you for your investigation.

Very truly yours,

Gordon Allott

Gordon Allott - U.S.S.

ADDENDUM; 7-24-56; LBN:rm

By reference from the Director's Office I talked to Senator Allott on July 21. He referred to a pamphlet he had received from the Mattachine Society, Inc., advertising the Mattachine Review featuring news on homosexuals. The Senator was very much upset and agitated over this. I told him that we had previously checked on a similar magazine known as "One" and that we would be glad to receive the pamphlet. It is suggested that this be reviewed in both the Loyalty Unit and Domestic Intelligence Division to determine if there is any matter coming within our jurisdiction or which would require any investigative action.

GLA:cks
Enclosure

ENCLOSURE 88

ack to LA 7-31-56 JTM

No ack necessary per R. L. [illegible] Crime Records 7/25/56

EX 104

ENCLOSURE 88

RECORDED-88
INDEXED-88

100-403320-36

10 AUG 7 1956

4-11 (Rev. 6-22-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI[illegible]ION

___________________, 1956

TO:

___ Director
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
___ Mr. Mason, 5256
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
___ Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
___ Mr. Wick, 5634
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
___ Mr. Morgan, 5226

___ Mr. Jones, 4236
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
___ Mr. Eames, 7206
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537

___ Mr. Nease, 5744
[✓ Miss Gandy, 5633]
___ Mr. Holloman, 5633

___ Records Branch
___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Teletype, 5644
___ Code Room, 4642
___ Mechanical, B-114
___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Tour Room, 5226

___ Miss Lurz
___ Miss Carter
___ Mrs. Faber
___ Miss McCord
___ Miss Loper
___ Miss Price
___ Miss Gibson

___ See Me
___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

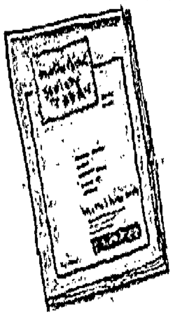
___ Note & Return

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

100-403320-36

YOU CAN LEARN the story of the Mattachine Society, its aims and principles, organizational structure and history. For this information and how you can help in this program, send 25c for your copy of

MATTACHINE SOCIETY today



Address your request for this 16-page general information booklet to the Board of Directors or the nearest area council listed below:

MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
Office of the Board of Directors
Post Office Box 1925
Main Post Office
Los Angeles 53, Calif.

AREA COUNCILS

San Francisco Area Council
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, Calif.

Los Angeles Area Council
357 Belmont Ave.
Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Chicago Area Council
Post Office Box 3514
Merchandise Mart Post Office
Chicago 54, Ill.

New York-Boston Chapters
Murray Hill Station
Post Office Box 194
New York 16, New York

Long Beach Area Council
Post Office Box 1232
Long Beach 2, Calif.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS....

The Society publishes a magazine, "MATTACHINE REVIEW," to keep you informed of significant trends in public opinion, fact and comment, and the thinking of prominent professional persons who are concerned with the problem of homosexuality. Subscription rate is $2.50 per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico; $3.50 elsewhere. Send orders to

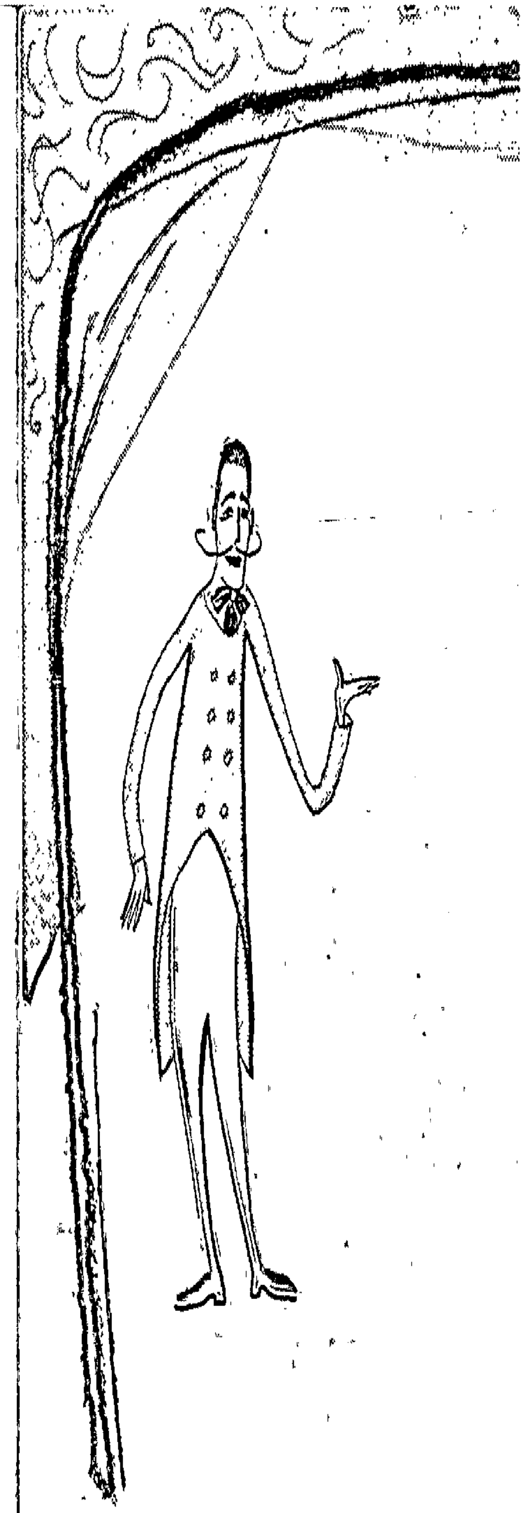
Mattachine REVIEW

693 Mission Street, Rm. 312,
San Francisco 5, Calif.

The REVIEW is bi-monthly on many U. S. news stands, single copies 50c. However, it now publishes an additional six alternate-month editions which are mailed to subscribers... making it a monthly magazine for them. The extra issues are special editions and contain news items of the society nationally.

AREA NEWSLETTERS....

Area Councils publish monthly newsletters which tell of meetings, discussion groups and other activities of units of the Society in their areas, plus general news about the Society itself. Address all inquiries about newsletters to the areas in which you are interested.



in case you didn't KNOW

IN THE UNITED STATES

ALONE....

There are between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 homosexuals, based on the findings of Kinsey and other leading research experts.

They are found among all races, nationalities and religious denominations—in every profession and in every occupation.

They are found in every city and town, regardless of size.

UNDOUBTEDLY YOU KNOW

SOME OF THEM....

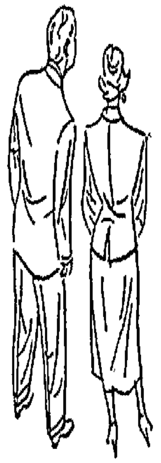
They may be on the job with you; living in the apartment or house next to you; among your friends or acquaintances. Among those you love most deeply, there is likely to be at least one homosexual person—it might be your own son or daughter, your brother or sister.

THUS YOU SEE....

Most homosexuals are *not* insane, stupid, wilfully perverted, "unnatural" or socially incompetent as is often believed.

The fact is that most homosexuals can and do lead useful and productive lives. MANY OF THEM ARE AMONG OUR MOST RESPECTED AND SUCCESSFUL CITIZENS.

Homosexuals are neither uncommon nor "queer."



BUT HOMOSEXUALS,

AS SUCH....

Have only limited social and civil rights. In fact, our whole society is organized to keep them, in many respects, more completely oppressed than are various racial and religious minorities.

THIS IS WHY a group of responsible, socially conscious citizens has formed....

Mattachine Society, Inc.

(a California corporation)

...To encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior and to publish the results of such research.

...To sponsor educational programs to aid social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons.

...To help develop social and moral responsibility in those persons whose behavior may vary from accepted present-day standards.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY LOOKS TOWARD THE DAY WHEN THE HOMOSEXUAL WILL...

1. Live a well-oriented, socially productive life with pride and without fear;

2. Follow a high standard of ethics and conventions in conformity with the best interests of society;

3. Be accepted as a useful citizen by an enlightened public, and

4. Make a recognized addition to the productiveness and social consciousness of our cities, states and the nation.

THE MATTACHINE
SOCIETY, Inc.

...is a non-profit corporation, national in scope, educational and benevolent in character. Its members are all over 21 years of age.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: AUG 23 1956

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

OO - Los Angeles

Rebulet 7/31/56.

Rebulet requested Los Angeles to furnish any current information concerning captioned organization or its publications, but that no active investigation be conducted.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to other offices for their information because chapters of the Society exist within their territories.

Set forth herein is a brief survey of the activities of the Society since the closing report of SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON dated 12/31/53 at Los Angeles. For the information of offices which have not received prior reports, some background on the Society is set forth. The sources of the information contained herein are, in most instances, publications of the Society or confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. No report is being submitted because no security problem appears to exist.

(3) - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Boston (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago (REGISTERED)
1 - Miami (REGISTERED)
1 - New Orleans (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (REGISTERED)
1 - Norfolk (REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

HRO:MK
(12)

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93
EX-108
SE 41

100-403320-33
AUG 28 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-25-84 BY SP1

239085
10-3-85 SP2TAP/JAC
#259,380

SCHOLTER

63 SEP 11 1956

8-30-56
35

AUG 2 3 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

BACKGROUND

The Mattachine movement had its inception in 1950 when a small group inaugurated the first discussion group. This early activity resulted in the organization of a secret society under the name of the Mattachine Foundation which filed incorporation papers in the State of California on 4/27/53, and was thereafter known as the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. The announced purposes of this first organization were: "The specific and primary purposes for which this corporation is formed are to sponsor, supervise and conduct scientific research in the field of homosexuality; to publish and disseminate the results of such research; and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant."

The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. expanded its operations and established chapters in the Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. areas and either organized or became closely identified with a publication known as "One, the Homosexual Magazine" published by One, Inc., 307 South Hill St., Los Angeles. One, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of California as of 6/1/53. This close identification of the magazine, "One" with the Foundation continued for approximately a year, at which time there appeared a notice in "One" that the magazine had no connection with the Mattachine Society, as it was then called.

On 5/23 and 24/53, a convention was held at which the Mattachine Society was organized and the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. released its name to the new Society.

The Mattachine Society published a constitution dated 5/24/53, which is referred to hereafter but which states in the Preamble, "We, the members of the Mattachine Society, in full awareness of our social obligations as members of the human community, hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society; and, whereas the present laws of many lands are discriminatory and limit the best expressions of the culture; and, whereas we are resolved that these people shall find equality; and, whereas we desire to spread knowledge of the aims and aspirations of this Society through mutual education of its membership and of society, we therefore, hereby resolve..." (There follow the organizational details concerning the Society.)

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

Articles of Incorporation were filed by the Mattachine Society, Inc. with the State of California 3/23/54, and a new constitution was adopted. The description of the specific and primary purposes of the Mattachine Society, Inc. contained in the Articles of Incorporation is as follows:

> "That the specific and primary purpose for which this corporation is formed is to further and gain acceptance of the belief of sexual equality for all people using methods, primarily, as follows:
>
> "1. To sponsor, supervise and conduct medical, social, social hygiene, pathological and therapeutic research of every kind and description and to publish and disseminate the results of such research as widely as possible.
>
> "2. To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational enterprises for the aid and benefit of all persons socially, mentally or morally ill and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of such persons.
>
> "3. To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational enterprises to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge, and understanding of sexual equality.
>
> "4. To aid in the adjustment to society of such persons as may varyfrom the normal moral and social standards of society and to aid in the development of a highly ethical, social, and moral responsibility in all such persons.
>
> "5. To protect, insofar as possible, these people from undue discriminations.
>
> "6. To establish branches of this corporation.
>
> "7. To publicize by printed information, radio, television, pamphlets, speakers bureaus, stage presentation and all other means of communication, the purposes and activities of this corporation.

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

> "That the general purposes for which this corporation is formed, in addition to those enumerated above, are as follows:
>
> "1. To sue and be sued.
>
> "2. To borrow money, contract debts, issue bonds, notes and debentures, and to secure same.
>
> "3. To lease, purchase, hold, have, inherit, use and take possession of and enjoy any personal or real property necessary for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and to sell, lease, deed in trust, alien or dispose of the same at the pleasure of the corporation, and for the uses and purposes for which said corporation is formed and to buy and sell real or personal property and to apply the proceeds of sale, including any and all income, to the uses and purposes of the corporation.
>
> "4. To do any and all other acts, things, business or businesses in any manner connected with or necessary, incidental, convenient or auxiliary to any of the objects hereinbefore enumerated or calculated, directly or indirectly, to promote the interest of the corporation...."

According to the Office of the California State Franchise Tax Board, the Mattachine Society, Inc. qualifies as a "civic league" and is not subject to franchise taxes. The general activities of the Mattachine Society, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Society, are carried on through organized chapters which are part of an Area Council. The Area Council has representatives who meet with a Coordinating Council. The final policy and executive authority, however, rest in the general convention which is held annually. In general, the activities of the Society have been to hold discussion groups organized by various chapters to which nonmembers are invited, to hold social affairs, to engage in certain research projects and, in some instances, to defend sexual deviates who have fallen afoul of the law.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY

In addition to the Preamble of the constitution of the Mattachine Society dated 5/24/53, Article 1 provides that "members shall be admitted regardless of race, color or creed" and that "no provision shall be made to destroy the anonymity of any member without his permission." Article 2 describes the general convention as the supreme governing body of the organization and describes its composition and how delegates shall be elected to it. Article 3 describes the Coordinating Council and how it shall be composed and its authority. Article 4 defines the Area Council and describes how it shall be composed and how it shall operate. Among other things, it provides that the Area Council may temporarily suspend chapter charters subject to ratification by the general convention. Article 5 defines the chapter and describes how it shall be organized.

This constitution was accompanied by a resolution which states, "Whereas this organization is neither political nor sectarian and whereas we believe that our group can only achieve the social integration which it seeks within the framework of a free society; and whereas we find it especially significant that the most brutal and restricted laws against homosexuality occur in those countries, like Russia, where freedom of the individual is most severely limited, and whereas those who attack the basic freedom of the individual in this country, both of the extreme right and the extreme left, have been the most bitter enemies of the homosexual, we, therefore, resolve to pledge ourselves to fight racial, religious and sexual discrimination within and outside the organization."

BYLAWS

The bylaws of the Mattachine Society provide for honorary memberships, fellowships, associate memberships, active memberships and sustaining memberships. Dues for a fellow member are established at $50 per year; for an associate member at $36 per year and for an active member at $2 per year.

AUG 2 3 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

The bylaws define the duties and authority of the officers of the chapters who are the chairman, the secretary and the treasurer, and provide a method for filling vacancies in the chapter offices. The bylaws provide that the chapter or Area Council shall not issue any public statement involving a policy of the Society or purporting to have the approval of the Society without first securing the written consent of the Coordinating Council, except in the case of a direct quotation from an officially adopted and public statement of policy or other official document of the Society. It is provided that no policy shall be considered official until adopted by the general convention. The bylaws also define the duties of the Area Council and the duties and authority of the Coordinating Council and provide for the manner of electing officers to the Coordinating Council.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.

The powers and purposes of the Mattachine Society, Inc., as reflected in the Articles of Incorporation, are set forth under Background (Supra). No other constitution is available.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS AND AREA COUNCILS

On March 22, 1955, [redacted] furnished the following information concerning then existing Area Councils and chapters: b2 b7D

Office of the Board of Directors
P. O. Box 1925
Los Angeles 53, Calif.

Los Angeles Area Council
P. O. Box 1925
Los Angeles 53, Calif.

San Francisco Area Council
P. O. Box 259
San Francisco 1, Calif.

Long Beach Area Council (Calif.)
P. O. Box 1232
Long Beach, Calif.

San Diego Area Council
P. O. Box 757
La Jolla, Calif.

Oakland-Berkeley Chapters (San Francisco Area Council)
P. O. Box 851
Oakland 4, Calif.

Chicago Area Council
P. O. Box 3513
Merchandise Mart Post Office
Chicago 54, Ill.

It is noted that rebulet summarizes information from a publication purportedly issued by the Mattachine Society, Inc. which was received by the Bureau in July, 1956 from a Congressman to the effect that there is also a post office address for the New York-Boston Chapters at Murray Hill Station Post Office, Box 194, New York 16, N.Y.

b2
b7D

[redacted] reported the following chapters in California:

Chapter #	Name	Location	Area Council
101	Suspended	Santa Monica, Calif.	Los Angeles
102	Public Relations	Los Angeles	Long Beach
103	Legal	"	Los Angeles
104	Research	"	"

Chapter #	Name	Location	Area Council
105	Alpha	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
106	Discussion Group	"	"
107	Alpha	San Diego	San Diego
108	Berkeley	Berkeley	San Francisco
109	Alpha-General	San Francisco	"
110	Oakland	Oakland	"
111	Beta-Publications	San Francisco	"
112	Civic Affairs	Emeryville	"
113	Public Relations	Long Beach	Long Beach
114	Suspended	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
115	Gamma-Social	San Francisco	San Francisco
116	Educational	Chicago	Chicago
117	Key	San Diego	San Diego
118	Public Relations	Chicago	Chicago
119	Atwas	Detroit	"
120	Research	Chicago	"

This source reported the following chapters of the Mattachine Society active as of 1/20/55:

Chicago	Chapter 160	52 members
	Chapter 161	32 members
	Chapter 163	39 members
	Chapter 164	62 members
New York	Chapter 170	21 members
	Chapter 171	38 members
	Chapter 172	26 members
	Chapter 173	9 members
	Chapter 174	61 members
	Chapter 175	23 members
	Chapter 176	39 members
	Chapter 177	24 members
	Chapter 178	25 members
Norfolk, Va.	Chapter 193	22 members
	Chapter 195	31 members

Tampa, Fla.	2 Chapters
Key West, Fla.	4 Chapters
Jacksonville, Fla.	3 Chapters
New Orleans, La.	9 small chapters, the largest having 12 members

PUBLICATIONS

With an issue dated January-February, 1955, the Mattachine Society began publication of a magazine called "Mattachine Review," price 50¢. The publication offices are located at Box 259, San Francisco 1, Calif. The first issue contains the following articles:

Vag Lewd, A Criticism of the California Statute
by HENRY SILVER
Facing Friends in a Small Town
by JAMES BARR
An Open Letter to Senator Dirksen

Plus poems, small articles, letters to the editor, book reviews and notes concerning the Mattachine Society and its activities.

In a directory on page 30 are set forth details concerning the "Mattachine Review," how manuscripts and advertisements will be handled and the addresses of the existing Area Councils. Also set forth under "Other Publications - U.S." is "One Magazine," published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles 12, Calif. Under "Foreign Organizations and Publications" are set forth various foreign organizations and publications in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and India which organize or publish in the interests of sexual deviates.

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

The November-December, 1955 issue of the "Mattachine Review" contains the following articles:

On the Cure of Homosexuality
by ALBERT ELLIS, Ph.D.
Sex, Religion and Myth
by DONAL NORTON
Regulating the Sex Urge
by LUTHER ALLEN
The Conditioning Factor
by CARL B. HARDING
Hadrian and Antinous - A Historical Sketch
by MACK FINGAL
A Forgotten Commonplace
by LYN PEDERSEN

In addition there are short features, book reviews, letters to the editor, official news of the Mattachine Society, news from the various chapters, etc.

It is noted that a resolution appears on the front cover page of this issue which reads as follows:

"RESOLUTION

"IN SUPPORT OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE

"WHEREAS the program of the Mattachine Society has always been to seek a realistic and judicial repeal of certain discriminatory statutes dealing with morals, and
WHEREAS the Society has earnestly advocated the retention of certain laws for the protection of individuals in the community as follows:

"a. Those prohibiting sex activities and indecent behavior in public;

"b. Those prohibiting sex relations between adults and minors;

"c. Those prohibiting sex activities which involve use of force or violence, and

DIRECTOR, FBI AUG 23 1956

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

"d. Those prohibiting sex relationships which transmit disease, and

"WHEREAS the Society believes that, except for these, the basis for sex morals must, in a free and democratic society, be the concern of the family, the church and medicine, now therefore be it resolved:

"That the Mattachine Society urges all persons to support the decisions made by the American Law Institute in its 1955 report, 'A Model Penal Code,' and does further urge that all individuals make their opinions known to their state legislators in an effort to have these recommendations adopted into law.

"Passed and adopted by the
Board of Directors
September 3, 1955"

The 7th issue of the "Mattachine Review" is dated Christmas, 1955 and contains the following articles:

Juliet's Still Shaving
by JAMES BARR FUGATE
T. C. Jones' "The Other Side of the Coin"
by WES KNIGHT
Agreeable Disagreement from Toastmasters' Magazine
Sex Offenders Tell of Helping Themselves
I Left No Orphan
by PAUL UGLEN
Love Ideals - Christian and Greek
by R. H. CROWTHER

In addition there are poems, short features, letters to the editor, etc.

It is noted that this issue, on its directory page, states that area newsletters are published by the Area Councils of Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Francisco, and Chicago.

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

A review of the available newsletters circulated by the Southern Area Council covering Los Angeles and vicinity reflects the following activity of the Mattachine Society and the Mattachine Society, Inc. and its chapters:

Newsletter 1/1/54 reflects that the California State Dept. of Health made an inquiry of the Society for assistance in curbing venereal disease among sexual variants. It also reflects that a research project was being conducted by Research Chapter #104 entitled, "Lesbian Research Program," wherein it was announced that this program was being conducted in cooperation with volunteer psychologists, and that the Society was assisting in every way possible. Also announced was a blood bank party which was organized by the Southern Area Council for the purpose of donating blood to the hemophilic fund. The balance of the letter contains notes concerning the activities of the various chapters in the Los Angeles area; a reprint from an article in "Time Magazine" of 12/28/53 captioned, "The Hidden Problem" which dealt with the murder of his parents by a homosexual; and a book review of the book, The Heart in Exile." This letter also notes attention being given to the problem of homosexuals in London, England, and some discussions which have occurred in the English Parliament.

Newsletter 3/1/54 announces that the Mattachine Society was supporting a legal case involving a technical point of law and appeals for funds. It also contains an article on who must register under the state or city law requiring the registration of sexual deviates, plus general notes concerning the activities of chapters and the Area Councils.

Newsletter 4/1/54 notes that funds were needed to prepare transcripts on the "Slade Case" which was being tested in the courts and which the Mattachine Society, Inc. was supporting. It also notes that [redacted] to Dr. ALFRED KINSEY, was in Los Angeles and had been in consultation with representatives of the Mattachine Society in connection with a survey being made by Dr. KINSEY to be published under the title, "The Sex Offender and the Law."

b6
b7C

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Newsletter 7/1/54 notes that the Los Angeles Area Council (Southern Area Council) had rented offices at 357 Belmont Avenue, Los Angeles. It also notes that the Long Beach (California) Chapters had formed a Long Beach Area Council.

Newsletter 8/1/54 reprints a summary of a report given by [redacted] of the Univ. of California at Los Angeles which had been given by [redacted] at the Long Beach, Calif. Convention of the Western Psychologists. [redacted] had worked with the Mattachine Society in certain phases of her research in the field of sexual deviates.

Newsletter 9/1/54 reports that Los Angeles Legal Chapter #103 was suspended from the Mattachine Society by the Los Angeles Area Council at a meeting held 8/20/54, because the chairman of Chapter #103 had engaged in investigations of several of its members. Such activities on the part of the chairman were charged to be in direct violation of the anonymity clause of the constitution of the Society and not in the best interests of the Society. It is reported that the chairman of Chapter #103 defended his action by stating that his investigations concerned the threat of Communism upon the Society, and that no attempt had been made to obtain information in regard to the personal lives of the persons involved. Information received from [redacted] reflects that Chapter #103 was the legal chapter of the Mattachine Society and included members from other areas, and that one [redacted] a contractor in San Francisco, Calif., was alleged to have been doing investigations of members of the Mattachine Society. MC ARTHUR had stated that he belonged to an organization which bound him to investigate Communism.

Newsletter November, 1954 contains an article on "Public Relations" which points out that every member of the Mattachine Society, Inc. is a part of the Public Relations Dept. and that included in the public relations effort of the members of the Society was the responsibility of "saying 'homosexual' instead of terms more frequently heard; it means frowning instead of laughing at jokes on the sex variant. And for both, variant and non-variant alike, it means absorbing every bit of available factual information on the subject and taking advantage of every opportunity to pass it "along to anyone receptive. This is the job of everyone in the Public Relations Department, this is everyone's job."

Newsletter January, 1955 contains a book review on a book entitled, "Sex In History" by G. ATTRAY TAYLOR (London, Thames on Hudson, 1953). Also included is a message to the area which refers to the appearance of the first issue of the "Mattachine Review" in which it is noted "We are reminded by an article in 'Time Magazine' of January 10th of an incident in the not too distant past when the Mattachine Society was accused of being Communistic. More than 300 homosexuals, according to the article, were picked up in one night in an effort to check the rapid growth of sexual deviation in Argentina. The rise in the number of 'shameful attacks on women' was listed as one of the reasons for the drive and the solution arrived at--licensing of bordellos which had been closed since the ban of 1936.

"Those of us who know something of the situation of the homosexual in America realize that conditions leave much to be desired in handling the problem here, but contrast our situation with that of a country ruled by a dictator. Are we Communist bait? Knowing what happened to sex deviates in countries where the state was, and is, all, are we that blind? We recommend the article to interested persons."

Newsletter April, 1955 announces that the Mattachine Society would hold its annual convention in Los Angeles on 5/14 and 15/55. It also notes that an amendment to Section 13 of Article 1 of the California Constitution had been proposed in the California Assembly which would change the first part of this article to add the underlined portion.

"Section 13: In criminal prosecutions, in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial, except that if such party is accused of a sex crime, the court may exclude from the courtroom all persons other than officers and attaches of the court, the accused, and the jury..."

b6
b7C

AUG 23 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

It was stated that the foregoing was reported without comment in the newsletter.

Newsletter August, 1955 reported that [redacted] Calif [redacted] an attorney, was the principal speaker at the first monthly dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council held 8/3/55 and had talked on the American Law Institute's model penal code and the significance of the recently adopted code which recommends abolishment of most sex laws dealing with Calif sodomy. It also notes that [redacted] [redacted] for the Foundation for the Living, was a speaker at the July discussion group meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council.

Newsletter September, 1955 notes that the Board of Directors at its meeting in San Francisco on 9/3-5/55 had voted to aid in the revision of outdated sex laws as recommended by the American Law Institute. It also notes that Dr. ALFRED KINSEY would be in Los Angeles in the near future for the purpose of arranging interviews for his forthcoming book, "Sex and the Law" to be published in five volumes. It also notes that [redacted] had addressed a Board of Calif Directors meeting in San Francisco on 9/4/55, and described her as operator of a nursery and a child guidance specialist. It is also noted that [redacted] of Los Angeles; Calif [redacted] Personnel Laboratory, New York City, and and [redacted] of San Francisco had Calif attended sessions of the Board of Directors meeting in San Francisco.

Newsletter November, 1955 notes that [redacted] a New York psychologist, had set the date of 11/17/55 as the date for organizing a chapter in New York City. It also notes that more than 200 persons from the New York area had Calif contacted the Society in the past and inquired concerning its activities. It notes that [redacted], a noted authority on hormones, had been a guest at the dinner meeting held on 11/2/55.

Newsletter January, 1956 notes that 1/29/56 was the date for the Mid-Winter Institute organized by One, Inc.

b6
b7C
b7D

AUG 2 3 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

Newsletter February, 1956 notes that [redacted] [redacted] registered social worker and director of the Casework Division of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, would speak at the Los Angeles Area Council dinner on 3/6/56. It also notes that [redacted] at UCLA, would speak at the Los Angeles Area Council discussion group meeting to be held 2/15/56, and that [redacted] [redacted] School of Charm and Self Adjustment, would be the featured speaker at the Los Angeles Area Council dinner meeting 2/7/56.

CONVENTIONS

[redacted] PCI, a self-admitted homosexual, advised SA JAMES E. HOFFER on 5/18/55 that he had attended one session of the annual convention of the Mattachine Society, Inc. on 5/14/55. He stated that this convention was held on 5/13, 14 and 15/55 at the offices of the Society on Belmont Avenue in Los Angeles. He stated that there were 37 persons in attendance at the meeting and banquet, and that the membership of the Society had dropped from 300 to less than 100 inasmuch as they were getting rid of all the dead weight who did not pay dues. He stated that he had been a member of the Society for about one year, and he had never encountered anything which he would consider of a subversive nature. He stated the objective of the Society was to make the lot of the homosexual better. He said he never met anyone in the organization whom he would consider subversive or who had any Communist leanings.

The Mattachine Society, Inc. announced its third annual convention to be held on the theme of "Survey of the Homophilic Problem, 1956" at the Hotel Bellevue, Gary and Taylor Sts., San Francisco, Calif. 5/11-13/56. The program reflects the following activities of interest:

Saturday, May 12:
Address on the Homophilic Press by [redacted] of One, Inc., Los Angeles .

Report on the Mattachine in Eastern States

AUG 23 1956

b6
b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C

Comment on the Law by [redacted] attorney at law, San Francisco
Introduction to a Survey of the Homophilic Problem, 1956, by [redacted] [redacted] Research Director, San Francisco
Conditioning of Pre-School Children by [redacted] [redacted] Golden Gate Nursery School, San Francisco
When Does the Homophilic Need A Psychiatric Treatment [redacted] Mendocino State Hospital, Mendocino, Calif.
The Homophilic in State Prisons [redacted] Counselor, San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Calif.
The Homosexual and the Law by [redacted] attorney at law, Los Angeles
Rehabilitation of the Sexual Offender in California Dr. R. S. ROOD, Supt. and Medical Director, Atascadero State Hospital, Atascadero, Calif.

Off Mem • UNITE[illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: September 28, 1956

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.,
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet dated May 22, 1956.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume 4, No. 5, of "One" Magazine, being issue for June and July, 1956,

2 - Bureau (Encls.-2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

HRO:ds
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4/elw/jf

EX 104

RECORDED-89 100-403320-39

10 OCT 19 1956

File

2 ENCLOSURE

59 OCT 15 1956

CRIME REC.

ice

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4

100-4735-20-39

one

The
Homosexual
Magazine

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ONE, INCORPORATED
Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ann Carll Reid, Chairman
Don Slater, Vice-Chairman
William Lambert, Secretary-Treasurer

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French; literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9. yearly.

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch; photos and drawings, also articles about women. $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Published every other month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality. Available in English, French or German. $5. yearly.

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

one

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 9
Page 47 ~ Duplicate
Page 129 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 130 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 132 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 133 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 134 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 135 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 136 ~ Referral/Direct

1121460-000 --- 100-403320 --- Section 4 (850749).PDF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: Mattachine Society

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 11/27/56

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT : "ONE"
The Homosexual Magazine
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles 12, California

Research (Crime Records)

ReBulet dated 5/22/56.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume 4, #6 of "ONE" Magazine, being the issue for August - September, 1956.

ENCL

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
HRO:BLA
(3)

cc detached to Crime Records, ④ TRD

see Jones-Nichols memo dated 12/10/56 entitled "One" ④ TRD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/88 BY [illegible]

RECORDED - 49 100-403320-40

INDEXED - 49 DEC 3 1956

1-D

33 11 30 AM '56

50 DEC 21 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY S [redacted]

100-403320-40

one

A Tribute to Dr. Kinsey

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

You can win this easy Contest

Enter Now!

WHAT WAS YOUR MOST OUTSTANDING EXPERIENCE?

Write briefly of some unusual or unforgettable experince that you feel would be worth passing along to the readers of ONE. Use a paragraph or a page, up to 1200 words. You don't have to be a Shakespeare.....just make it simple, natural, and tell it in your own words. Entries will be judged for INTEREST, not literary style. FIVE BEST entries will be published in ONE.

FIRST PRIZE $15 SECOND PRIZE $10 THIRD PRIZE $5

FOURTH AND FIFTH PRIZES: Cory's HOMOSEXUALITY

(All winners will receive five additional copies of the issue in which their entry appeared)

CONTEST RULES:

1. Entries must be typewritten, double spaced, on one side of paper only.
2. Do not exceed 1200 words.
3. Use a pen name or initials only if you wish.
4. All entries become the property of ONE Inc., and will not be returned.
5. Each entry must be accompanied by an order for a NEW subscription (not a renewal). Sell one, give one, or send in your own if you are not already a ONE subscriber.
6. Contest closes December 31, 1956.

BOUND VOLUMES

1954 A few copies remaining (including rare "Feminine Viewpoint") bound in red buckram...$5.00

1955 Now available, in red buckram, indexed, $5.50

1955 Index, 8 pp., ready for binding...0.10 each

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC

489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Atten Mr Oberon

WANTED: copies of
Barr - - - Quatrefoil & Derricks
Henry - - Sex Variants, 2 vol. edition

We are constant buyers of all books on homosexual themes in any quantity. Send list to VILLAGE THEATER CENTER, 116 Christopher St., N.Y., 14, N.Y.

STAFF

EDITOR	ANN CARLL REID
MANAGING EDITOR	DON WILLIAMS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS	LYN PEDERSEN news & research ROBERT GREGORY fiction ALISON HUNTER women's dept ARMANDO QUEZON international
ART DIRECTOR	EVE ELLOREE
CIRCULATION MANAGER	SCOTTI WILLIAMS

one means to stimulate thought, criticism, search and research, art and literature which will increase the public understanding of homosexuality and the homosexual's understanding of himself.

one claims for the homosexual only this simple justice: that his individual right is identical with the right of any other, and must be thus recognized for the benefit of all mankind.

one advocates no illegal acts, condones none in the past, incites none in the future. This magazine is not intended as an erotic publication.

one is in accord with the highest and foremost legal thinking of the world which deplores and strives to correct all the unjust statutes pertinent to sexual behavior. ONE also hopes to discourage any existing corrupt administration of those statutes including prejudiced, abusive, and unfair treatment toward deviants.

one does not impose strict editorial policy upon its contributing writers, but attempts to maintain an atmosphere in which they will have full freedom of speech and artistic expression. The views of any writer whose work appears in these pages are his own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editors.

one invites any manuscripts, pictures, or other items of interest which you may wish to contribute. Material will be returned only if requested and if accompanied by sufficient return postage.

one

one

> " a mystic bond
> of brotherhood
> makes all men one "
>
> **Carlyle**

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume IV Number 6 August-September 1956

CONTENTS

6 EDITORIAL
7 A TRIBUTE TO DR KINSEY *Lyn Pedersen*
13 HOW TO END HOSTILITY TOWARD HOMOSEXUALS *Sal Makis*
16 WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE *George Weaver*
17 THOUGHTS ON FRIENDSHIP
18 TANGENTS news & views *Dal McIntire*
25 BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
28 THE END OF IT ALL *a story by Clarkson Crane*
32 THE WINNER Part II *a story by Marlin Prentiss*
44 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty five cents per copy (plus postage for mailing) subscriptions are two fifty per year two years for four dollars one year first class sealed three fifty two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada all other countries three fifty per year Air Mail one year five dollars Single copies are thirty five cents Publication offices 232 South Hill Street Los Angeles 12 California

Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed Copyright 1956 by ONE Inc Los Angeles California

EDITORIAL

The first announcements that there was to be a publication called ONE were mailed in the fall of 1952. The first check from out-side Los Angeles for a subscription came from a man whose achievements, sympathies and support have endeared him to us permanently. The check was signed Alfred C. Kinsey.

Our last of numerous meetings with Dr. Kinsey was in the spring when he invited the staff to meet with him to discuss the lawsuit of ONE vs. the Postmaster of Los Angeles. For several hours, during a leisurely breakfast and numberless cups of coffee, he gave us counsel, encouragement, and conclusions drawn from his own long-standing difficulties with the U.S Customs officials, who were preventing material being sent from other countries to his research institute You have read something about this in the press, but the stories have been incomplete, even misleading.

As a scientist whose work was purposed to benefit all mankind, he was deeply concerned He seemed to regard it with the deepest gravity as a threat against freedom of inquiry, hence a threat to freedom of thought. He told us he was quite prepared to close the Institute for a period, if necessary, in order to devote all time and money to winning this battle for scientific freedom. "This issue," he declared, "is the big issue of the twentieth century; the freedom of scientific investigation must be won once and for all."

Dr. Kinsey talked with us at length about ONE; he expressed his wish to visit our library on his next trip West, he spoke of our obligations to the homophile, and to society as a whole, explaining how he had carefully watched ONE's growth since its beginning. By implication he paid us the compliment of indicating that by ONE's courage in resisting postal interference we were winning our spurs and the right to stand side by side as brothers with those fighting the same cause for truth, for honesty, for simple justice.

We shall always be grateful for the legacy that he left to us and to all who insist upon sexual freedom.

Each of us is richer for having seen and known a truly great man.

ONE, Incorporated
Board of Directors

A Tribute to Dr. Kinsey

by Lyn Pedersen

August 25th, 8 A.M.: Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, aged 62, died at Bloomington, Indiana, in a coma from a heart ailment and pneumonia. His wife (once his zoology student) was with him when he died. He also was survived by two daughters, a son, and the Institute for Sex Research which he had founded. Dr. Kinsey had begun in 1938 the historic project which made him famous (teaching a marital problems class, he'd been appalled at the lack of scientific sex data) although as late as 1948, when SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE HUMAN MALE appeared, his name was known only to other zoologists as the leading authority on gall wasps, a study of importance to recent genetics developments.

His name has long since become a byword. Preachers have called him amoral. Smut magazines headlined: "Homosexuals Hide Behind Kinsey." TIME snidely called him a "fascinating moral symbol of his age." Many have termed his work epoch making. To the general public he was "Mister Sex." To the staff and the readers of ONE, his death is an immeasurable loss, deeply and personally felt. Here was a precise, yet bold scientist, daring the fury of those committed to antiquated bias, adding more light to the sex question than any predecessor, yet one who'd barely begun the work he outlined --- to have included volumes on sex laws and their effect, homosexuality, sex in ancient Peru, European behavior, infant sexuality, sex in prison and animal habits.

I met Dr. Kinsey recently and was quite overwhelmed with the man. He was not the dull pedant I had somehow expected, but rather packed an astonishingly lively and varied conversation into two hours. We discussed the aims and problems of ONE and other homosexual organizations, censorship, legal defense and reforms, why homosexuals remain in hostile communities, and his own publishing plans, his travels and his constant battle with postal and customs censors. Much of his Institute for Sex Research's budget was consumed, he said, trying to defend in court the right of scientists to receive materials necessary to their studies. A major customs case was pending when he died regarding large shipments from Europe which customs officials classed as lewd. His books also have been subject to litigations here and abroad.

He was most disturbed by those who felt scientists ought to "gloss over" conclusions which might disturb the holy status quo. Many critics thought his studies were well enough so long as the results weren't publicized.

His information seemed unlimited. If I slipped up on details about a new Iowa law, a Miami vice raid, or some obscure name or quote, he corrected me, not professorially, but as if concerned that his own information was perhaps incorrect. Anyone who has ever talked with him must laugh at the charge that "only immoral people or exhibitionists would admit the sort of things Kinsey reported." Within minutes he could surely have charmed the most reticent spinster to speak frankly of things she'd seldom even allowed in her thoughts.

Society's debt to Kinsey is immeasurable. Despite the free talk about sex in recent decades, it remained for Kinsey and associates fully to expose the hollowness of current mores. He proved to a reluctant audience that its notions of normal behavior were nonsense, that the secret sins that harried sensitive souls were often general practice.

Homosexuals, above all, are deeply indebted. Many heterosexuals, not adverse to bragging about private infidelities, resented his exposure of them as a class, but resented more his revelation of the astonishing generality of homosexual practices. Counting masturbation and other alleged "abnormal" acts, he showed 95% of American males classed by some codes as "criminal perverts."

As Kinsey's detractors noted, inverts can and do take comfort in these figures. In his pamphlet, CONCEPTS OF NORMALITY AND ABNORMALITY IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, Kinsey argued that, precisely because law and custom castigate homosexual acts as "unnatural" or "crimes against nature" (rather than as being harmful --normal basis for classing acts as criminal) the biologist has the duty to investigate to determine if such acts are indeed unnatural. The bias, he shows, has no basis in nature. Churches and other judges operating from hidden wellsprings of arcane knowledge, may continue to debate whether such acts can be called right or wrong, but only science can judge if they are "natural." In speeches Kinsey challenged antiquated sex laws as an unnecessary danger. He was much responsible for the American Law Institute's recent recommendation that laws on sodomy be revoked.

Recall the first reactions to the book in 1948. Here was the first thorough, scientific study of sex behavior in which conclusions grew out of research, not preceeding it as with the theories that Freudians offer as causal explanation. Here was a work unmarred by the prissy Victorian reservations that enervated some older studies. After Kinsey, it is less easy for rational men to pay lip service to arbitrary, impractical and unscientific sex norms merely because they are traditional.

His critics have been many and loud and not always entirely honest LIFE called his work "an assault on the family as a basic unit of society, a negation of moral law, a celebration of licentiousness. . . ." Some urged a law against such studies. Barnard College's president felt the reports might have a demoralizing effect on youth. Many authorities attacked his statistical methods and the "relatively small" size of his sample (though others have concocted more elaborate theories from their own intuitions about one or two patients). Dr. Karl Menninger deprecated what a few thousand very talkative and unreliable individuals told Kinsey. Representative Carroll Reese threatened to investigate the Rockefeller Foundation, the National Research Council, etc., for helping finance the studies, and hinted there may have been some subversive motive in all this. Perhaps the most elaborate, though not the most responsible, criticism came from psychiatrist Edmund Bergler and gynecologist William Kroger in their slapdash book, KINSEY'S MYTH OF FEMALE SEXUALITY, charging that Kinsey's findings were statistically unreliable, that he was fooled by sex braggarts, that he couldn't distinguish normal from neurotic behavior, that he ignored psychoanalysis, ideals, love, and that Kinsey maintained sex is only for procreation, whereas Bergler-Kroger hasten to state people also have sex for fun. All this is largely nonsense. Kinsey, fully aware of sex bragging, devised snares for liars. Kinsey did not ignore love, but felt some things could be scientifically measured and some not. Far from denying that sex is often had just for pleasure, he emphasized exactly that. Nor was he ignorant of the discoveries of psychoanalysis. In their haste to label him an interloping zoologist, the mind-doctors forgot that Kinsey's first-earned degree was a B.S. in psychology. He turned later to biology. Curiously, Bergler-Kroger's chief complaint was that their book mightn't get as much publicity as Kinsey's. It didn't.

Kinsey had an answer for Freudians. He denied that any significant number of his cases ever passed through the "Freudian stages." He found scant evidence for the choice Freudian theory that homosexuals are victims of immature fixation.

The most pertinent criticism of Kinsey's method is that it is "atomistic," overemphasizing single, unrelated acts, tending to overlook motivation and the "whole personality." Kinsey, however, did not pretend to deal with any more than certain types of acts, subject to statistical analysis. Quaintly, most of those who attacked him on this ground should have looked to themselves. Of course, to understand the "whole man" we must study him physically, chemically, glandularly, behavioristically, psychologically, ideologically, economically, etc. The loudest noise, however, came less from wholistic Gestaultists (who recognized that Kinsey had filled in a missing part of the picture) than from Marxists, Freudians, traditional moralists and others who themselves try to explain man in single-track terms.

In his second volume, Kinsey traced "The general condemnation of homosexuality in our particular culture . . . to a series of historical circumstances which had little to do with the protection of the individual or the preservation of the social organization of the day. In Hittite, Chaldean and early Jewish codes there were no over-all condemnations of such activity, although there were penalties for homosexual activities between persons of particular social status or blood relationships, or homosexual relationships under other particular circumstances, especially when force was involved." He noted the change in attitude from inclusion of homosexual acts in Jewish religious service to later strictures resulting from the rigid nationalism after the Babylonian captivity. The current legal restrictions developed through Medieval Canon law. (Dr. Bailey in HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN TRADITION, reviewed here Nov. '55, objects to Kinsey's allegation that the Church wilfully perpetuated outworn tribal taboos.)

In our brief talk, Dr. Kinsey was interested in what ONE and other homosexual groups expected to accomplish. He hoped that much might be done along legal lines, providing the organizations acted responsibly. There was a great need, he felt, for counselling homosexuals sensibly, avoiding the damaging guilt feelings, the dogmatic assumption that "cure" was necessary (or possible), and any excess of social defiance, superiority delusions or exhibitionistic flamboyance.

He strongly criticized both ONE and the Mattachine for "your greatest mistake" --- the foolhardy effort of each to take on so many projects none of them are done well. "One little committee can't change everything. You can be effective only if you choose a single, realistic task or project and stick to it, without running off on to side issues."

He said such organizations should nurture and shape social responsibility among deviates. While deviates remain under fire, they must learn to police their own ranks.

The question now regarding Dr. Kinsey's work is for the future. What he has already produced will continue working for understanding. But what of the unfinished books, the undigested materials? The Institute for Sex Research at the Indiana University campus, which recently moved into new headquarters, had announced that basic research was complete for thirteen projected books, but that it was undecided which would be next prepared for publication. Dr. Kinsey, in addition to his own study, had apparently built a smooth organization which should be capable of carrying on with the work. It is now up to his collaborators, Pomeroy, Martin, and Gebhard. We can but hope that though Dr. Kinsey no longer is with us, the publication of his Reports has only begun.

VENNEN

Monthly magazine in the Scandinavian languages, a few pages in English, photos and drawings 1st class mail $8 yearly 2nd class $6

Postbox 809, Copenhagen, Denmark

DER RING

Monthly magazine in German, stories articles poetry, photos and drawings $5 yearly

Postbox 173, Hamburg 36, Germany

AS A CONVENIENCE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ORDERS TO ALL OF THE EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS MAY BE PLACED THROUGH ONE MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO ONE, INC

How To End Hostility Toward Homosexuals

By Sal Makis

Yes I know that title contains a very ambitious promise. Perhaps some of you have suffered so much from public and private hostility that you have almost begun to accept it as an unchangeable condition of life—yet you are allowing your hope to rise anew as you consider that title and begin to read. I recognize my responsibility toward you. I have promised you a method that you can put to practical use immediately and I shall humbly do my best to fulfill that promise.

Will you for your part do this read on only if you earnestly desire to become aware of such a method. If it would be of little difference to you I suggest that you read elsewhere for your diversion for the words that follow will only be pleasant to one who is ready to hear them. Agreed?

Now if I have thinned down my audience to an attentive few, I'll reward your attention with some definite declarations aimed directly at the heart of the problem. First I shall state the method then I'll show *why* it is the method, and next I'll explain to those who believe it would be difficult how they can do it easily.

Here is the method *The way to end hostility toward homosexuals from heterosexuals is to end the hostile attitude toward heterosexuals from homosexuals FIRST*.

This you will recognize is a specific adaptation of the Golden Rule. It is worthy to be called a true law for it never fails. Lesser rules and customs are always displaced by higher ones, but it is futile to try force or warfare among ideas at the same level. Existing regulations are correctly overcome in only one way by enforcing codes that are higher and more comprehensive in the scale of mutual consideration.

It has been the tendency for many homosexuals to complain, crusade and cause constant commotion in the mistaken hope that somehow they could effect a complete change in heterosexual attitudes thereby leaving a world of sweet brotherly love in which the homosexual would be free to disport himself according to his own preferences without ridicule. Yes we shall have a world of brotherly love all right—that is a universal goal which cannot be held back permanently by any amount of misdirected efforts—but whose responsibility is it to be brotherly and loving *first*? I say that the homosexual must take this step first that the other way around would be out of order and impossible. If you wish to wait for the heterosexual to strew your path with roses go right ahead but make yourself comfortable dear for you'll have a long long wait! Better do a little rose strewing yourself instead.

Why must it be this way? Because understanding must always be inspired, generated, and demonstrated from the greater to the lesser. One with a lesser understanding of mathematics, for example, cannot lead one with a greater understanding of mathematics into a better position. It is the responsibility of the greater to take the lead if any progress is to be made. A demand made by one of greater understanding upon one of lesser understanding is as futile as a bird stamping its foot in the air.

Are some of you quivering with either delight or indignation at this point, thinking that I have said homosexuals are greater than heterosexuals? Stay calm, then, and get it straight. My statement is precisely this: that one who recognizes himself to be both male and female is at a more advanced stage of unfoldment of understanding, as regards sexuality, than one who considers himself or herself to be a separate and limited sex. This includes no suggestion that anyone's sex habits, which may be entirely calculated to satisfy the opinions of others (and therefore dishonest), are a yardstick for measuring his individual understanding of life itself. Please examine exactly what I said, and that *only*, lest you jump to many ridiculous conclusions.

Perhaps you already know why I evaluate this realm of understanding as higher. If you do not, you have only to look at the world about you and behold the nature of those whose greater understanding enables them to perform creative and artistic deeds demanding a deeper insight both as a man and as a woman. Such individuals provide the greatest quantities and qualities of the world's music, literature, poetry, art, entertainment, and all of those works so above mankind's average accomplishments that we call them Inspiring. Researchers find a greater homosexual percentage at this creative level than at lower levels, and a little investigation into the thinking of the rest of the creative ones will reveal that even though their homosexual experiences are infrequent enough that they are not classed as homosexuals, they certainly do not lack understanding of the ideas involved, nor are they inclined to fear or oppose those ideas.

Much more could be presented to illustrate the higher relative level of the understanding of male and female individuals regarding sexuality. The simple fact that they can deal more intimately with both sexes and have the courage to do so is a significant evidence. But this is the moment to present a method, not an argument. You may reason the matter out for yourself and draw a conclusion consistent with either your own fancy or the complete actuality. I'll not attempt to do your work of mental argument for you, lest some careless thinkers assume that my purpose is to encourage an increase of homosexual practices. I've had more stupid responses to much less important statements.

To get back to the method, remember I promised to state it (to end hostility toward homosexuals first end hostility toward heterosexuals), to show *why* it is the method (because understanding must be established from the more comprehensive viewpoint toward the lesser), and to explain how it can be an easy task for those who believe it would be difficult. Before explaining how it can be easy, I'd like to insert a few words for the benefit of those who might be shocked at the suggestion that they, their own pure selves, have ever been so naughty as to entertain even a whisper of a hostile thought toward heterosexuals.

How often have you, in a society of our beloved avant garde artistes, heard the heterosexual referred to as "square," "backwards," or as a "peasant"? How often have you shared or repeated such sentiments? Are you sure that this is the sense you really wish to direct toward your heterosexual brother? Do you, with all your sensitivity, not realize that he, too, is sensitive to such taunts, that he senses them in your manner toward him whether you speak them or not, that he is much more afraid of sexual issues than you are, and that he can only react in the best way he knows at the moment to preserve his right to his own personal tastes—of which you would rob him? All things considered, he usually does a pretty fair job of self control. It is a wonder that he does not behave in an even more hostile manner on many occasions.

I would certainly recommend that you do not dodge the necessary step of honest self examination and thorough admission of any such attitudes you have allowed in your thinking. None should be allowed to remain. The moment another man looks in your eyes he knows, intuitively, just what you think of him and he behaves accordingly. No surface pretenses, however skillful, can hide what you have in your heart, though he may be very polite in allowing you to think so. So stop ridiculing him, stop criticizing him, stop "pitying" him and "tolerating" him—and stop prevailing upon *him* to be less hostile. Be less hostile yourself and behold the results.

If you like the policy of "live and let live," then *do just that*. I'm sure you'll find it quite gay and delightful to "live"—will it be equally gay and delightful for you to "let live"? The "let live" must come first, you know. You cannot reverse the order or you invalidate the method.

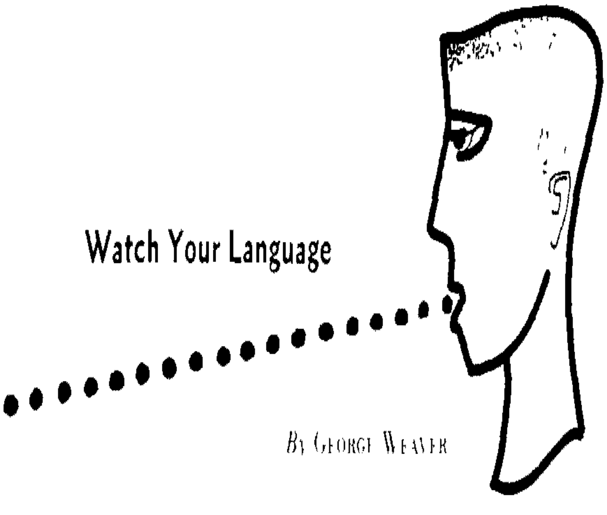
Now we come to the way to make this method easy. Those of you who believe it will be easy for you already may skip this part, for it is only for those few who have that remarkable combination of humility and fearlessness required to admit that there is more than a "whisper of hostile thought" to be changed. This part is for those of you who have dared to let tears fall as you endured long nights in lonely rooms with one cry uppermost in your heart: "God help me to love those whose touch is a blow, whose word is a curse, whose glance is a sting, for to love them is beyond my strength!" To you I submit the following plan.

Do not try to empty a barrel of water that is heavier than your immediate strength can handle when the same barrel can be emptied a thimbleful at a time. In other words, empty out each trivial, petty thought of derision or criticism toward heterosexuals as it presents itself to your attention. You will find, as you do this, that your course through this world grows progressively smoother, the barrel (the burden of ill feeling) grows lighter, and you attract less and less derision and criticism toward yourself. Easy enough? Sure.

But what is easy about a continued practice of giving and receiving condemnation? You will find it much easier to use this method than *not* to use it. Continued support of a mutual defamation society is more of a burden than some care to uphold. You may differ on this point if your vanity is sufficiently pleased by an occasional indulgence in remarks like "peasant" or "square."

I have found, after tiring of painful experiences, that such remarks (or thoughts) are too expensive. I have also found the way into a world whose inhabitants do not condemn one another's preferences, whether they pertain to foodstuffs, religions or bed partners. I leave these comments as a trail marker which reads, "He went thataway."

A much wiser traveller among us once left a better trail marker, however, which has been named the Golden Rule.



Watch Your Language

By George Weaver

Use of the words *perversion fellatio* and *cunnilingus* in your various issues prompts the following remarks It is high time that English and American writers abandoned the Greek and Latin vocabulary of the nineteenth-century Krafft Ebing and showed a little *consideratio* for their readers by not referring to *fellatio* as a sexual *aberratio* Be it known that the English verb is *fellate* and the noun is *fellation* (cf Kinsey Male Report p 793) This is from the viewpoint of the oral partner the same act from the viewpoint of the penile partner is called *irrumation* There is no such act as cunnilingus for *cunnilingus* was the Latin word for what we call in English a cunnilinctor The act in question is called *cunnilinctus* (cf Ellis *Psychology of Sex* p 367 also Roger Maxe de la Glannege *Oragenitalism*)

Let us abandon ancient Greek and Latin words like *paiderastia* and *paedicatio* and let us avoid the common mistake of confusing *pederasty* (the erotic use of a boy by an adult male in any way from the *Greek* word for *boy*) with *pedication* (rectal coitus either homosexual or heterosexual from the *Latin* word for *rump* or *anus*) If we are going to discuss sexual acts let us learn the proper English words The penile partner in pedication is called a *pedicator* the receptive partner a *pedicant* No matter what the Law may say (and it has no right to say anything on the subject) the sexologist regards *sodomy* as a synonym for *homosexual pedication*

Finally let us remember what Havelock Ellis says in his *Psychology of Sex* about the word *perversion* which though still used by those whose ideas are rooted in traditions of the past which they cannot outgrow is completely antiquated and mischievous and should be avoided The modern word for the non reproductive sexual acts is *deviation* (Incidentally one of the strangest of these sexual deviations which Freud describes as the contact of the mucous membranes constituting the entrance to the digestive tracts of two persons may be seen openly portrayed in almost every American motion picture! Curiously enough it does not seem to be illegal)

THOUGHTS on FRIENDSHIP

"The stranger could not have been more than twenty-five years of age, and was a little above the ordinary height, had he been a single hair's breadth taller, the matchless symmetry of his form would have been destroyed. His unclad limbs were beautifully formed, wh whilst the elegant outline of his figure, together with his beardless cheeks, might have entitled him to the distinction of standing for the statue of the Polynesian Apollo; and indeed the oval of his countenance and the regularity of every feature reminded me of an antique bust. But the marble repose of art was supplied by a warmth and liveliness of expression only to be seen in the South Sea Islander under the most favorable developments of nature. . . . When I expressed my surprise (at his venturing among the Typees) he looked at me for a moment as if enjoying my perplexity, and then with his strange vivacity exclaimed -- 'Ah! me taboo -- me go Nukuheva -- me go Tior -- me go Typee -- me go everywhere -- nobody harm me, me taboo.'

"This explanation would have been altogether unintelligible to me, had it not recalled to my mind something I had previously heard concerning a singular custom among these islanders. Though the country is possessed by various tribes, whose mutual hostilities almost wholly preclude any intercourse between them, yet there are instances where a person having ratified friendly relations with some individual belonging to the valley, whose inmates are at war with his own, may under particular restrictions venture with impunity into the country of his friend, where under other circumstances he would have been treated as an enemy. In this light are personal friendships regarded among them, and the individual so protected is said to be 'taboo,' and his person to a certain extent is held as sacred. Thus the stranger informed me he had access to all the valleys in the island."

--- TYPEE, Herman Melville, ch. xviii.

tangents

news & views

by dal mcintire

Amid the ikon and relic worship (connected with the Freud centenary) at recent American Psychiatric Assn. convention in Chicago, and while most speeches breathed the air of worshipful orthodoxy, several top speakers criticized the notion that analysts have a corner on psychiatric science, and some denied that the methods of psychoanalysis are scientific at all.

Dr. Percival Bailey, University of Illinois neurologist, called the psychoanalytic technique a failure, charging Freud had no patience with scientific method and that his disciples take his writings like Bible dogma. He was not trying to bury Freud, he said, any more than to praise him, but only to guard against his deification. He charged that Freud's writings, far from being scientific treatises, were mere reveries or ruminations, the fantasies of a visionary, but not the labor of a scientist. "The technique of deep therapy seems to be to lead the patient along the very brink of the abyss, hoping that he will not fall in - something like Dulles' diplomacy." Attacking also the brutal and undependable methods of electric shock and lobotomy, he suggested that analysts go back to the asylums and put their theories to real test.

Main emphasis in the convention pointed the hope for further use of drugs to treat mental illness and deviations - another method which ought to be approached with caution.

Fat men are almost never sex slayers, Dr. Hayden Donahue, Oklahoma mental health director, told a police seminar. 90% of sex murderers come from broken homes and the rest have unstable parental backgrounds. Only a few are mentally retarded or have a history of hereditary insanity. They seldom drink, almost never use guns (most common: stabbing in upper chest) and don't usually rape victims. Most cases involve spur-of-moment murders, but a dangerous minority repeat attacks, with same weapon and elaborate ritual. Dr. Donahue said a psychiatrist could recognize the symbols in such a murderer's home, but denied present-day medicine can cure such men. Of 400 cases studied, almost all had been led (generally by adults) into abnormal sex acts at age of 10 or 12. He urged stiffer penalties for molesters. Though only 4% of murders are sex murders, he said the latter receive greater publicity.

In later session, Dr. Donahue sounded the alarm against a swelling growth of sex deviates, telling police investigators they must learn traits and habits of deviates. Homosexualism, which caused the fall of Greece, Rome, and the Venetian states, he said, is on increase in Europe and U.S., among women as well. "The deplorable thing about it is the practice is more prevalent among learned people such as college students and businessmen." He admitted homosexualists very seldom become sex criminals. Exhibitionists almost never do. He added the old nonsense that "such perversion can be cured if the victim is sincere and willing."

Dr. Walter Alvarez, who writes one of the few syndicated news columns on medicine and psychiatry that does not have the sound of quackery, noted recently the evidence of common sense and science against the notion held by "a certain group of psychiatrists" that "all unpleasant traits of character and tendencies to psychosis are due to psychic injuries in childhood." Noting effects of breeding on animal temperaments, and the many animals who seem to have characters set from birth, he continues, "If animals can be so different - psychotic and irritable, without sexual traumas in in-fancy, - why cannot we human beings be a bit odd at times without having suffered an Oedipus complex?"

ODD BITS

Longtime female impersonator Rae (formerly Ray) Bourbon, surgically feminized recently, arrested at Sunset Strip nightspot for impersonating woman. LA County Public Welfare Commission said act "does not comport with the public welfare." .... No female impersonator in recent years has collected raves like T. C Jones, hit of NEW FACES OF 1956. Likened to Julian Eltinge, Karyl Norman and Francis Renault of old, and twice seen nationwide (courtesy of Ed Sullivan) he does rare takeoffs on Davis, Bankhead, Hepburn. .... Husky voiced, crew cut "James" Wadell nabbed on stolen car charge, mentioned being engaged to Indianapolis minister's daughter, later clammed up when found to be a woman. FBI said, "We're only concerned with the auto rap - we're not interested in her love life." Trouble with trousers came even to Marlene Dietrich, bounced at Monte Carlo for improper attire. .... Judge in Chardon, Ohio, refuses to hear cases of youngsters wearing leather jackets, levis, engineer boots, ducktail haircuts or any other "defiant" manners of dress .... Merle Marlow, 25, Denver bricklayer, in six-year prison term at Canon City for wandering streets at night in stolen women's clothes .... Newscolumnist Syd Harris, criticizing Cecil Beaton costumes for MY FAIR LADY, opined that most designers of female fashions are woman-haters - "men in only a technical sense" - who express resentment against women in their work. "Even the women designers are agressive and defeminized personalities who dislike their own sex." .... Werner Szczepanek, a postman in Hamburg, Germany, lost appeal for right to wear skirts on duty, based on constitutional provision of equal rights for men and women. .... East German Communists banned nudist societies to protect working class from disturbance during vacations .... Navy brass has sadly abandoned attempt to drop tight pants that many draftees disliked during war. New pants with sidepockets and zippers just didn't go. As NEWSWEEK said: "new Navy was again a Navy of slim-hipped youngsters, career men, who wanted to look like sailors - who wanted to look 'salty.'" ....Screen actor Keefe Braselle, asked in divorce proceedings if he hadn't once stayed at same hotel with a certain actress, replied in heat he'd once "stayed at the Waldorf in New York, when Gen. MacArthur was there, but I wasn't going around with him." .... Republican Convention committee gave fast heave-ho to picture of trio of intertwined nude men that was to have decorated cover of program booklet. Picture was of statue by Rodin of Three Shades at the Gate of Hell, originally captioned, "ABANDON HOPE, ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE." Was it the pessimistic slogan, or the intimate and muscular nudity that shocked the GOP most?

SURVEY

Wichita Falls, Tex.: Airman Roy Hunter, 18, tried in death of Jack Spangler, city tax official. Hunter claimed Spangler had embraced him in latter's car, and he'd grown hysterical (having heard "sex perverts often kill intended victims") and after struggle he accidentally shot older man with gun he just happened to be carrying (feared it might be stolen if left in barracks locker). Taking dead man's car, he falsely represented self as Air Force lieutenant with decoration-studded Korea record. Denied taking ring, other valuables, from dead man, insisting Spangler put ring in glove compartment just before killing. A witness contradicted Hunter, said he'd drunk heavily before fatal ride. Hunter said he went with Spangler only to drink without worry about age. When Defense introduced witness to testify to Spangler's repute as sex deviate, judge overruled objections this was hearsay, tho witness admitted he'd heard this only after slaying; however, pictures were introduced in evidence (identified by Hunter) showing him gazing into face of another man, while they had arms about one another. Doctors testified victim was badly beaten around head (denied by Hunter) and prosecution argued shooting took place after Spangler was knocked from car. Hunter sentenced to 35 years.

Washington, D.C.: Three teen-aged soldiers arrested on homicide charges in death of Robert L. Freeman, 52. One of trio met Freeman two weeks earlier, had drinks at his apartment, hatched robbery plot with others. Third, who supplied gun and cartridges, got too drunk to go along, but LaValle and Watkins told police they went to apartment for drinks and Freeman allegedly made "improper advances" Righteous indignation led to scuffling. LaValle said he hit Freeman twice with gun butt, at which time (!?) gun accidentally discharged and shot Freeman in back and forehead Left in hurry, were described by neighbor who heard noise and saw them leave. Arrested shortly after, hitchhiking on Baltimore, Washington parkway. Three held pending grand jury action

Los Angeles: Police find body of William C. Westcott, 33, wealthy publicist for Hollywood's Greek Theatre, sprawled in Sunset Strip living room. Cast of RED MILL and STUDENT PRINCE and other celebrities questioned. Landlord Frank Horn, secretary to Cary Grant, heard noise of struggle, saw youth leaving with armload of clothes and take off, with difficulty, in Westcott's Lincoln Capri. Entering apartment, Horn found Westcott, apparently savagely bludgeoned to death with gun hidden nearby. Police later found he'd been shot with another gun. Neighbors told of hearing girlish giggling before fight and said Westcott often threw all-male parties. They described young man who'd been hanging around for week. (Surprising how much neighbors observe.) Police found large collection of nude muscle-boy photos and autographed pictures of ballet stars. Hours later, Kingman, Ariz., cops stopped Chicagoan Ray Pastrana, 23, (spotted first by border Fruit Inspector), described as handsome, who admitted having been in Westcott's apartment, but said man named Hernandez, Fernandez, or Martinez gave him keys to expensive car, told him to drive to New York. Two sailors hitchhiking with him held for questioning. Pastrana, a dishwasher, also had some antique jewelry belonging to Westcott. His name later changed to Rodrigo J. Castro, and his age seemed to fluctuate between 19, 20 and 23. He also acquired an extensive prison record. At one point, after being charged with murder, he charged a group of press photographers, knocked one down

Castro told cops he'd been picked up at Hollywood and Vine by Westcott, fairly drunk, who bragged about Hollywood big shots he knew. Said they had drinks together while he looked over fancy apartment, then Westcott left room, he said, and returned with two guns, ordered him to strip. Scuffling for guns, Castro said he got one and hit him, "I don't know how many times.... I didn't mean to hurt him....."

Why do all these hustler-murderers seem to be reading from the same script?

Kansas City, Mo.: 41-yr-old Ft. Riley soldier beaten and arrested by two off-duty cops when he allegedly propositioned one in theatre Soldier treated for scalp lacerations and fined $150 for "using immoral language in a public place and resisting arrest."

Soldier and 5 civilians arrested in Frisco charged with lewd acts on Presidio property at Baker Beach, after MP's spied with binoculars and telephoto-lens cameras.

Sixteen arrested in Butler, Penna., in what PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE called most shocking perversion ring in city. Benjamin Cook, first arrested, told of "jam sessions and orgies in his home" leading to arrest of four youths and eleven boys Latter were taken to George Junior Republic in Grove City.

McKeesport, Penna.: Ex-GI Lavern Leffard finally successful, after three years of red tape, in getting 16-yr-old Kee Wan Jung (Mickey), Korean war orphan who'd been his battery headquarters houseboy, brought to U.S. Leffard had to quit 8-year army career to adopt boy. Mickey delighted by first sights of Pittsburgh.

New York: Magistrate Anthony Maglio reveals stepup in rounding up "undesirables" in Times Square and Greenwich Village areas. (June, '56) Three to five-hundred patrol-wagon arrests nightly, similar to round-up last August when several thousand were arrested. (If New Yorkers justifiably feel this item should have more space, I would be glad to receive more details.)

RECOMMENDED READING:

Sir Compton MacKenzie's THIN ICE, a novel about an unsuccessful politician whose homosexuality parallels his downfall, by Scotland's leading novelist (author of original story for TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.) 13s, 6d, Chatto & Windus.

Francoise Mallet-Joris' THE RED ROOM, sequel to THE ILLUSIONIST (also called THE LOVING AND THE DARING), excellent story of French girl who fell in love with father's mistress. This one perhaps emphasizes homosexuality less. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.50.

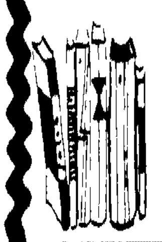
The brief HOMOSEXUAL'S SUICIDE LETTER, in LOWDOWN, Sept. issue.

THE CRY OF THE KITE, Maarten Schiemer, 317 pp., Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50, an exotic novel of intrigue in Egypt (vaguely parallelling fall of Farouk), with a German homosexual among the villains.

THE TRAIN WAS ON TIME, Heinrich Böll, 142 pp., Criterion, $3.00, another excellent German war novel with homosexual passages.

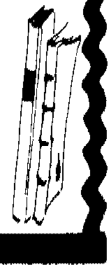
EVERYWHERE I HAVE SOUGHT tranquility and have found it nowhere except in a corner with a book

THOMAS A KEMPIS



BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books, articles, plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review



THEY STAND APART

A Critical Survey of the Problem of Homosexuality Edited by J Tudor Rees & H V Usill Contributors Visc Hailsham, Dr W Lindsay Neustatter, H A Hammelmann and the Rev D S Bailey Macmillan, London and New York, 1955, $3 75, 220 pp

Unfortunately, this will probably be the most influential of all the current crop of books on homosexuality, not because it is the best (it isn't) but because it is disguised as a definitive survey of authoritative views on the subject, and is aimed at swaying the Departmental Committee which will largely determine whether or not to amend the English law

As for impartiality, the editor's words should suffice " each contributor has been left entirely free to ask whether this thing is a 'cancer of the soul,' a 'twist of the mind,' 'a bodily affliction' or a commixture of them all. Whatever it may be there can be no doubt about the potential evil . resulting from the practices associated with homosexuality."

All sides of the homosexual question are presented—except the homosexual side Still, there is a remarkable amount of disagreement among the contributors, and if only for the resounding clash of authoritative claptrap, the book makes lively reading. And not all is claptrap

For the student, the book is valuable. The abstracts from Parliamentary debates and the survey of laws in western Europe (why nothing on Russia, the U S , etc ?) are most thorough, though the bibliography is unbelievably sparse. Drs Bailey and Neustatter refute much of the trite nonsense of Messrs Rees and Hailsham, yet as a whole, the book is worse than worthless for the general reader

Since, however, this presumably represents a compendium of the most authoritative views of the medical, judical, and clerical professions, more deserves to be said here

For the late Judge Tudor Rees, known as one of England's kindliest justices, the entire subject is clearly a loathsome matter, which he was forced by his position to consider He was capable of pity (an emotion which conveniently does not dislodge prejudice) His generalizations about homosexuals were based on one or two cases that came before him—he assumed for example that all homosexuals must have an uncanny and unerring sixth sense for recognizing one another, since a blind man who came before his court was observed soliciting another homosexual in a public urinal His essay is a display of "understanding" and "fairness" carefully juggled to lead inevitably to a judgement predetermined by bias All the arguments are loaded The predictable conclusions are that homosexuals are that way because they don't exercise will power, that all their loathsome acts are socially dangerous that prison (or some substitute form thereof) is the only answer

Viscount Hailsham's contribution makes less attempt to mask prejudice with sweet reason He blandly assumes that increased police prosecution of homosexuals reflects a spread of homosexuality itself, and concludes from this that inversion is like a proselytizing religion Paying lip service to the widening English notion that it is not so evil to "be homosexual" so long as one doesn't "act" the part, he conceds that many (non-practicing) inverts may be noble, talented and all that, adding even that "romantic affections of a homosexual kind" may not always be evil, but, of course, such affections (and such talents) are possible only in the complete absence of physical intimacy. Homosexuals, he says, are invariably corruptors of youth ("The normal attraction of the adult male homosexual is to the young male adolescent, to the exclusion of others.") Lesbians, he feels, are not dangerous that way—the true lesbian being invariably fully feminine He, like Judge Rees, declares strongly against any liberalizing of the law

Both seem assured that though all men are naturally and intensely repelled by homosexuality, all men would gladly take up its exclusive practice if ever the legal bans should fall Both these writers, men of real integrity, wrote out of obviously warm sympathies, but were restricted by their unexamined bias and the conceit of their authoritative ignorance The reviewer in the **New Statesman and Nation** caustically said that "It might not unreasonably be suggested that reform in the handling of this question should include not only the law but also the mentality of some who practice and administer it"

Dr Bailey comes as a relief, though his wishful views of human motivation and interactions are somewhat etherial Summarizing what he had previously said in the Interim Report of the Church of England Moral Welfare Council and in his own book, **Homosexuality and the Western Christian Tradition** (reviewed here, Nov '55) he denies that the homosexual is inherently evil, or that homosexual acts constitute a greater danger than other sins. Still, he sticks to the notion that homosexuals should abstain for life—no hint that the ensuing frustration might have worse consequences than the acts themselves, which he admits aren't really very **big** sins He further holds that by the nature of the homosexual condition, many homosexual acts may be sinful, but **not** blameworthy This reviewer would be less inclined to write off this symposium as a total loss for the average reader **if** Dr Bailey's own book were not available.

The longest essay in the book almost compensates for the rest. Dr Neustatter, a psychiatrist, challenges the foregoing writers (implicitly) in his second sentence "Much of the (prejudice) is founded on ignorance and misconceptions, as the belief that homosexuality is simply a form of vice which could be controlled at will" In a clear and competent survey of medical and psychiatric theories on the cause and care of various grades of homosexuality, he points up the basic disagreements running throughout the arguments by authorities, generally discredits most of the "cure" claims and criticizes the legal sanctions against "consenting adults." He emphasizes also that acts with children, while serious, seldom turn them into active homosexuals **unless** strong predisposition existed

I must now bend over double and insist that, poor as this book may be for the casual reader, it is a valuable reference work Any student who can't obtain Dr Bailey's volume or the British Medical Association report, can find an adequate substitute in the Bailey and Neustatter chapters here. And Dr Hammelmann's very competent survey of the law in Western Europe, including estimates of the comparitive degree of enforcement, is not to my knowledge duplicated in any other publication

Lyn Pedersen

BOOK SERVICE

FICTION

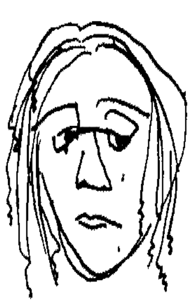
THE OUTER RING by Audrey Lindop, Appleton,
An extremely fine novel................................$3.75
THE MISSING MACLEANS by Geoffrey Hoard,
Viking..$3.75
HEMLOCK AND AFTER by Angus Wilson, Viking
A brilliantly written novel.................... ....$3.00

NON-FICTION

DEATH OF THE SCHARNHORST & OTHER POEMS
by A. Alfred McKillen, Vantage...... ....$2.50
MUST YOU CONFORM by Robt. Lindner, Rinehart
Excellent 1954 Hacker lectures.......................$3.00
HOMOSEXUALITY by Donald Webster Cory, Julian
Selected key writings on subject...................$5.00
VARIATIONS IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR by Frank S.
Caprio, Citadel..$5.00
ALL THE SEXES by Geo. W. Henry, Rinehart.......$7.50
THE OTHER MAN by Donald West, Wm. Morrow..$4.00

▶ Remittance must accompany all orders Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax in California

Address ONE Inc, Book Dept 232 So Hill Street, Los Angeles 12 California



by Clarkson Crane

THE END OF IT ALL

The two women were sitting side by side on stools in the neighborhood bar and looking at themselves and each other in the mirror behind the bottles.

"Ha!" said Mollie, the one with heavy make-up and hair dyed red. "You look like you was going places."

"Hospital," said Arlene. "To see Papa."

"How is Pete?" asked Mac, the old, tired-looking bartender, as he shoved a beer toward me.

"Poor guy," said Arlene. She sniffled.

"Take it easy, honey," said Mollie.

Arlene's hair was dyed black, her lavender hat gave her face a purplish tint. She turned vague eyes in my direction, but I doubt whether she saw me.

"He's a fine man," she said. "Papa's a fine man."

"You couldn't've married a better one, honey," said Mollie.

"To think of a guy like Papa laying there day after day," said Arlene. "It does something to me. You know that, Mac? It does something to me."

"Tough all right," said Mac.

"It does something to me right here," Arlene went on, a wrinkled hand on her breast. "Right here. You know what I mean, Mac? A guy like him. Never sick a day in his life."

"What does the doc say?" asked Mac. Tears welled in Arlene's eyes.

"Look, honey," said Mollie, "never mind what the doc says. They don't know everything. Give her another shot, Mac. She needs it."

Mollie fumbled in her purse and laid fifty cents on the bar. Arlene tossed off the whisky.

"You remember him in the old days," she said to Mac. "Mac remembers Papa in the old days," she said, turning to me. "Isn't that right, Mac?"

"Hell, yes," said Mac. "First job I had was with Pete. The old place on Mission Street. Just after the Fire. You was living in that flat on Twenty-first Street."

"Pete was a man all right," said Mollie wistfully.

"I'll say he was a man," said Arlene. "I remember the time he got in with that Oakland floozie. I knew something was going on. But I didn't say a word. I says to myself 'Arlene, if you can't keep your man, it's your fault,' I says. I knew where she lived. Thursday was his day off and I went there. I found 'em all right. I picked up a chair and broke it over 'em. That night Pete says to me 'Never again', and he never did. When he said something, he meant it."

"Pete was a square shooter all right," said Mac.

"I'll say," said Arlene, sniffling once more.

"My husband never gave me no trouble like that," said Mollie. "It was something else."

"I never see anyone handle a drunk like Pete could," said Mac. "Why, I've seen him with a guy three times his size. And the guy went right out on his tail."

"That's right," said Arlene. "He wouldn't take nothing from nobody."

"My husband wasn't no fighter," said Mollie. "Give me another shot, Mac. Her too." She put a dollar on the bar. "How about you, Mister?" she asked me.

I said I'd stick to beer.

"Okay, give him a beer, Mac," she said. "It's on me, Mister."

"Pete's just laying there," said Arlene.

"Look, honey," said Mollie, "I know how you feel. Sure, it's tough, like Mac says. But you've got a lot to be thankful for. You and Pete both. How long you been married? Twenty-five, thirty years?"

"Forty-three next month," said Arlene.

"Well, that's what I mean. Haven't they got a lot to be thankful for, Mac?"

"Sure," said Mac. "Forty-three years is a long time."

"Give me another shot, Mac," said Mollie.

"Look, Mollie, hadn't you better take it easy?" said Mac.

"What the hell for?" said Mollie. "I never met a nicer guy than my husband. But what did it get me?"

"When did he die, dearie?" asked Arlene.

"He didn't die. He walked out on me."

"Say, now," said Mac. "That's too bad."

"Yeah, see what I mean?" said Mollie. "See what I mean, Mac, when I tell Arlene she and Pete've got something to be thankful for?"

She drank her whisky.

"Ed was all right," she said. "Nicest guy you could find. Only he was a queer."

"Ah, now," said Mac.

"Yeah, I'm telling you," said Mollie. "Ed was a queer."

"No foolin'," said Arlene.

"Nicest looking guy you ever see," said Mollie "How did I know? I couldn't tell. He didn't look no queerer than you, Mac. You know what? There's lots of queers that don't look queer. Ed was a big guy. He wasn't no pansy. You know what? Anybody might be a queer. For all I know, Mister, you might be a queer," she said, turning to me.

"Now, look, Mollie," said Mac, "don't go insulting the customers."

"I'm not insulting no customers! All I said was he **might** be a queer. He don't look like no queer. Why, anybody might be a queer for all you can tell. Anybody. Abraham Lincoln. George Washington How the hell do I know? I don't mean they was. I just said you can't tell. Anyway, I don't consider it no insult to say a man's a queer You couldn't find a nicer guy than Ed "

"Papa's no queer," said Arlene.

"I'll say he isn't," said Mollie. "Give me another shot, Mac."

"Aw now, Mollie, you didn't ought to drink no more "

"Look, Mac," said Mollie, "I know damn well when I've had enough. How about you, Mister?"

"This one's on me," I said. "How about another, Arlene?"

"You could've knocked me over with a feather the first time," said Mollie. "Hell, I thought everything was okay Ed had this friend, but how did I know? He looked like anyone else to me. He ran a service station and Ed used to buy gas from him. One day I came home and there they was."

"You don't say," said Mac.

"What did you do?" asked Arlene.

"Do? What could I do? I didn't do nothing."

"I'd've taken a chair to 'em," said Arlene.

"You can't do that," said Mollie. "Two big men. Besides I loved the guy."

"I loved Pete," said Arlene. "That's why I hit him "

"This one's on the house," said Mac, filling the glasses.

"I need it," said Mollie "Look, Mister, did you ever meet a queer?"

"You never know," I said.

"That's what I mean," said Mollie. "You can't tell. Why even after I found 'em that way, I didn't believe it. I thought maybe they'd had one too many and was just fooling round Like the gentleman here says, you never know."

"One of 'em come in here a while back," said Mac "I could've told him a mile off."

"Sure, some of them," said Mollie. "But not Ed."

"Say, listen," said Arlene, "I got to go to the hospital Pete don't even know me. He just lays there."

"Anyway," said Mollie, "I didn't do nothing then I didn't even say nothing. Like I said, I didn't even know for sure. We just went along like nothing had happened. Then this cop shows up."

"Cop?" said Arlene. "To pinch Ed?"

"Hell, no," said Mollie, "Not to pinch him "

"Well, what do you know!" said Mac

"He was a big guy too," said Mollie. "I seen him last year. He was driving a truck."

"Pete's been laying there two months," said Arlene. "He don't know nobody "

"Well, hell," said Mollie, "I guess I was dumb all right Even then I didn't think nothing much. But one day I came home again. 'Look Ed,' I says, 'what is all this? Who is this copper?' Ed said he was just a pal But he didn't look like no pal to me. Ed was real nice. I guess I took on some and said a lot. You know how it is I loved the guy. He said 'Haven't I been a good husband to you, Mollie? This apartment and all? That chesterfield cost two hundred dollars and I got you a new refrigerator last month.' That's right, he did! He **was** a good husband I couldn't've asked for a nicer man. Maybe I shouldn't've said what I did. Maybe I shouldn't "

Tears rolled down Mollie's made-up cheeks.

"Now, now, Mollie," said Mac.

"Maybe I shouldn't've told him off. Maybe I should've just gone on. Ed was a nice guy. I didn't know nothing about queers."

Arlene stood up, holding on to the bar. Her handbag fell down I picked it up for her. She took it without looking at me and started toward the door, weaving a little.

"Pete won't know me," she said. "He just lays there Pete won't know me."

"Take it easy, Arlene," called Mac, as she tottered out onto the sidewalk.

"You think I should've told him off, Mac?" said Mollie. "You think I should've? What do you think, Mister?"

"I guess you did what seemed right then," I said

"Mac," said Mollie, "give me another shot."

"Now, Mollie," said Mac "Be a good girl. You've had enough "

"You give me another shot, Mac," she said. "You give me another shot." She began to pound the bottom of her glass on the bar. "I want a shot. If I hadn't told him off, maybe he wouldn't've walked out on me. I loved the guy. I want Ed!" The tears were loosening the paint on her cheeks. She went on pounding the bar. "I want Ed! I want Ed back!" Her hat was crooked on her red hair. "You couldn't find a nicer guy Come on, Mac, fill it up For Christ's sake, Mac, I want a shot!"

Her cheeks were smeared, her hands, trembling. She pounded on the bar Mac reached for the bottle and filled her glass She half-emptied it, then sat clutching it, while the tears oozed from her eyes Now and then she sniffled. Mac rinsed Arlene's glass and dried it. Then he wiped off the bar and began to rearrange some bottles in front of the mirror.

THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

THE WINNER by Marlin Prentiss

(Continued from page 39, first column, last issue)

In the general uproar, no one had noticed the big, lanky youngster with the tousled mop of oddly streaked hair lounging in the doorway taking in the scene with obvious glee She was wearing Bermuda shorts in defiance of the unwritten law governing proper attire for professional golfers, and her spiked shoes in defiance of the sign on the door. There was a wide grin on her bold-featured but oddly attractive face and her narrow, wide-set eyes twinkled

"Lower your voices, puh-leeze!" she said with mock dismay "Remember, we are GUESTS here! You are shocking the imported-from-France panties right off the clientele of this glamorous dump!"

There was an abrupt silence, but no visible embarrassment Toni continued to scowl blackly and Phyllis flounced out in the direction of the bar, shoulders stiff and nose in the air.

Then, suddenly, the tension dissolved.

The newcomer stood in the middle of the room, feet apart, face flushed and glistening with the heat and glowing with an inner excitement. "I got news for all you champs," she announced, obviously pleased as punch with herself. "I—Neva Kovac (known to the sports writers as "Torchy" Kovac), that unheralded but promising kid from Dubuque, have just lived up to my home town press notices and shot a blazing 67, no less!"

The congratulations were loud, profuse and completely sincere Even Kathy Johannsen came dripping from the shower room to add her voice to the din

Torchy pounded on one of the fragile vanities with her big fist, upsetting a bottle of cologne which filled the room with a sudden, sharp fragrance.

"Order!" she called "I'm not finished." She waited for the others to quiet down. "Which," she continued, "in spite of that unmentionable 76 yesterday, places me at least within spitting distance of one of those pretty pink checks for the first time in my short but brilliant career!"

"The line forms to the right, kid," Jean Fredricks said drily "Except for our invincible Farrell, here, who has just renewed her lease on top spot by no less than four big fat strokes, practically the whole damn field is tied for second place Incidentally, how did the other half of your twosome make out—you were paired with Clare Emerson today, weren't you?"

"Oh, her!" Torchy said scornfully "Say, who is she, anyway? Local talent, I heard, but I never saw any of these home town amateurs shoot a game like that before "

"Good?"

"Yeah, or else shot with luck Wound up with a 72. But what a lousy disposition! All the time bitching about something If I'd been her caddy, I'd have let her have a five iron right in the teeth. And you'd have thought we were playing a match, she was watching my score closer than she was her own And when she saw she couldn't catch me, I thought there for a minute she was going to snap her snood! Still—she's pretty good For an amateur, that is," Torchy added condescendingly.

Betty Dobson dipped her fingers into the spilled cologne and dabbed it daintily behind her ears. "She's no amateur, kid. She was collecting those pretty pink checks when you were still playing jacks "

"So were all the rest of you old bags—that's why I'm shooting 67s today and you're not," Torchy chortled gleefully. "You all might just as well retire to your rockin' chairs and rest your creaking bones tomorrow, on account of I am going to beat the cotton-pickin' pants off the whole bunch of you—for the honor of dear old Dubuque and all the Kovacs in Poland! And the money, of course "

"Oh, for God's sake!" Toni groaned "Come on, girls, let's get out of here before we get mired in the stuff! I'll see if I can snare us a table in the bar, Dana "

Dana stood in the shower a long time, letting the hot needles of spray beat against the fatigue in her strong body She smiled as she heard Torchy Kovac's lusty baritone rendition of The Halls of Montezuma over the rush of water in their adjoining showers.

The irrespressible 19-year-old fresh from the not-very-stiff corn country competition where she had been something of a sensation, was a great favorite Her bubbling vitality and unfailing high spirits had the effect of a fresh spring breeze in the jaded, cynical atmosphere of tension-frayed nerves and ancient feuds Dana wished with all her heart that Torchy would make good her outrageous boast but she knew that there was very little chance of it. The youngster was still very erratic, cheerfully mixing eagles with double-bogies, usually managing to come in about tenth

But of all the youngsters Dana had seen come and go (or stay) in the past ten years, Torchy Kovac was the only one she felt might someday hold the unique position she now held However, it would take several more years of seasoning before Torchy would be collecting those pretty pink checks with any regularity.

I wonder how much of that exuberance will be left in ten years, Dana thought She knew that most of it would be gone long before that, and the thought saddened her. Maybe you'll make it, Torchy, she thought, I'll be very surprised if you don't But it won't be the way you think it will be now. What is it they say—"Uneasy rests the head that wears the crown"? That crown is a fine thing to share, Torchy—to win and lose and fight for and win and lose again—but it is a terrible thing to own Because when it is yours for the taking, it begins to own YOU It sets you apart in a lonely place, and there you must stay, because you can't give it back, Torchy It must be taken from you and you will fight to the death to keep it, even though you have long since come to hate it. It glitters, Torchy, and it must be very valuable because it costs a very great deal—but it is very heavy

Dana turned off the water. Mingled with the steam, she could smell the sharp, sweet scent of the spilled cologne

Toni was waiting for her in the bar, she knew, but Dana took the doorway that led to the "patio" of the Riverdale Country Club and paused in the shadow of a potted palm to light a cigarette. The patio was deserted, for the heat was stifling and everyone was drawn irresistibly to the air-conditioned coolness inside

Dana Farrell looked very clean and fine in fawn-colored gabardine slacks, white silk shirt with the cuffs turned back at the strong wrists, crisp, short-cropped dark hair brushed damp and smooth. She was still bone-tired but the sharp, aching edge of fatigue had been washed away, and most of the tension had ebbed from her body.

She smoked slowly, her mind as nearly blank as she could make it, savoring this moment of solitude before joining the noisy crush in the bar She did not hear the young man approach and his quiet voice startled her

"Miss Farrell?"

"Yes?"

"My name is Carter Harrison. I wonder if I might speak to you for a moment "

Carter Harrison. The name was vaguely familiar, but— Yes, of course The nice, family-approved guy with lots of money and an important name to whom Clare Emerson was engaged Now, why in the world should he wish to speak to her?

She followed him to a wrought-iron table under a gaily striped umbrella and they sat down. She waited for him to speak but he was silent for a long time, obviously ill at ease and obviously unaccustomed to being ill at ease.

He lit a cigarette nervously and finally spoke "I hardly know how to begin—but I felt I had to—"

Dana wanted to help him He was very good looking without being quite handsome Dark, wavy hair, nice eyes and teeth, features a little too fine, perhaps. His sports jacket and slacks were beautifully tailored and he had a great deal of that indefinable quality called breeding

"Is it about Clare?" she asked.

"Yes Since you know that, you must know that we are engaged to be married She—I'm worried about Clare Since this tournament began—before that—since it was conceived—she has been behaving very strangely—and very badly, I might add. I don't know what it is all about, but I do know that her—well, almost hysterical—behavior is in some way connected with you I was hoping that you might be able to shed some light on the matter so that I could—so that—well, if I understood I might be able to help her in some way. I wouldn't have come to you like this Miss Farrell, believe me, unless I were desperate Clare is—I feel that I don't even know her anymore "

Dana felt intensely sorry for the young man She knew that this was probably the most painful conversation he had ever undertaken and she wanted very much to help him, but how could she?

"I don't understand it anymore than you do, Mr. Harrison," she said, not quite truthfully "I knew Clare when she was playing professional golf, of course, but I haven't seen her, nor heard from her, since the day she left until the day before yesterday. And we were not enemies when she left, on the contrary, we were on the best of terms "

"This—this overwhelming obsession she has that she must win. It's as though the world would end if she didn't But it isn't just winning—it's winning over you. So far as Clare is concerned, there is no one else in this tournament but you—and herself " The young man paused and dried his perspiring face with a handkerchief. "I'm explaining it very badly—"

"No I've been aware of it, Mr Harrison, but I don't understand it."

"I'm sure you must also be aware of some of the things she's said. Miss Farrell, I apologize for her, if she were herself, she never would have—"

"Never mind that, it isn't important " Dana wanted the conversation to end, she was becoming as uneasy as Carter Harrison She made a move to rise but he caught her wrist

"Miss Farrell. I hope you won't misunderstand my motives but please listen to me. I have a theory about all this and I'd like your opinion I knew Clare had played professional golf, but she always spoke of it as something of a lark, something she just "took up" the way other girls take up art or the theatre to be doing something, but never seriously, as a career Now I wonder if that is true I have a feeling that perhaps she was very serious about it, that perhaps it was the most important thing in her life, but she gave it up because—with you there—she could never hope to become the best in her profession Clare is a perfectionist Whatever she does, or has, must be best. So if what I suspect is true, it would explain her deplorable attitude toward you and her hysterical compulsion that she must triumph over you. It is the only way I can explain it."

Dana looked at the young man with new respect. It was quite possible that he was right, at least it was a better explanation than she had been able to think of But what of it? Either Clare would win tomorrow or she wouldn't (it was almost certain that she wouldn't) and that would be that. Or was this extremely correct and embarrassed young man foolishly about to attempt to arrange a discreet fix?

"You may be right," Dana said warily. "But, so what?"

"Miss Farrell, you win almost every tournament you enter and it appears that this one will be no exception. Would it—"

"You'd better stop right there, Mr. Harrison," Dana said coldly, "Or you are going to hate yourself in the morning."

"But if Clare doesn't win—"

"Mr. Harrison, Clare Emerson is not GOING to win. In spite of what she might think, in spite of two fairly good rounds which have kept her in the running, Clare Emerson never had an outside chance of winning this—or any other—top flight tournament. There are too many others playing, besides me, who outclass her so badly she shouldn't even be competing."

"You're wrong, Miss Farrell. God knows, I wish you were right. If I never heard the word 'golf' again as long as I live, I couldn't be happier. But you're wrong. Clare has played this course almost daily for five years. For the past three months she has almost lived on it. She knows it like the palm of her hand. She has a very good chance of winning, and she knows it."

"Then let her take her chance with the rest of us, Mr. Harrison. Although, believe me, she does not have a very good chance, she has almost no chance. But, for the sake of argument, suppose she did win. What then, Mr. Harrison?"

"Then I think she would forget this—obsession—and maybe even the whole damned game of golf!"

"Do you? I think that would be much more likely if she were beaten so badly she'd never want to see a golf course again. If she were to win over the great Dana Farrell, I wouldn't be a bit surprised to see her back in the pro circuit again. Which, if your theory is correct, is what she's really wanted all along."

The young man stood up, his fine-boned face pasty under his nice tan. "Please forgive me, Miss Farrell," he said stiffly. "I will, as you say, hate myself in the morning."

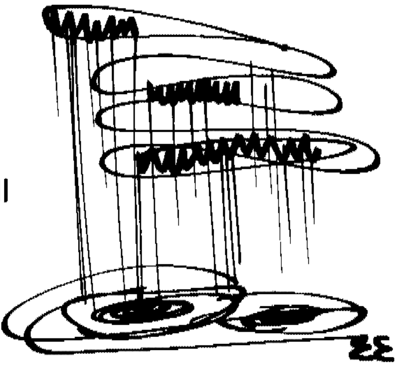
He turned swiftly on his heel and disappeared in the direction of the parking lot.

Dana watched him go, her face extremely thoughtful. She lit another cigarette and let the match burn down until it singed her fingers. My God, she thought, isn't this racket tough enough without having to contend with the local variety of neurotics, yet?

What, in the name of heaven, DID Clare Emerson want? She'd had her chance at professional golf and thrown it away because she couldn't stand the pressure. She'd chosen this way of life of her own free will, and seemed to have acquired everything she could possibly desire.

Nobody can have everything, Dana thought angrily. She ground out her cigarette, remembering Carter Harrison's troubled face, remembering Toni Carver's distress—and remembering Clare Emerson as she had been five years ago, and as she was now. She looked around at the pretentious grounds of the Riverdale Country Club and a glimmer of understanding touched her. "All this and heaven, too," she murmured. "Clare—Clare—it just can't be done!"

Part II



Saturday morning dawned hot and clear, but by ten o'clock there were purple thunderheads low in the west and the blue of the sky had been dimmed by a thin, hazy overcast. The heat was appalling. Not a leaf stirred in the leaden, dead-still air.

It appeared that every golf enthusiast in the state had turned out to see the professional women play. The parking lot of the Riverdale Country Club had been full since early morning and cars were parked along both sides of the road as far as the eye could reach. The gallery was larger than the ones which had turned out for the State Tournaments, or Sam Snead's exhibition match the year before. The spectators, uncomfortable in the dismal and oppressive heat, were noisy and uncooperative, by the time Dana Farrell and Clare Emerson were due to tee off, the groundskeepers were already employing ropes to keep the crowd in check.

Clare Emerson stood behind No. 1 tee, swinging her driver nervously, silently cursing the twosome ahead for its dawdling slowness. Due to the cumbersome gallery and the inevitable tardiness of some of the early starters, they were twenty minutes behind the scheduled starting time already. For the tenth time in as many minutes she glanced apprehensively at the threatening sky. All I need, she thought grimly, is to have to play this thing in a thunderstorm! Her head ached dully and it seemed she could almost taste the electricity in the air. She beckoned to her caddy and once more dried her sweating hands on the towel he held ready.

Her eyes darted over the noisy, milling throng of spectators, hating them, hating every coughing, throat-clearing, loud-talking, paper-rattling one of them! And where was Carter? He wouldn't dare not show up, even though she'd told him last night she never wanted to see him again. She meant it, too. She never wanted to see him, or any of the rest of these dull, pompous, self-satisfied stuffed shirts again. Nevertheless, he'd better be here, or she'd make him regret it!

She looked at Dana Farrell standing near the starter's table, relaxed, smoking a cigarette and talking quietly to a slim, black-haired girl whom Clare recognized instantly.

The first time she had seen Dana Farrell and Toni Carver together the day the Tournament opened, she had known immediately that this dark, attractive youngster now held the place in Dana's affections that had once been hers And she had not been in the least prepared for the surge of anguish that had engulfed her at the knowledge. She had hidden the pain under a cloak of scorn and ridicule, spreading gossip about the pair with a reckless disregard of discretion. But, strangely enough, her malicious remarks had neither amused nor interested her normally gossip-loving friends More than once she had seen eyes shift and faces color with embarrassment and contempt for her public exhibition of viciousness and bad taste, and this had served to deepen the pain and add fuel to the fire of her hatred

Now, as she watched the slim, dark girl smile up at her tall companion, and saw the smile returned, the pain within her ballooned to an agony almost beyond bearing, and to her utter horror, Clare Emerson found herself very close to tears Her relief was indescribable when the metallic voice of the starter boomed over the loudspeaker

"Miss Farrell—tee off on one, please "

As soon as she hit her first ball, Dana knew that this was to be one of her rare off days. There would be no apparent reason for it. There would be nothing wrong with her stance or her grip or her swing, it was just one of those days when the fine edge was gone from her game. Well-hit drives would suddenly, inexplicably fade, perfectly played fairway shots would unerringly find sand traps and bunkers, putts would hang on the lip of the cup instead of dropping. Dana had known few such days in recent years, but without a doubt, this was to be one of them No, she would not be shooting any 70s today

She managed to par the first three holes (two of which she had birdied easily the day before) but she had to scramble to do it. On the fourth tee there was another short wait and she dried her wet face and hands on the towel and took the always ready lighted cigarette from her caddy

Most caddies are partisan to the golfers for whom they are working, but this 16-year-old local boy, working his first important tournament, carried his partisanship almost to the point of adoration He seldom spoke to Dana, but his earnest, freckled face mirrored his opinion of every stroke

On the fourth tee his worry overcame his deference and he whispered to her, "Let's start shavin' par, it ain't so easy on the back nine And this Emerson character is startin' out like a ball of fire "

Dana smiled and patted his shoulder, then glanced thoughtfully at Clare Emerson. Clare, her face drawn and rigid with tension, stood back of the tee, viciously swinging her driver in its grooved arc—back and forth, back and forth, the clubhead whistling

She was indeed starting out like a ball of fire Never particularly noted for her long game, she had, twice in the last three holes, outdriven Dana—and Dana Farrell was the undisputed possessor of the longest ball in women's professional golf She's hitting that ball as though she were committing murder, Dana thought, and she was not at all amused by the analogy. Maybe I was a little hasty in telling that Harrison boy she couldn't win, Dana thought wryly She studied the grimly set face and blazing eyes intently, and suddenly felt a chill of apprehension that was strongly mixed with pity And all at once she knew with absolute certainty that, for her own sake, Clare Emerson must not win She could not have said how she knew, but there was not the slightest doubt in her mind that she must retain her invincibility in the eyes of this confused girl, or the results might be disastrous beyond imagining.

As Dana stepped up to the tee, for the first time within memory the gallery bothered her. It was a narrow fairway, and the people were lined solidly along its edges all the way to the green, some of them standing yards within its boundaries She waited, nervously, while a woman chased a small boy directly across her line of flight When she finally took her stance and hit the ball, she knew immediately that it was a bad one It was She watched with horror as it took off like a bullet and hooked sharply into the crowd.

When she reached the scene she could not see what had happened because of the dense crowd, but after much pushing and swearing, the groundskeepers managed to shove the people back A slight, leggy child of about fourteen lay on the ground, her thin face very white and her eyes glazed with shock, while several spectators fussed over her One of them held a bloody handkerchief to the side of the small blonde head

Dana, her heart pounding, knelt beside the child, aware that she was shaking badly. "I'm sorry," she murmured. "I'm so very sorry!"

The child looked up at her with dazed eyes and tried to smile "It's alright, Miss Farrell," she whispered "It was my fault for standing so close I know you didn't mean to "

Dana stood up, trying without success to quiet her trembling She watched them carry the child away and push the crowd, sullen and muttering now, back into the rough

They never did find the ball.

As they came up to No 10 tee, Clare Emerson was trying desperately to extricate herself from a bewildering tangle of emotions. She should have been exultant, for since that accident on No 4, Dana Farrell's game had gone to hell in a handbasket. The disastrous 7 she had taken on that par-4 hole and two additional bogies had not only cancelled out her 4-stroke advantage but had placed Clare, who had continued to play brilliantly, ahead by two comfortable strokes

But she was not exultant, nor even pleased Instead, she was the victim of a feeling of disappointment so acute it almost amounted to outrage She felt cheated, somehow, and furious at herself for feeling that way And worst of all, when she looked at Dana now, she could no longer summon up the burning hatred which had been her motivating force. Now she felt only annoyance and disappointment, as though Dana had, in some unexplainable way, let her down. And there was still another emotion, suppressed as yet, but struggling for release, that was dangerously close to sympathy for the foundering champion.

Never, in all their years together in the pros, had she seen the great Dana Farrell stripped of her poise, unprotected by that impenetrable barrier of remote concentration, vulnerable and torn by the same emotions and pressures and irritations that beset them all. And from the beginning, the desire to see her so, to see her pulled down to the level of all the rest of them, had been a burning, twisting ache that never ceased. It had been this constant, frustrated, gnawing passion, grown at last to unbearable proportions, that had driven her out of the pros. It had become so all-consuming that in the end it had ruined her own game, and she had no choice but to quit.

And now it had happened. Best of all, it had happened here, just as it had so many times in her dreams. Right here in her own home town, before all these people who had never really believed that she could have stayed in the pros if she'd wished, who had never really believed that she was capable of beating the great Dana Farrell, who had to be **shown** before life in this place—or any other place—would be bearable.

And now they were being shown. The very thing for which she had yearned and hoped and prayed and tortured herself almost to the brink of madness to bring about had finally happened. Where, then, was the exultation—the sleek and glowing satisfaction—the end of the fierce, aching frustration, of which she had dreamed? Why, then, this maddening sense of disappointment—this weird feeling of being cheated—this empty throb of sadness and loss?

Thoroughly confused and disgusted with herself, Clare stepped up to the tee and drove. It was a poor drive, of the weak, ineffectual variety generally termed "ladylike" by the club members.

As she waited for Dana to take her stance, the steaming heat seemed suddenly to close in on her. For a moment she felt sick and faint and it was very difficult to breathe. She fought the vertigo with the sheer force of her will. It seemed a very long time before it passed but when it was over she realized that not more than a few seconds had elapsed, for Dana was just now taking her place on the tee. To her utter astonishment, Clare found herself hoping wildly that Dana would blast one of those 300 yard screamers for which she was so famous.

Dana obliged. With that matchless form which was a little like music in motion, she put every ounce of the power in her strong body behind the drive. With a report like a pistol shot the ball took off low and began to climb, heading straight for the distant green as though it had eyes. It was still climbing when it passed the 200 yard marker.

Clare felt a thrill of pure joy pierce her like an arrow and she had to restrain herself to keep from joining in the applause of the spectators on the tee. She smiled benevolently at Dana, as though in some strange way, her faith had been restored. And she was pleased by the sudden surge of warmth she felt as Dana, after a moment of startled hesitation, smiled in return.

As they went into fifteen, Clare still held her 2-stroke edge but only because of fantastic luck—the sinking of an approach shot on eleven and holing out a 30-foot putt on fourteen. While Dana was still fighting grimly every inch of the way in sharp contrast to her usual stoic, effortless game, she had settled down now, and her consummate skill was beginning to tell.

They were approaching the fifteenth tee when there was a sudden stir in the gallery. Excited voices rose until the sound from the milling throng was a muffled roar. Then a great many spectators suddenly deserted the Emerson-Farrell twosome and streamed back toward the tenth tee.

Clare saw Dana's caddy talking to her excitedly, saw Dana's look of surprise and then her sudden, heart-tugging smile. She summoned her own caddy.

"What in the hell is going on?" she asked sharply.

"That Kovac kid you played with yesterday," he said, "she's burnin' up the course. Just heard she turned in a 32 on the front nine, with an eagle 3 on nine."

"A 32! My God—that isn't possible!"

"That's the word."

Clare chewed at her lower lip nervously. "She'll fall off. Those kids always do."

"She didn't yesterday," the caddy reminded her drily, "and she'd have to drop dead not to take this one. The rest of you dames are playing like you was in a Sunday afternoon mixed foursome."

"But she can't!" Clare whispered tensely. "She just can't!"

To win over Dana Farrell only to be beaten by an unknown Polish kid from Dubuque would be an irony of fate too cruel to be endured. If she must be beaten (and for the first time she consciously admitted that she might be) let it be by Dana Farrell. Dana, she entreated silently, don't let this happen! I need you now, Dana, maybe I have always—her thoughts faltered, but she pushed them forward with a sudden cold, pitiless honesty. Yes, Dana, I've always needed you. You were my idol—not my nemesis. I only made you that to mask my own inferiority. You were all I ever hoped to be and knew in my heart that I never could be, but I could not bear to admit it. And nothing has changed, Dana, except my blindness. Don't let me down now—I couldn't bear it if you let me down now!

As soon as Dana heard the news of Torchy's unbelievable feat, her nervousness disappeared. She forgot about Clare Emerson and her problems, she forgot her own miserable showing, she forgot everything but the immediate shot to be played. The familiar and comforting wall of concentration closed about her again and she began to play golf. She birdied the next two holes with no effort at all.

On the seventeenth tee Dana's caddy approached her without hesitation, the careful reserve completely broken now by his intense personal interest

"Kovac just sewed it up," he told her, "and if she don't fall off, she's going to crack the course record All you gotta do now is par these last two and you're in like Flynn for second money Looks like Emerson has had it and nobody else even close "

Dana looked over at Clare and felt a quick throb of pity. The girl indeed looked as though she had "had it " She looked tired to the point of exhaustion, but more than that, the fight seemed to have gone out of her and the abrupt change from the former driving aggressiveness to this subdued acceptance of defeat was somehow pathetic Then, as she caught Dana's glance, she did something that filled Dana with amazement and a quite irrational joy. With a faint smile, Clare raised one hand with thumb and forefinger making a circle in the familiar gesture of approval and applause

After the few seconds it took Dana to fully comprehend the meaning of the gesture, she returned it, then grinned down at her caddy, feeling more nearly jubilant than she had in a very long time

"Jimmy," she said, "what do you say we finish this thing up in a blaze of glory? Instead of those pars, how would a pair of birds suit you?"

"A pair of eagles would suit me better," he replied, quite seriously.

Dana laughed and it felt good. "You don't want much, do you? Alright, let's see what we can do "

She didn't get a pair of eagles, but she got one. And when her card was checked, she found that she had, unbelievably, scored an even 70 She had also matched Torchy Kovac's 32 on the much more difficult back nine.

After the formal presentation ceremonies and banquet that night, some of the visiting pros decided to throw a private party for Torchy Kovac at a dimly-lit roadhouse a mile down the road from the Country Club As all such parties do, it turned out to be a noisy and somewhat drunken affair with a great many "toasts" and an unlimited supply of free drinks provided by the house and the local customers who were invariably swept into the festivities Sometime during the evening the blaring juke box, the noisy voices, the dense smoke and the heat began to grate on Dana's nerves She was also feeling the effects of too many highballs too fast and she stepped outside for a breath of fresh air

The storm which had been threatening all day was about to break Jagged flashes of lightning split the angry, low-hanging, slow-boiling clouds and thunder rolled in a constant, ominous growl A blessedly cool wind had sprung up and the smell of rain to come was very sharp and sweet

Dana strolled toward the big, battered and dusty convertible that she and Toni owned jointly, to put the top up before the deluge She worked leisurely, and when she had finished and was rolling up the windows, she heard her name called softly from a nearby car

She knew who it was before she turned, and paused to light a cigarette before she approached the other car

"Hello, Clare," she said quietly

"Hello, Dana I was hoping you'd come out I've been waiting a long time "

"Why didn't you come in? You'd have been welcome "

"No No, I wouldn't have And I was afraid—"

"Afraid, Clare?"

"Afraid that if I did go in, I'd never come out "

Dana drew deeply on her cigarette and stared at the flashes of lightning Then she rested her arms on the open window of the car, her lean face close to Clare's

"It's that bad?" she asked softly

Clare rubbed her hands over her face wearily "No, not really Not after today Dana, I—I wanted to see you before I left I wanted to thank you for—"

"Don't, Clare I'm only sorry I didn't understand sooner If I had, maybe I could have—"

"Beaten Kovac for me, too? Maybe you could have, at that But Kovac doesn't matter, Dana Not now—not the way it turned out "

"No, Kovac doesn't matter I'm still—where are you going, Clare?"

"I don't know That doesn't matter, either The coast, maybe " Clare turned her head and her lips rested against Dana's cheek very lightly "I think I ought to be able to find someone like Toni on the coast, don't you?" she whispered huskily against the dark, warm skin

Dana did not move at all, she felt as though one of the jagged forks of lightning had pinned her to the ground

She hadn't understood She hadn't even begun to understand And it had all been so simple

With a tenderness that had nothing at all to do with Clare Emerson, she took the familiar and once loved face between her big hands and kissed the trembling lips

"Yes," she said gently, "I think you'll be able to find someone like Toni on the coast "

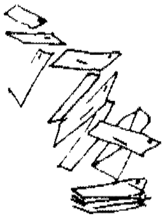
Dana had barely reached the doorway of the roadhouse when the rain came down in wind-whipped torrents She stood for a moment looking out into it, watching the blurred lights of Clare's car fade swiftly down the road When she could no longer see them she became aware of the blue nostalgia of an old song being played on the juke box inside The noisy voices had stopped, and for a moment there was only the sound of the haunting old melody and the pelting rush of the rain Toni Carver appeared beside her

"Never mind, Dana, you can't win them all," she said

Dana put her arm around the girl's slim waist and drew her close She looked down at the dark face and her heart turned over as it always did when she looked at this girl

"No, Toni, you can't win them all," she said "But someone always wins And sometimes, strangely enough, quite a number of people do "

LETTERS



The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

No doubt you receive all the various magazines from Germany and include those that purport to give the names of the different "gay bars" I think that readers in America should be advised that these lists are dangerous I speak now from my knowledge of Germany and one should be very careful when visiting these places. In Der Kreis for November 1955 on Page 7 will be found a letter from a German writer which confirms what I know

Mr C.
London, Eng.

A big cheer for Dr. Manfred Guttmacher of Baltimore (**One**, March, 1956) whose observations on the Star panel seem to me to be the only ones showing any real intelligence I am sick of all these experts who give their own prejudices the weight of official utterance

Mr R
Waco, Texas

My most proud possession is my **One** Honorary Membership Thanks to you and the Board I'm very touched by the gesture

Mr B.
London, England

Your March issue of **One** proved Terrific. Enjoy the Letters to the Editor and Tangents. Occasionally **One** is too literary let us live in the present and print more of the present Don't get me wrong, the past does prove beneficial, helping me understand myself a little more

Mr N
Detroit, Michigan

Enjoyed your article "Miami's New Type Witchhunt"

Really nothing to what is happening here in Key West

Everyone who is suspected of being a deviate has been warned to leave town. The usual hue and cry was raised by the Chief of Police

Many have been arrested and charged with "vagrancy" which carries a fine of from $10 00 to and including $150.00 This charge has been placed against the native-born, employed, and wealthy, as well as against visitors

It is hardly safe for a deviate (male or female) to be seen on the street, not to mention the bars or restaurants.

Mr. F.
Key West, Fla

If it were possible to publish in the magazine proof that the mailing list or, rather, the subscription list could not be used by authorities or confiscated for such action I am sure that the increase in subscriptions would be noticeable That is the major objection of many persons I have spoken with about the subject

Mr A
Mobile, Ala

EDITOR'S NOTE The following discussion concerning the circulation records appeared in the first ONE CONFIDENTIAL

"In the early days these were pretty casual slips of paper, a corner torn from an envelope, but at no time has there been anything casual about the security provided for subscriber's names and addresses. This is a matter which has always been of paramount importance to the Corporation.

"In the Rumely case (1953) the U.S. Supreme Court denied the right of the Government to have access to a publisher's lists. Part of this great decision reads 'Once the Government can demand of a publisher the names of the purchasers of his publications, the free press as we know it disappears. Then the specter of a Government agent will look over the shoulder of everyone who reads.'

"No one, not the President, the F.B.I., or any other 'authority' may have ONE's lists for any reason whatever. The Corporation has never overlooked the chance however, that some Government agent might grab first and talk about the Supreme Court afterward.

"For such reasons ONE's subscription lists 'do not exist.' Their whereabouts are unknown, also continually changing. . . ."

Returned from the Far East yesterday Outside of Tokyo in a smaller town I met with intelligent Japanese homosexuals who told me that the percentage is quite large, that the Japanese take a sensible attitude, and, for the most part, with the exception of commercials, stay away from European type of gay bars, having their own quiet gathering places everywhere, including Tokyo, where there are perhaps close to 70 or 80 tea-houses (not to be confused) where they meet, discuss and/or make arrangements in their own quiet way A number of the decent sort would like to meet decent Americans or other foreign nationals but don't know quite how, since they avoid the well-known gay bars

Mr S
Long Island, N Y

I am twenty-two years old, slightly mixed up, but may I take this opportunity to say that your magazine has given me a lot of confidence

Mr J
Miami, Florida

Please reserve me a copy of **Homosexuals Today.** Send when available, and you may include my name and address as a homosexual, in fact, please do include it!

Mr H.
Watertown, Wisconsin

Holiday Offering
EXTRA LARGE PECANS

New crop nuts direct from Grower in Dixie no middlemen!

Will dropship & gift pack FRESH nuts under your labels, if specified Shipping daily after Nov 15th, at following orchard prices

3 Pound Carton - - $ 1.95 Ppd.
10 Pound Bag - - - $ 5 50 Ppd.
20 Pound Bag - - - $10.00 Ppd.

Quantity prices upon request Trial Orders accepted at $1 per pound, postpaid. References 1st Nat'l Bk, Barnesville

Jos. Abernathy - Grower
Barnesville, Georgia U. S. A.

EVERY MONTH BY MAIL - $2.50 per year
(in U S , Canada, Mexico, Foreign-$3 50)

Mattachine Review publishes 12 issues per year for subscribers, puts 6 big issues on many newsstands. Read this outstandingly frank magazine which looks objectively at the homosexual problem! Order direct from

Mattachine REVIEW
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, Calif.

AN OPEN LETTER:-

Grapho Analysis

For more than twenty-five years, grapho analysis, or the science of analyzing handwriting, has been helping people. Strangely, I do not think that true homosexuals need the "help" that is foisted on them. But I have found them as clients unsure of themselves, and many times hiding ability under a bushel. It takes a day to dictate a complete analysis from pages of handwriting, and the fee ranges from $50 to $100. However, a shorter analysis has frequently uncovered ability, spotted weaknesses that the writer, once aware of them, has overcome or avoided. For this single month I am authorizing ONE Magazine to accept orders for General Analyses at $5. Of this amount $3 will be retained by the magazine. The remaining $2 will be sent to the International Grapho Analysis Society, Inc., Springfield, Mo., where the analyst will prepare the analysis.

Your sex inclinations have no bearing They will not be discussed, and the only record kept in Springfield will be your name, address, and when your analysis was mailed. The Society publishes two of my books, "Secrets Your Handwriting Reveals About You," and "You Too Can Analyze Handwriting," which retail together. If you wish the books, both for $2.00, send your order to ONE, which will retain $1.50. The offer will not be repeated, and must be accepted within 30 days after the Magazine reaches you. Your handwriting tells the truth. I shall see neither the writing nor your order.

YOU may benefit.

Sincerely,

M. N. Bunker

MAKE CHECKS & ORDERS PAYABLE TO - ONE, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif.

[redacted]

ORDER NOW!

NEVER BEFORE
Has a book like this been published

For the first time the full and frank story of an astonishing world-wide "underground" NOW out in the open.

Facts - Figures - Personalities

The Homophile Movement, authoritatively documented

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY published
by ONE, Incorporated

Eleven fascinating chapters - 196 pages packed with information about homosexual activities in United States & Europe. Handsomely illustrated with nearly 100 drawings and photographs. Imitation levant binding in dark blue & gold, new printing at $3.00. Add 20¢ for shipping; 3% sales tax in Calif., 4% in Los Angeles.

one incorporated

232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

NAME____________________________________

STREET__________________________________

CITY____________________ **ZONE**____ **STATE**______

I am over twenty one (Sign)____________________

Enclosed Find__________ **For**________________

one

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: December 10, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE," HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1956

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

You will recall the background in connection with "One" and that the October, 1954, issue was declared unmailable. Appeal is pending in Federal court concerning this decision.

The Department has been asked to review issues of "One" and render a decision as to whether or not they violate the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute. The Department is withholding opinion until the outcome of the appeal in Federal court.

Los Angeles is following the case, and we are taking no additional action pending the appeal. Attached is the August-September, 1956, issue of "One." The FBI is mentioned on pages 20 and 45.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Wick

cc - Mr. Schaller, Room 4260

TED:gfs
(5)

RECORDED - 45

100-403320-41

12 DEC ~~18~~ 19 1956

EX-172

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

56 DEC 20 1956

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Men um • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: February 6, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SOCIETY DESMATACHIVE OR METACHIVE

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

A Mrs. O'Connell who is assigned to the Surgeon General's Library of the Navy Department, Code 131, Extension 64409 called the Director's Office on the afternoon of February 5, 1957, inquiring concerning captioned society. SA Hoxie of Crime Records Section returned her call and determined that a doctor in the Surgeon General's Office is doing a study on homosexuality for the Secretary of the Navy and this society came to the doctor's attention. Mrs. O'Connell has been unable to locate any information concerning the society other than one reference which appeared in the Homosexual Magazine entitled "One." She wondered if the Bureau had any information available.

After checking reference files in the Bureau Library and Bufiles, Mrs. O'Connell was called back and informed that the Bureau had no record on this society.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

cc - Mr. Holloman, Room 5633

EH:ogh
(3)

RECORDED-38

INDEXED - 38

-42

FEB 7 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/94 BY

CRIME REC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office N ..um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: January 29, 1957

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
The Homosexual Magazine
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Re Bureau let dated 5/22/56.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume 4, Number 7, and two copies of Volume 4, Number 8, being the October - November, 1956 and the December, 1956 issues of "ONE" Magazine.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED) (ENCL - 4)
1 - Los Angeles

HRO/CRM
(3)

1d

1/ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 14

INDEXED - 14

100-403320-43

31

2 FEB 4 19

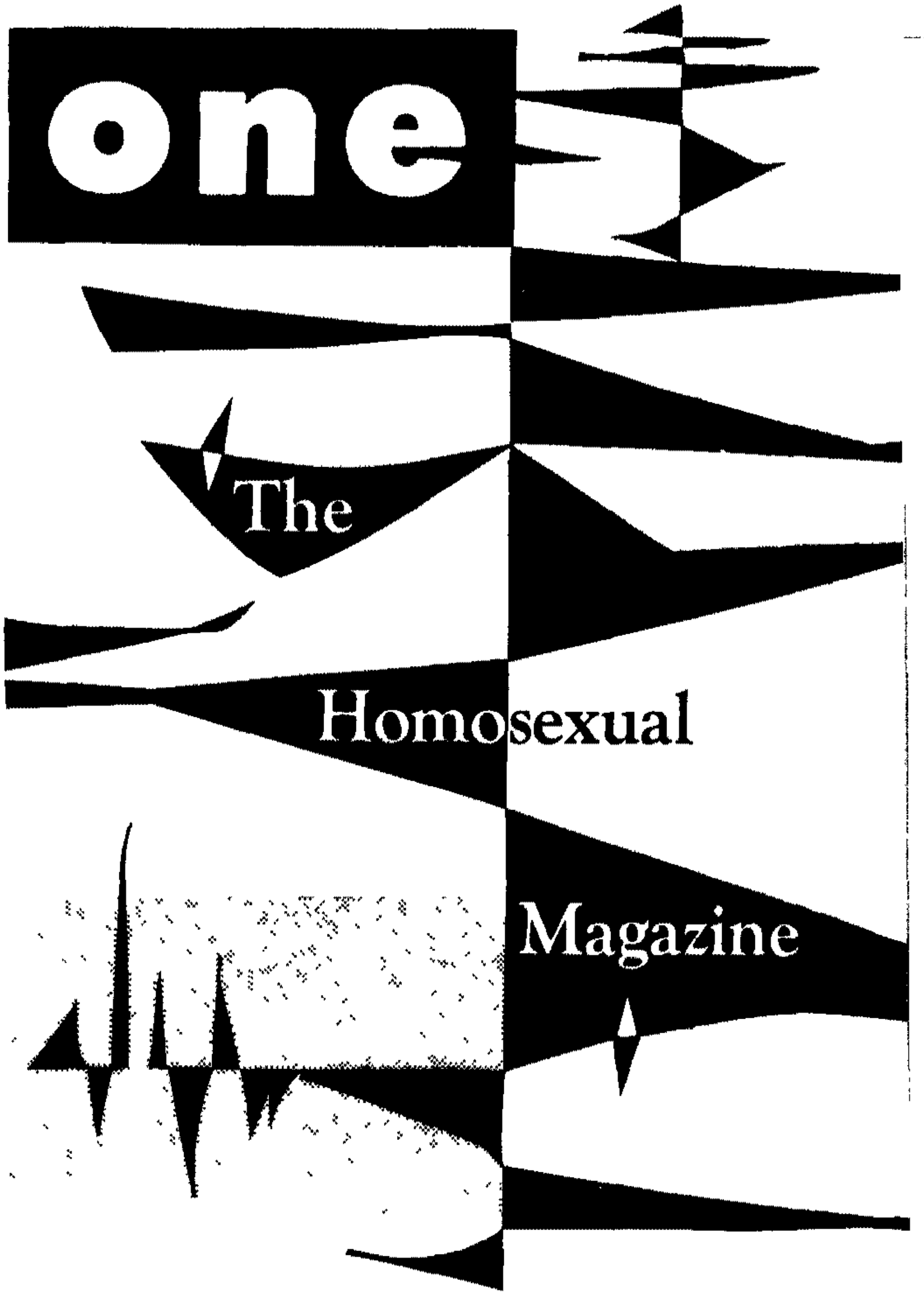
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

67 FEB 18 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAI
HEREIN IS UNCLASSI
DATE 2/7/84 BY [redacted]

-43

[redacted]



one

The Homosexual Magazine

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

one incorporated

We wish to thank our many friends all over the world who have contributed so generously in money, other gifts, and new memberships during the Christmas season. The response to our recent appeal for funds has been so far gratifying, though still far short of our needed goal.

Among the gifts of equipment have been a number of files for which we have been greatly in need, as well as typewriters, office chairs, a mimeograph, and other items, all of which will help us improve our services to the public, and catch up in our publications schedule during the coming year.

Again, our thanks to all, and our best wishes for 1957.

O N E, Incorporated
The Staff & Members

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A
SENSATIONAL NOURISHMENT FOR A NEUROSIS...?
....Then don't read Mattachine Review

But if you are concerned about the pressing problems of understanding, acceptance and adjustment facing 15 million U S homosexuals today, then read the magazine which dares to speak the truth Fact, opinion and constructive thinking of scientists, doctors, lawyers, ministers, sociologists and other authorities—as well as laymen—are presented without prejudice or sensation Monthly issues contain articles, digest features, book reviews, letters and news of the Mattachine Society, a chartered non-profit educational and research organization concerned with social, scientific, legal and religious aspects of homosexualism

Price $2 50 per year in U S and possessions, Canada, Mexico, $3 50 elsewhere Mailed first class in sealed plain envelope Subscriber list protection guaranteed by U S Constitution. Send orders direct to publisher·

mattachine REVIEW
693 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

one

" a mystic bond
of brotherhood
makes all men one"
Carlyle

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume IV Number 8 December 1956

CONTENTS

4 THE ORDEAL OF PRINCE PHILIP EULENBERG
by Lyn Pedersen
9 THE COST OF CAVIAR a story by Paul Cullen
20 TANGENTS news & views by Dal McIntire
24 BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
28 SOME OBSERVATIONS ON SEXUAL ETHICS
by R. H. Crowther
31 AS FOR ME
32 QUEL DOMMAGE a story by Carle
34 THE LOCK AND THE KEY a story
by Diane Franklin
37 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

COVER: Eve Elloree

EDITOR ANN CARLL REID
MANAGING EDITOR DON WILLIAMS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS LYN PEDERSEN news & research
ROBERT GREGORY fiction
ALISON HUNTER women's dept
ARMANDO QUEZON international
ART DIRECTOR EVE ELLOREE
CIRCULATION MANAGER SCOTTI WILLIAMS

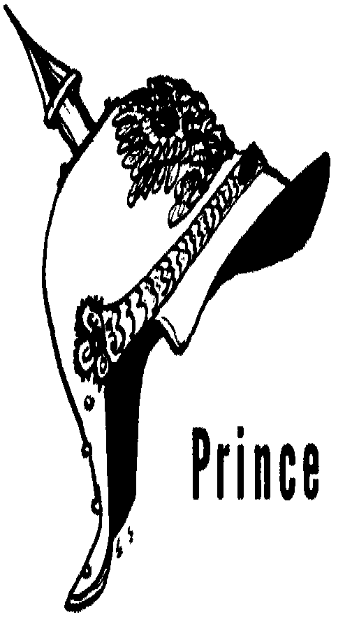
ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty five cents per copy (plus postage, for mailing) subscriptions are two fifty per year two years for four dollars one year first class sealed three fifty, two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada all other countries three fifty per year Air Mail, one year five dollars Single copies are thirty five cents Publication offices 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California
Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed Copyright 1956 by ONE Inc, Los Angeles California

100-403320-43

(The Homosexual Trials that Rocked Germany)

PART TWO:

In the last issue, we sketched the background and onset of the trials involving the Kaiser's friend, Philip Eulenberg . . .



THE ORDEAL of Prince Eulenberg

by Lyn Pedersen

The LOS ANGELES EXAMINER, May 9, 1909, reported:

BERLIN, May 8 Prince zu Eulenberg is under arrest. Following the testimony of two men yesterday, he was placed under custody today in his castle at Liebenberg and hurried to the Charity Hospital, forty miles away, in an automobile There he is held, while the investigation of the perjury charges against him is being pushed Although he has been under surveillance for weeks, his arrest is the most sensational development since the trial of Maximilian Harden, editor of DIE ZUKUNFT.

Five years after the retirement of the aging, bedridden Philip Eulenberg, closest friend and adviser of German Emperor Wilhelm II, journalist Harden had charged in his ZUKUNFT that Eulenberg and others "of abnormal temperament" formed a tight circle around the Kaiser, so that they, rather than Germany's constitutional officials, determined imperial policy.

Kuno von Moltke, Commandant of Berlin and nephew of the great Moltke, named as one of the "Liebenberg Circle," sued Harden for libel, and lost In several confusing trials, the verdict shifted from one side to the other Eulenberg, having sworn his innocence of any homosexual acts, now faced perjury action on the testimony of two fishermen who swore to such acts with him twenty-five years before.

Eulenberg suffered a heart attack the day after his imprisonment. He suffered constantly from severe bronchial and digestive ailments Two armed guards blocked the door of his hospital room Lawyers, judges, police officials, doctors, wife and children paraded in and out – but few of his powerful friends.

In his journal, he wrote

MAY 12 My own dear Augusta's birthday – a terribly sad one, she is like an angel, soothing my pain. I awoke after a good night, but I felt very tired. I sent Emmanuel with flowers and a little present to Augusta Then arrived Kraus and Streyer A long talk, which upset me. I stayed in bed nearly all day The air in this little room is not good! I can take about eight paces in it – like a caged hyena God knows how long this will last! Soon after 12 came my darling Augusta At one o'clock the dear children – the three boys and dear sweet little Tora God bless her! And so we kept the birthday here, united in love In the afternoon I tried to sleep At 5 came Wronker Things look bad for me The preliminary inquiry will last some time longer Harden daily sends bundles of denunciations About 140 (!!) witnesses are to be heard What will be the end of it?

A few days later he was confronted by additional witnesses who said they'd had sex with him – but on meeting him, both denied seeing him before "I can't bear this any longer," he wrote, "What will happen if such men swear they DO know me? I am in the power of terrible forces " Other witnesses were faced The number of accusers fell from 145 to 12

Field Marshall Hahnke, a week later requested the return, "for safekeeping," of Eulenberg's Order of the Black Eagle, since he was "in no position to wear the decoration " Eulenberg had all his Orders and medals returned

The proceedings before the jury at Moabit Prison opened June 29th. All his past relationships were made to look their worst Had any of his Foreign Office associates especially liked him, or disliked him? Had he employed his former Orderly as a forester? Had he made a business loan to a Berlin hairdresser? Had he ever shared a hotel suite with his escort, a servant? But the "evidence" was reduced finally to the word of the two fishermen, one a convicted perjurer and blackmailer Much was made of friendly letters (annual Christmas greetings) from the Prince to the other fisherman, long his employee The supposed "police records" in Munich and Berlin identifying Eulenberg as a suspected homosexual turned out to be unsolicited and unsupported statements (discredited by Munich's police chief) by nameless informers (in one case, actually Baron Holstein)

At the start of the trial, the Prince had somewhat recovered his stamina, but as the torture dragged on, his condition worsened His right leg was dangerously swollen. He attended court on a stretcher and had fainting spells On June 14th, the doctors forbade him to be moved The court adjourned to the hospital

At this stage, the press published an angry letter from Prince Dohna accusing Eulenberg, his cousin, of having maliciously disturbed Dohna's management of the Court Theater The Crown Prosecutor threatened to use this in evidence, but balked at calling the Kaiser as a witness The proceedings were adjourned a few days later when the defendant contracted pneumonia Two months after, he was released on high bail (the government suddenly demanded payment a few months later) on recommendation of the Charite doctors and permitted to return to Liebenberg, where his condition improved.

The case reopened July 7, 1909, but a heart attack struck the Prince within an hour The Judge had accused him of faking illness, but all the doctors in court now urged an end to the proceedings The court adjourned, "sine die"

He returned to Liebenberg and for a decade was periodically examined by police doctors, who continued to report him unfit to stand trial Ultimately, the case was dropped, long after the Empire and Eulenberg's world faded into history

Four men had been broken Major Count Lynar, a horse captain, at whose villa wild orgies had supposedly occurred, General Count Hohenau, son of

Prince Albert, Kuno Moltke, nephew and cousin of the two Field Marshalls von Moltke, and Philip Eulenberg, former Ambassador to Vienna

Had Harden and his counsel, Bernstein, aimed at larger game? Lynar, Hohenau and Moltke were unimportant, though Hohenau was of the royal family and Moltke had connections Eulenberg had been of more importance before his infirmity Helmuth von Moltke the younger was aimed at (Harden used his name often, without quite suggesting he shared the alleged vice of Kuno and Eulenberg, his supposed sponsor) The Kaiser and Chancellor Bulow (actually a Eulenberg protege) were aimed at, but were too high to allow direct hits, though damaging gossip about their associates might hurt them.

Maximilian Harden (really Witkowski) had become first prominent with his attacks on Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, while Bismarck's return was still widely hoped for It is said Harden demanded money from Prince Bismarck (no stranger to bribery) for his journalistic support, threatening an equally vigorous attack if not paid Caprivi fell, replaced by Hohenlowe and later by Bulow No journalist blasted them more than Harden, for the betrayal of Bismarck's policies (doubtful if Bismarck would have approved Harden's later policies) and the crude mismanagement of foreign affairs. His paper screamed chauvinistic nationalism, trumpeted the glories of Greater Germany, threatened all the world, denounced the "conciliatory" foreign office. In every crisis, if the army did not attack, if Germany did not acquire new territory, the Empire was being betrayed by the namby-pamby "Camarilla" around the Kaiser

For a long time Fritz von Holstein, the secretive man who actually ran the Foreign Office, bore the brunt of these attacks Harden's first slam at the "Camarilla" was against Holstein, Eulenberg and Kiderlin (legate in Bucharest) Then came the day of Holstein's unexpected fall from office Holstein met with Harden. Harden altered his tone and launched the attack on Eulenberg, whom Holstein considered responsible for his dismissal.

HIS EXCELLENCY – THE SPECTRE

Like Eulenberg, Prussian Baron Fritz von Holstein was a Bismarck protege Years before, Bismarck had sent Holstein to Paris to spy on his rival, the Ambassador, Count von Arnim Holstein dutifully got the evidence (later given in court) which led to Arnim's arrest and banishment and to Holstein's social ostracism The informer was escorted out of his club, snubbed on the streets and in restaurants In no home but Bismarck's was he welcome Bismarck repaid him by making him undersecretary of the Foreign Office

For twenty-five years Holstein, an unbelievably hard worker with an uncanny memory, arrived before anyone else at the Wilhelmstrasse Office, worked in his cubbyhole till late at night, stopped secretively at his special restaurant (where choice dishes were prepared under his supervision) then home to the spartan apartment where he lived with his housekeeper

His superiors hated him but could not do without him. Underlings feared him, but vied for his favor, which came suddenly, like fitful romances. He helped unseat Bismarck by putting the secret Russian treaty (unknown even to the Kaiser) into Wilhelm's hands He disdained social invitations from Chancellor or Kaiser with the reply· "Geheimrat von Holstein begs to be excused. He does not possess court dress." He was intimate only with Geheimrat von Lebbin, of the Ministry of the Interior, and his widow, Frau von Lebbin, inheritor of the Holstein papers.

His extensive secret correspondence with Ambassadors and their underlings elaborated a "foreign policy" of his own, often at odds with the government He had known Eulenberg for years and long tried to use Philip's influence with the young Emperor But he was incapable of keeping up the amenities of friendship, which might have effected his ends with Eulenberg. He was forever hinting that he might resort to blackmail if Philip didn't come to heel. Holstein had once sought refuge from a sudden rain in a beerhall and reputedly saw Eulenberg and Bulow, painted and dressed as sailors. Holstein dropped hints While Hohenlowe was Chancellor, Holstein discovered Eulenberg had been subjected to blackmail by a Munich bathhouse operator He got this information to the Chancellor and had it inserted in the Berlin police records, but continued his personal intimacy with Eulenberg Philip gradually learned to keep his distance.

Berlin was filled with rumors about the Geheimrat "The man with the hyena eyes," he was called, or "the spectre." Described as womanish, long suspected of homosexuality (chiefly for his brief passions for minor clerks) he was reputed to be engaged in shady stock-market deals, to be blackmailing every other man in the government Caprivi hated and feared him Hohenlowe used him Bulow fell completely under his spell – stories were common that blackmail formed the base of their relationship The Kaiser despised him

His hysterical conviction that everyone about him was plotting a Bismarck comeback, his pathological hatred of England and his antipathy for individual Austrian moderates constantly ensnarled Imperial policy

The first Morocco crisis was his handiwork He was convinced England would back down, isolating France and leaving Germany free for a big grab in Africa When the scheme backfired, the furore in Germany almost toppled Bulow and the Throne itself. At this point the Emperor gladly accepted Holstein's resignation, and Holstein teamed up with Harden for revenge.

ABOUT THE CHARGES

As in most cases of men publicly accused of homosexuality, all the evidence sifts down to very little real proof One cannot be sure Eulenberg ever committed the acts which he specifically denied His position in German politics invited such charges, true or not He was of an artistic temperament, and for many in Prussia, that was proof enough He was devoted to the company of men, but Prussian society made this common His denial, if false, was surely motivated by the desire to save his family, to which he was sincerely devoted (Bulow claimed that a decade before his own fall, Eulenberg was so horrified at the homosexual charges made about his brother, Fritz, during divorce proceedings, that he broke off with his brother)

He was also labelled a spiritualist and Christian Scientist (hardly the same thing) who put such nonsense in the Emperor's ear Spiritualism was then in tremendous vogue in Europe and America and Eulenberg did have some interest in such matters, though he scrupulously avoided trying to interest the Kaiser Some joking on the subject passed between them.

Except for charges in Bulow's MEMOIRS (where the case is stacked heavily against Eulenberg) there is scant ground for the charge that Eulenberg helped unseat either Bismarck or Holstein

That he frequently influenced the Kaiser (often at the instigation of those who later attacked him for it) is obvious Many groups around Wilhelm attempted that, and on the whole, the Militarists were more successful But Philip's influence was more desirable than most – moderating and within the bounds of propriety He was not, unfortunately, a democrat – none of those ever got near the Kaiser – but he had less of absolutism or "Byzantinism" about him than other advisers The charge about a "Liebenberg Round Table" was nonsense, particularly five years after his illness and retirement. The charges all reflect the bitterness of Holstein, speaking through Harden

Some later writers unfairly saddle Eulenberg with blame for Germany's march to war, but this guilt belongs more to Holstein, Bulow and Harden, even more than to the Kaiser In a few years, Harden was to boast of the war just begun

"Not against our will as a nation taken by surprise did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture We willed it We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe We acknowledge no such jurisdiction Our might shall create a new law in Europe It is Germany that strikes! When she has conquered new domains for her genius then the priesthoods of all the gods will praise the God of War "

Harden had seen the cultured and cautious Eulenberg as a threat to the "coming war" for which the sabre-rattling Kaiser had little heart

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR

Can we say if William Hohenzollern, who surrounded himself with men of supposedly homosexual temperament, was himself innocent? He distinctly preferred male company, yet there is no evidence he ever committed, or would have tolerated, homosexual acts His manner resembled the aggressive masculinity of the house-master in TEA & SYMPATHY. Regarding the scandal, he was more upset by the possible political consequences than by moral indignation about men of such character. Coming on top of the Morocco and Bjorko messes, and along with the fantastic DAILY TELEGRAPH interview, the scandal nearly upset the Throne The war lust had gripped Germany and the vacillating Kaiser began to look like an obstacle in Germany's Path to Glory He made it too obvious for all his bluster and love of war games that he really didn't want war Germany did. She longed for a new Bismarck to lead her to greater glories

German feeling against the Kaiser ran so high for a time that Bulow advised against any public appearances. Wilhelm, distraught, sought entertainment At one of these diversions, General Hulsen, a stubby, stocky Junker with grey crewcut and walrus mustache, did his famed ballet, almost nude, painted, in a skirt As he finished, he tossed a flower at the Kaiser, and dropped dead This incident did little to soothe the impressions of the Eulenberg scandal

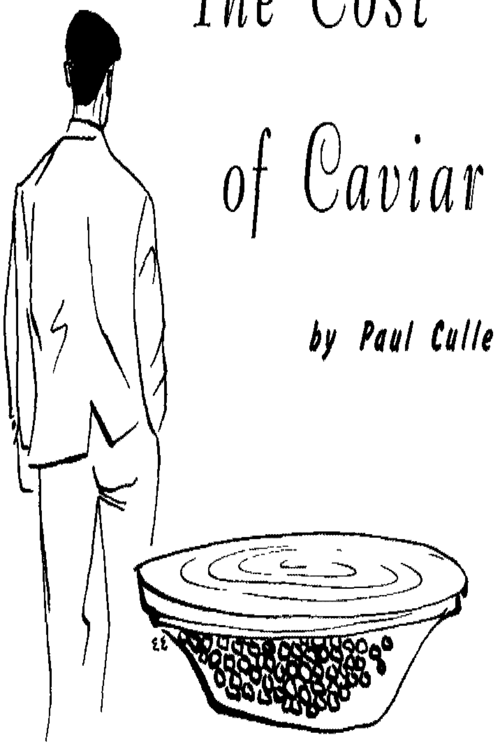
What of Bernard von Bulow, once so intimate with Eulenberg? In his MEMOIRS, he pretends he'd never suspected Eulenberg of "those vices," yet labors to paint Eulenberg the pansy The evidence would as well convict Bulow as Eulenberg. Harden hinted strongly at this, but dared not say it openly. Brand, who said it openly, was quickly imprisoned.

Bulow had fallen out with his friend and sponsor by the time of the trials, and he probably connived at Eulenberg's (and Holstein's) fall. He didn't lift a finger to help his once-close friend, but actually worked behind the scenes to hamper the defense.

Bulow soon fell from favor and was out of office by the end of 1909. The degeneration of German politics continued apace. Nationalistic insanity had gripped the nation The Militarist clique closed ranks about the Kaiser, with no one left to oppose them. England, France and Russia were solidly linked for the war that had now become inevitable. Yet as late as 1914, Bulow could fatuously assume, as did all Germany, that the Alliance would never join arms against the invincible Central Powers. It was largely against such suicidal diplomatic illusions that Eulenberg had sought to use his "influence" The tragedy is that his influence was snuffed out by Harden's vicious (and possibly false) charge of homosexuality

The story is far from complete. The current editors of Holstein's long-secret MEMOIRS feel their work may force a revised estimate of Holstein's alleged villainy They haven't yet proven their case, though it is possible Germans tried to lay too much war-blame on Holstein. Eulenberg's exact position remains a mystery He supported Imperial authority at a time when some Germans unrealistically hoped to curb it in favor of more decidedly constitutional arrangements. He was a moderating influence, but some say he encouraged the Kaiser's vacillations. He was certainly a sincere and talented man, pilloried by insane jealousy and paid informers. Whether or not he was actually homosexual, he became, as Gide said, one of the chief martyrs to that cause. His personal tragedy was also Germany's, and the world's The notion that the first World War became inevitable when Wilhelm ascended the throne does not hold up to serious study. But after Eulenberg's trial, the War was inevitable. The causes of that War cannot be well understood by any historian who leaves Eulenberg out of account.

The Cost of Caviar



by Paul Cullen

Frank sat down at the dinner table to read his mail before turning to the evening's paper. The habitual glass of sherry stood before him to whet his appetite to the size of which the comfortable paunch of easy and successful middle age bore ample witness.

Helen, as usual, was lighting the tall white tapers before she, too, sat down opposite him. There was no mail at one side of her plate, nor was there a folded paper at the other Rather, in place of what Frank considered as important as silverware to the enjoyment of his meal, she had lain a book at an angle which seemed at variance with the otherwise orderly appointments of the room in general and of the table which stood at its center in particular. To mark the place where she had stopped reading she had inserted a letter which was still in its distinctive blue envelope and caused a slight bulge in the book

As she sat down, Frank shuffled through the small pile of letters, but, finding none sufficiently interesting, reached for his glass of sherry with one hand while he flipped the paper over to look at the rest of the headline. As he did so, his glance fell upon the plate of hors d'oeuvres which Helen had placed near at hand. He looked up at her rather shortly with the same sort of look that a bull might assume when suddenly confronted with a red flag. His wife, however, was calmly reading her book. He had had a typically "hard day at the office" and was still slightly flushed from the day's battles. As he looked at her, his glance lost some of its severity. There was no reason to take out the day's irritations on her. "What," he asked in a somewhat milder tone than his ruffled feelings might otherwise have led him to use, "is that?"

Helen's eyes travelled an inch or two over the page she was reading. "Hmmm?" she asked, raising her eyebrows, as her head rose slowly from the book When her eyes met his he nodded curtly at the plate.

"That," he said

"Oh," she said, shrugging her shoulders slightly. "Why, just some caviar hors d'oeuvres I saw it at the supermarket this afternoon and I thought it might be fun to have some for a change "

"Caviar is it? Quite a change," he said, in a tone of righteous indignation.

"Now, really, Frank I only bought a small jar of it It's all right there in front of you "

Frank reached out for one of the black-coated crackers and bit into it He crunched thoughtfully for a moment mocking the attitude of an epicure passing judgment. He swallowed and rinsed his throat with sherry "Doesn't go very well with this wine," he said as if to pronounce his considered judgment

"I doubt that you would have wanted me to buy a bottle of champagne to go with it. Then you would have had to dress for dinner and you know how you hate to do that " The sarcasm in her voice was obvious

"Nonsense But you're beginning to make this sound like something of a celebration "

She was beginning to feel somewhat exasperated. "I swear to you, Frank," she said turning her head and eyes upward and to the right as she put her left hand out partly in the manner of taking an oath and partly as if to block an unpleasant thought, "as God is my witness, I will never, never buy another jar of caviar." With each accented syllable, she pushed her hand against the air for emphasis Then, dropping her hand to the table she nodded her head vigorously as if to give a note of finality to the whole proceeding and said, "There, I hope you're mollified now "

"Really, Helen, you don't have to make such a production out of it I only. ." He stopped short and began to redden, not from embarrassment (although that did seem to be part of it) but from anger "Making a production" of something had been one of their son's common phrases and now the very thought of that son was prohibited in this quiet house

Helen had not noticed this "slip" until she saw him redden. She, too, remembered the phrase and, wishing to smooth over the unpleasantness for her husband, closed her book and said, "I'll get the salad." She rose from her chair and disappeared into the kitchen

She walked to the counter on which she had placed the lettuce and the salad bowls. The rays of the sinking sun lit up the room with an intense orange hue As she busied herself preparing the salad she heard the sound of whistling. She peered out the window to see the boy next door silhouetted against the sun. She sighed, not so much because he reminded her of her own son but because he was for her a kind of symbol. She looked at him On this warm summer afternoon he was simply dressed in a pair of khakis and tennis shoes, he wore no shirt. She looked at his bare chest and arms and thought of the change that had come over him On Saturday she had seen a different boy whose lithe and sun-tanned body had begun to harden but who still retained here and there the soft tenderness of his late adolescence On Saturday he had still been the type of the innocent youth and as such symbolized for her her son when he had been that age and older

Saturday night she had heard the neighbor's car drive up later than usual On Sunday, in the blinding light and heat of the afternoon she had looked out this same window to see a changed boy There was a swagger in his step that had not been there before; now he was conscious of his maleness. Her symbol had gone. John had never swaggered that suddenly

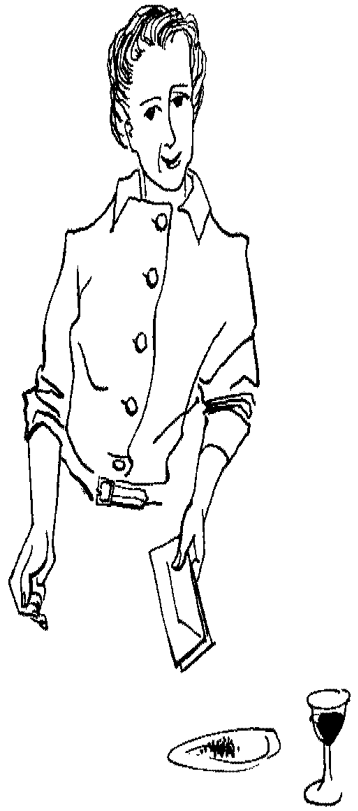
As she picked up the wooden salad bowls and started back to the dining room, she heard Frank shout her name She frowned, regretting that her quiet reverie should have been thus disturbed and also because she hated to have Frank shout, and backed through the swinging door. She turned to face him. "Whatever is it, Frank," she said as she put one bowl of salad in front of him and placed the other before her as she resumed her seat.

"What is the meaning of all this?"

"Of all what, Frank? I don't understand "

"Of all this. The caviar, and that letter in your book It's from John, isn't it? He always did use blue stationery. Isn't it from John?"

She flushed slightly as she glanced down at the envelope. She put her hand to her forehead and rubbed her head slowly against it. "Yes," she answered quietly, "it's from John."



"What are you doing? Carrying on a secret correspondence with that smelling . . . ?"

"Frank," she interrupted him sharply, "I'm not carrying on a secret correspondence with John There's nothing secret about it. You never asked me if I were in touch with him, and I never mentioned it to you because I knew it would only make you as angry as you are now After all, Frank, you disowned John, I didn't, and you can't deny me the right to . . ."

"I'm not denying you one single thing, Helen. But I don't suppose that you might just happen to realize what day this is, do you?"

"What day?" She looked at him quizzically. "Why, it's the twenty-seventh . . . " She stopped, her eyes widening, and looked at him, her mouth slightly agape.

"Yes, Helen," he smiled sarcastically, "today is the twenty-seventh of July. Has it by any chance dawned on you now what happened a year ago today? As if you didn't know "

"Oh, Frank Frank, please believe me. I didn't know, I didn't even think of it . . ."

"Not much you didn't. What do you mean by flaunting his letters around, defying me to say anything. Splurging on caviar and wine. Making a real celebration out of it, aren't you? What do you want me to do, drink a toast? I'll drink a toast all right." He picked up his glass, made a mock salute, and then hurled the glass against the wall. He glowered at her.

Helen, startled, looked at the shattered glass and the widening plum-colored stains on the table cloth. "Please, Frank, you needn't . . . ."

But he was enjoying the venting of his rage too much to stop now, and, although smashing the glass had served to dispel some of his fury, most of it remained. "You should have reminded me this morning, my dear. I would have picked up an anniversary present to send to the brides or grooms or whatever you want to call them Why didn't you invite them to dinner? We could have had a real celebration"

Helen had taken all that she could take and still remain silent. She had hoped to weather the storm, but Frank was all too obviously bent on taking out the frustrations and pent-up hate of the last year on her. She cursed her folly for being so careless about the letter, but there was nothing that could be done about it now She wondered how she could stop the diatribe before Frank became ill. She decided to be passive: it might madden him still more but at the very least it would surprise him. Picking up her fork, she began to eat her salad. Frank was thoroughly taken aback by this display of calm before his storm.

"Are you listening to me?" he said, indignant and incredulous

Helen stopped munching on her salad, swallowed slowly, and said quite calmly, "You have been shouting so loudly, Frank, that I could not but help hear you. But you shouldn't let yourself go like that You know how upset you get."

"Damn my blood pressure. You're the cause of it," he shouted

"Frank," she said with the sorrowful attitude of a professor gently reproving a dull student, "surely you must know me better than that I quite innocently and quite inadvertently used the letter as a bookmark I told you why I bought the caviar — it was just a silly whim And as for the date, I had forgotten that today was the anniversary, as you call it Funny that I should forget that."

"I think the whole thing is 'funny' Fishy is more like it."

"Oh, Frank. Why must you assume that a few perfectly innocent coincidences add up to a plot? Very well, if you insist," she said resignedly. Adopting a forced, masklike expression and looking at the wall, she continued, "Yes, I bought the caviar deliberately because I knew you would comment on it Yes, I didn't buy the champagne because I knew that that would make it too obvious Yes, I deliberately brought the letter to the table because I knew you would notice it. And yes, I turned the paper so that you would notice the date."

Out of the corner of her eye, she saw him jerk his head slightly. He hadn't noticed that. Had the paper been turned up to the date? He was about to say something but the sarcastic note in her voice stopped him

"But then, I always turn the paper that way," she went on "Really, Frank, can you believe that I would deliberately do all of these things out of a sheer sadistic joy of seeing you have an apoplectic fit?"

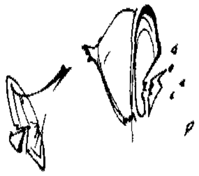
"I'm sorry, Helen I suppose I was exaggerating a bit"

Her plan had worked, he had spent most of his energy and was beginning to realize that he had done her an injustice. "You certainly were. And what have you to show for it? A perfectly clean tablecloth messed up, shattered glass all over the room, and I hate to think how high your blood pressure must be." Taking advantage of his momentary contriteness for having accused her of plotting against him, she dropped her sarcastic tone and continued earnestly "I really would like to talk to you about John, Frank, but I don't consider this towering rage of yours to be quite the sort of thing I want to contend with. And furthermore, the dinner table is not the place to discuss the matter. You can't talk about our son . . or my son," she corrected herself as if the slip were only a minor one, "the same way you talked about the caviar."

Frank, embarrassed now, and quite ill at ease, fidgeted with his paper, pecking at it with his fingers She was quite right He shouldn't let himself become so irrationally upset. A year ago he had nearly had a heart attack when he discovered what his son had become. In a way (although he refused to let himself really consciously think this way), to let himself become violently upset again at the memory of that night on this, the first "anniversary" of that night, was to admit that he had not completely severed all relations with his son. He had disowned him, yes, but he could not erase him. How long would it take before the acid-etched image that appeared before him whenever he thought of John would fade and eventually disappear? If only he had not opened the door. But he had opened it It was not his fault that he saw what he did. It was John's fault. How could he? How dared he? He became aware that Helen was still talking to, or rather at, him.

"You seem so anxious to get back to your paper, Frank," she said acridly. She knew that he had not been listening to her and wondered what he had been thinking. "We'll talk about it some other time." Frank nodded and picked up his paper, more firmly now He was in control of himself now and his firm grasp on the solid mass of the paper helped somewhat to calm him almost to the same level at which he had been when first he picked up his paper earlier that evening.

Helen rose and went into the kitchen. She returned with the main courses and a fresh glass for Frank She made no move to clean up the broken glass. Frank blushed slightly and rustled his paper a bit as she set the new glass before him and filled it.



Dinner proceeded without further incident, neither wishing to revive the argument, until coffee Frank finished his inattentive perusal of the paper and lit a cigarette. He glanced at Helen. She was still reading the book, slowly turning the pages as her eyes rapidly moved across the lines As the smoke from his cigarette reached her, she looked up at him, raising one eyebrow as she did so as if to say, "Well?"

Frank was somewhat flustered. "Oh, I'm sorry, dear," he said, "would you like a cigarette?" Would she like a cigarette. Of course she would like a cigarette. She always had a cigarette with her coffee.

"Yes, thank you, " she said, in a tone which indicated that he knew perfectly well that she wanted a cigarette, as she extracted one from the pack which he extended to her. He reached over the table and raised one of the candles to her cigarette. She inhaled and then blew a long steady stream of smoke directly at him.

"Thank you," she said and returned to her book As the smoke enveloped his head, Frank coughed slightly and began rubbing his eyes Helen looked up "Oh, I am sorry, dear, " she said.

"Nothing, nothing at all," — 'Now we're even,' he thought.

"What are you reading?" he asked in an attempt to mollify her by making her feel that he was interested but also to satisfy his curiosity

"Oh, just a novel," she said in a tone which indicated that the book was a mere trifle and nothing that need concern him

"Oh," he said, noncommittally He rose from the table and began to collect the dishes Helen closed her book and got up.

"Don't bother with those, dear, I don't think you should exert yourself any more tonight Why don't you go into the living room and listed to the radio? I can easily wash these. There aren't very many"

"Perhaps you are right, I think I will go into the other room " His wife's tone was distant, almost unfriendly. He was glad that she had provided him with the opportunity to be alone for a while.

He went into the living room, sat down in his favorite chair, and turned on the radio. He thought of listening to the news but decided against it He often became upset when he listened to the reports of other men's follies and he had just finished reading the paper, or at least moving his eyes along the lines of print. He flicked the dial to a station which specialized in 'mood music' and slipped down to a comfortable position. Tonight, however, comfort was impossible The rushing of his blood was too disquieting to make him feel at peace and the thoughts dredged forth this evening were too vivid and insistent to be put down and away easily He could not drive them from his mind, he decided to fight them by thinking them This idea acquired a growing, almost clinical, interest He always considered himself to be an orderly man by force of habit, he decided to review the events leading up to last year's catastrophe

He had wanted a son, he had been given a son His attempts at further progeny were permanently frustrated by the near-fatal miscarriage that attended the aborted birth of the second child. He had wanted another son to be a companion to John He would have been content with two sons — Helen could have a girl later if they had to have another child Ironically, he was left with no son at all, for John had grown up a stranger to his father. He was his mother's child In the light of last year's events, he reflected bitterly that Helen had had her daughter after all What had his son been like? Where had he 'gone wrong'? He could not answer

Impulsively, he rose from his chair and went into the dining room The book still lay on the table He was about to open it and remove the letter, but he paused long enough to look at the jacket, a green jacket with a four-petalled leaf and a line-drawn face, author, title, 'A Modern Novel.' He lifted the cover to read the blurb Helen often bought books which he considered to be obscure and which were beyond his limited tastes, he rarely inquired about them But Helen had not bought this book. There on the flyleaf was his son's signature in the familiar firm hand. He glanced at the blurb So His son was now sending propaganda to his mother. He wanted to pick up the book and throw it, letter and all, into the fireplace. When he heard Helen closing the cupboards in the kitchen, he realized that she would be coming through the door any moment, and he retreated into the living room to sink back again in his chair, for he did not want her to know that he had been looking at the book, had almost read the letter He would draw her out about the book when she returned Yet he was ashamed that he had wanted to look at the letter If he had been consistent, he would not have cared about it.

Helen came into the room bearing the book and sat down in her favorite chair, a firm yet comfortable chair quite unlike the almost slovenly, softly enveloping chair which Frank favored. She opened the book as Frank watched her He wondered what she would do with the letter She placed it on the table at her side. Then, naturally and yet obviously, she picked up the letter again and placed it between the endpapers of the book.

Frank was glad that she had made this gesture because it meant that she was aware that she was being watched and it gave him an opportunity to reopen their conversation. "What are you reading, dear?" he asked again in the most casual manner he could manage

She raised her eyes to look at him but did not lift her head "Hmmmm? Oh, just a novel Nothing that would interest you, dear "

"Just get it today?" He all but leered. He enjoyed playing the cat

"Yes, I did."

"You didn't tell me you were in town today."

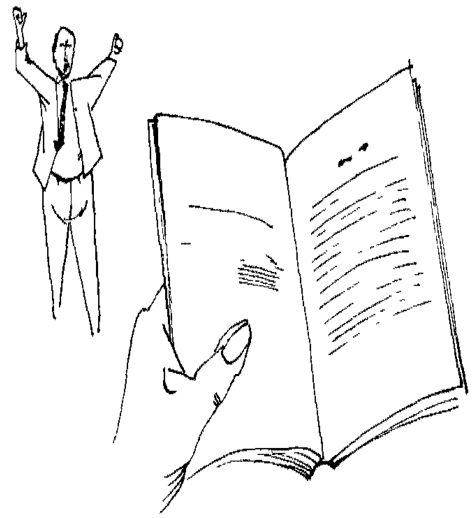
"I wasn't It came in the mail "

"Oh." He dropped his casual tone, he had caught his mouse. "Did John send it to you?"

She paused "Yes, Frank, he did." She closed the book, she knew that this was to be the beginning. "I know you don't approve of my corresponding with my son, but he is my son and I have no desire or intention of losing him."

"I don't think that is being very loyal to me, Helen. After all, I am the one who has suffered because of him." Frank had made the mistake of being pompous when he should have expressed merely wounded dignity.

Angry now, Helen turned on him. "For God's sake, what have you suffered? Who went around putting ads in the paper disowning his son and telling all of his friends that his son was no son of his? Who threw him out of his home? Did I? No, Frank, any misery you may have suffered on that account was of your own doing. Not mine and not John's for that matter "



Helen had wounded his dignity now and there was no need for pretense "My doing! What do you mean 'my doing'? I welcomed home what I thought was a hero. My son, the son I had wanted but never really knew, was coming home and he had proved himself worthy of being called my son. But what did I find? There on the doorstep was John — and Ralph. I welcomed Ralph into my home for he was the boy who had saved my son's life and I thought I owed him an eternal debt of gratitude. But I wish to God that when Ralph went out to that plane and helped John escape from it that it had exploded then and not later "

"Frank!"

"Does that surprise you, Helen? Are you shocked? Yes, I wish they had died then. Then I could hold up my head and say, 'My son died a hero's death.' I would rather have had him dead than have had this disgrace brought down upon this house."

"What disgrace? What had he done to disgrace you?"

"What disgrace?" he asked incredulously "Can you have slept so soundly that night that you did not hear the noises? What can you call it but a disgrace when I flung open the door to find my son, MY SON, betraying me, betraying his manhood, mocking God, mocking my fatherhood before my very eyes? There's never been anything like that in my family before Can you expect me to tolerate it now?"

Deadly in her calm, Helen faced him. "There's never been anything like it in my family either Frank, you cannot deny your fatherhood that easily He is our son, we bore him and we raised him, and all the screaming aloud to the world that he is not your son and that you will have nothing further to do with him will not absolve you and me of our failure. All those people you complained about so bitterly because you thought that they were laughing at you behind your back, they knew this. But you would not, do not, see it. I tried to stop you, Frank, I honestly tried because I knew that no matter how much you hurt John—and me—when you disowned him, in the end you would be the one to be hurt the most. And you are, Frank. You're practically trembling right now because you think that you are the one who has been hurt. I warned you not to get upset. I don't think we should talk about this any more tonight Go upstairs, Frank. Go upstairs to bed. Perhaps you can get some sleep."

Frank wanted to answer her, wanted to shout down her accusation that he had failed his son. But he could not, he felt too ill. He wished that he could stay in his chair, comfortably slumped over, and rest a while But Helen was looking at him in a way that made him feel that she was not asking him to leave, but rather that she was telling him to leave. What had come over her? She seemed to have acquired an air of authority and sureness which he had always considered to be his prerogative.

He struggled up from his chair. "I don't think that you should put the blame for what John became quite so squarely on my shoulders, Helen," he said in a tone so conciliatory that he was surprised by it. "After all, you admit that John's actions that night were deliberate, that he meant us to hear them carrying on like that. I don't care why he did it. He could at least have had the decency to conceal that from us." Shaking his head slightly, he said, "He could have moved into town with Ralph and we might never have known that anything was 'irregular' about their relationship."

"From what John has told me, Frank, he really is not too sure himself why he did it. He said that Ralph was violently against it but that he had practically forced Ralph to go through with it"

"But why, Helen, why?" He slumped down on the arm of the chair.

"I think it was because of what happened at dinner that night. You were so proud of John and so thankful to Ralph, asking them all sorts of questions about Korea and the crash, and all that happened after that. But then you began making remarks about getting married, settling down, raising a family. Didn't you notice how restless John was? How Ralph just sat there, not saying a word?

"I think John wanted to let you know that he and Ralph were as married as they ever would be You couldn't see that and I suppose John felt that he had to make you see it, but you got on your high moral horse and condemned your son without the feeblest attempt to understand him."

"I'm used to making decisions, Helen. Sometimes they are hasty decisions but I'm usually right. Even if I admit that I was too short with John you will have to admit that after what he said to me before he left, I was right to decide as I did. What kind of a son is it who denies that he owes anything to his father? We gave him his life. We raised him as well as we could. And then he says that he owes us nothing? 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' What kind of honoring is that?"

"It's perfectly all right for you to lean on 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' Frank, but remember that that command was laid down because otherwise there would be no necessity to honor them. The child cannot be asked if he wants to be born. He doesn't really owe anything to his parents."

"Now really, Helen. You can't believe that. Why, what would happen to the human . . . ."

"I know, Frank, I know," she said as if to say 'What kind of a fool do you think I am?' "But John feels that way. He thinks that any love or gratitude he may show us is freely given, it is not something that he owes us. You haven't thought about that at all, Frank I doubt that you even sensed it and yet you yourself said that you were a stranger to him. Can you blame him for that? Just think back a minute.

"You know that John is a light sleeper. You know he has trouble falling asleep. Perhaps you don't know that John sensed that I could never have another child. I doubt that he himself consciously knew that. I think he may only have felt it. Be that as it may, think of all the nights he must have lain awake and listened. All those nights when you were so insistent. Can you blame him for feeling that he is nothing more than a by-product of your lust? Can you honestly blame him for saying that he owes you nothing?"

No, he had never thought of that. He wasn't sure that she was right. She might have been saying all these things just to confuse him, to make him back down, perhaps even to make a fool of him. He didn't know what to think. He rose. "I don't want to think about it now, Helen. I think I'll go to bed."

"Yes, Frank, you had better go to bed. Good night."

"Good night."

When he had gone, Helen sighed and picked up her book She read rapidly and soon finished reading it. She closed the book and sat thinking for a moment. Then, putting the book on the table next to her chair, she rose, switched off the radio and the lights, and went to her bedroom. As she passed Frank's closed door, she noticed that the light was off

Frank lay quietly on the bed but could not sleep. His heart seemed to pound almost audibly and he felt dizzy. For a year he had firmly blocked any thoughts of his son. Now, suddenly, everything he had stifled rushed into his mind and he could not stop the flow. He wanted desperately to sleep, but could not. It seemed as if he was to atone in this one night for all the peaceful nights of the last twelve months.

He sat up, swinging his legs over the side of the bed, and fished for his slippers. Slipping into them, he got up and went to the door. for some strange reason, the sleeping pills were in the kitchen, and there was nothing for him to do but go down to get one of them.

Helen was buttoning her nightgown when Frank's door opened and instinctively her head turned to her own closed door. Then she heard Frank go downstairs.

Frank switched on the living room light and walked on into the kitchen. He found the bottle of sleeping pills in the cabinet, opened it, and shook out one of the capsules. He decided to wash it down with a glass of milk When he had filled a glass, he put it in one hand and the pill in the other, flicked off the light with his closed fist and went back into the living room. He saw the book lying on the table, but the letter was nowhere in sight. Without really even thinking about it, he picked up the book. Tucking it under his arm, he switched off the light and returned to his room.

Putting the milk and the pill on the night table, he opened this 'Modern Novel.' Throughout the chaos of this night, the one thing that had puzzled him more than all of Helen's arguments was the extraordinary firmness she had displayed. She had never been weak by any means, but throughout their married life, she had always deferred to his authority. Perhaps this book would help him to find a reason She had had it with her all afternoon and most of the evening. Perhaps here there would be a clue . . . . .

- - - - -

Helen awoke earlier than usual the next morning. She had completely forgotten to tell Frank that she would be going into town with him. She wondered if she could tell him that she was to meet John. Well, why not? If he was still upset, it would not matter very much, and if he weren't, it might be just as well to keep him alive to the subject for more than only one night. In the long run, only good could come of it.

She dressed rapidly As she did so, she realized that she had not heard Frank turn off his alarm. When she was ready, she left the room, walked down the hall, and quietly opened his door. Frank was sound asleep On the table beside his bed lay the book, an empty glass, and a sleeping pill. She closed the door, being careful not to make any noise As she went downstairs to prepare breakfast, she smiled faintly.

Frank, very sleepy, came into the kitchen. As always, the smell of fresh strong coffee had succeeded where the alarm clock had not He mumbled a greeting to which Helen replied very cheerfully, and sagged into his chair at the breakfast table. Awakening slowly, he looked at her.

"Why, Helen. Why are you all dressed up?" he asked.

"I forgot to tell you, dear, I'm riding into town with you this morning I have some shopping to do."

"Oh. Well, that's fine." He wanted to ask her if she were planning to see John, but she had already told him her purpose in going to town He knew her well enough to know that she would not have volunteered her reason if she weren't going to see him

Breakfast passed without further conversation. Both were too busy trying to get things straightened up so that they would not miss the train to revive last night's argument.

On the way out of the house, they passed through the living room. Helen's book lay where she had placed it the previous evening. They left the house and drove to the station in silence Frank bought a paper and gave one section to Helen. They did not have to wait long, the train pulled in before they had time to begin reading. They climbed on to the train and found an empty pair of seats. Smoothly the train rolled away from the station. They said nothing, either from a desire to remain silent or to find out what else had happened in the world last night. Each decided that, in Frank's world of finance, and in Helen's world at large, their several worlds had been relatively peaceful compared to their experience of the night before.

When the train reached the terminal, they descended and took up the hurrying step of the commuter. They entered the great vaulted waiting room and stopped to say goodbye.

"Are you taking the 5:07, dear?" she asked.

"Yes. I don't think I'll be delayed today."

"Fine. I'll meet you and we can ride home together" Helen's eyes searched his face, looking for some sign that would tell her that the scenes of the previous evening had not been wasted. She knew that he was in a hurry to get away, yet he seemed to linger, as if unwilling to leave just yet

Frank did not want to look at her, but he raised his eyes from the polished floor to meet hers briefly When he had confirmed the fact that her face was tense with eager questioning, he lowered his head to look at the paper held close to his chest. "Helen," he said but did not look at her He paused. "Say 'Hello' to John for me, will you?"

She handed her section of the paper to him, and, placing her hand tenderly on his arm, said, "Of course, Frank. Of course, I will."

He started to turn away from her and then, looking across the vast room, said, "I really didn't mean what I said about wanting John to die in that crash"

"Of course you didn't, dear We all say things we don't mean when we're excited and hurt," she said with a happy compassion in her voice "We may not always like learning something we do not want to know about our children but we must accept the truth no matter how much we do not like it"

As if he had not been listening to her, Frank continued, "I'm glad he lived through that."

Impulsively, Helen stood on the tips of her toes and brushed her lips against his cheek "I'm glad you both did."

Nodding slowly, Frank completed his turn, and walked off into the crowd of hurrying people.

Helen watched him go for a moment and then looked around for a telephone booth Spying a row of them at one side of the room, she walked briskly towards them She entered one of the booths ranged along the wall and dialed her number.

"Hello. Hello, John . . . ?"

"Yes, dear, it's mother . . . "

"Just fine. And you . . . ?"

"Yes, I did. And your father read it, too . ."

"How? Oh, that's a woman's secret, dear. But I'll give you a hint. I did it with a jar of caviar."

Sex Offenses Under Study; Will It Alter Legal Codes?

By Robert S. Kleckner

Sun-Times Staff Correspondent

BLOOMINGTON, Ind —A comprehensive study of sex offenders and sex offenses under way at Indiana University may have great impact on future codes

Just what is a sex "offense" and how prevalent are practices so designated under present laws? How many persons are violators of sex codes at one time or another? If the proportion is high should certain things now frowned upon be considered within the law?

Push Kinsey's Work

These are some of the things under careful scientific study at Indian University's Institute for Sex Research, formerly headed by the noted Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, who died Aug. 25 at 63.

The institute is now headed by Dr. Paul H. Gebhard as executive director and Dr. Wardell B Pomeroy as director of field research. Along with Clyde E Martin, the institute's statistician, they were close associates of Kinsey and are continuing the studies he mapped out along with many other facets they feel should be investigated.

Gebhard and Pomeroy told a Sun-Times reporter of the work and goals of the institute

Gone was the mystery that surrounded the institute's activities and plans under Kinsey, who could be grim or humorous in turns but who often was hesitant to talk to newsmen about his work

Studies Discussed

It wasn't that Kinsey didn't like people—it was that he feared "leaks" of piecemeal information might result in premature and inaccurate publication in the lay press of the work he felt should be made known only in technical books and journals

Gebhard and Pomeroy, naturally, follow the ethical code of the scientists—that technical information go first to the scientific books and journals, but they are not afraid of the press.

Sipping coffee and puffing on a cigaret, Gebhard said:

"For 18 years the team here has been collecting information, interviewing about 18,000 persons almost evenly divided between males and females.

"Each was asked a series of some 250 questions in confidential interviews and the results tabulated in 180,000 IBM cards

"Over the years there had been time to analyze and classify details for only two books, one on the sexual behavior of males and the other on females, and a few minor articles.

"For some time to come, the emphasis will be on the study of the massive amounts of information we now have."

Sex Offenses Surveyed

Particularly in the last five years the interviews had concentrated on adult sex offenders now in prisons and various so-called sex offenses.

One of the next books will deal with that material.

tangents

news & views by dal mcintire

Elvis the Pelvis hardly impresses me, neither his singing, his sideburns nor his shimmy – which I've never witnessed. But the hue & cry raised against him & against rock & roll, as part of the arrant nonsense bandied about regarding juvenile delinquency, raises serious dangers To blame Presley for delinquency (as officials have in many communities) is stupid. To bar his appearance in certain cities because there are some rowdies among his fans (aside from the dubious legality of such action) surely does nothing to make rebellious youth more docile. The prurient charge that Elvis' hip movements are sexy is a "projection" by parents, not much shared by the kids, who merely see him as "real cool." If rock & roll is cheap, vulgar, often brutal & savage, these aren't new qualities in our culture. Gutter music, suggestive lyrics, barbaric rhythms have long been with us, & taken alone, are hardly enough to sabotage national morals.

At least one news columnist, AP's Hal Boyle, takes lighter view of Presley, feeling that day of "sex bomb" approach in entertainment is due for fall & that Presley, by reducing it to utter nonsense, may mark end of day when press agents gauge "personality" & "beauty" with tape measure & public thinks charm stems from particular brands of dentifrice...... Farfetched . . ?

I don't minimize dangers of delinquency, tho not convinced it's on rise to degree some say. Police statistics showing that it is, as often reflect stiffer enforcement as actual increase in juvenile crime. Youth are prosecuted & stigmatized for many things their parents used to consider good, clean fun. Explosive qualities of situation in which youth now finds itself can't be denied, but should be faced with more cool thinking.

Investigating committees headed by Senators anxious for publicity don't help much. Nor does testy action of Wilmington, N.C , judge who after fining youth $25 for reckless driving was so irritated by his "flattop & pegged trousers" & "brash attitude," he added a vindictive "6 months on the roads." . . . . 52 Romeo, Mich., hi-school youths threatened with expulsion unless they trimmed haircuts supposedly imitative of Presley. . . Chardon, O , Juvenile Judge Ford refusing to hear any cases (even minor charges) involving youths wearing what he calls "costumes of youthful defiance" – fancy hairdos, levis, engineer boots, metal-studded leather jackets, etc He orders costumes & haircuts removed before he'll hear case, & both parents may face contempt proceedings if compliance is slow. Is it judge's prerogative to enforce own notion of proper clothing styles? Attitude of many authorities ultimately even more dangerous than youthful defiance, which isn't disposed of that easily.

Jacksonville Juvenile Court Judge Gooding says nation needs more "Carrie Nation types" to hew hard & fast line between good & evil, & to emphasize correct example parents must set for their children. Deplores introducing debutantes at cocktail parties. "Just like taking your daughter down to the corner saloon."

Santa Ana, Calif., Parents object to "secret dossiers" kept on children thru-out school careers, containing "material which might be significant to employers" made up not only of grades & school reports, but also unverified opinions from teachers & outside sources regarding "significant habits, views, weaknesses, & tendencies" & regarding home backgrounds. School authorities admit dossiers contain "some unverified reports concerning such students, which, if repeated often enough, form a pattern of suspicion as to what he is like," but said so-called "Cume Cards" were almost identical with forms used thru-out Calif. schools. Atty. Edw. Shattuck recently told Sertoma Club a test now appears feasible to "reveal potential delinquents" among 5-7 year olds . . . Newshen Inez Robb quotes Lester Rand of Youth Research Inst. saying teenage boys go with girls, not because they really like them, but to appear manly.

HE MADE ADVANCES

Prattville, Ala : Convict Willie Griffin Moye, 23, on trial in brutal 1954 murder of ex-Alabama State Industrial Relations Department employee, James Cleveland Stamp, whose body was found near state highway. Deeply stabbed in several places, he'd been run over twice afterward by car Moye charged with murder, & confessed, after other convicts reported him saying he'd gotten thrill from stabbing. During trial, blond, crewcut youth not put on stand because Defense felt his long record of burglary, larceny, assault & escape would look bad. He made no denial of the killing, tho the plea was "not guilty" & "not guilty by reason of insanity." Said Stamp picked him up (in car borrowed from Stamp's brother-in-law) so they could pull robbery, but drove past appointed place & began "making advances." Fight ensued & Moye said he drew knife (borrowed from his father) to protect self against pipe wielded by Stamp. Moye admitted being drunk. After stabbing Stamp several times, he said he left, came back with two buddies to see if Stamp was dead. Then they ditched car. Defense made much of Coroner's testimony - death came from being crushed by car, not from stabbing. Prosecution made lurid description of Moye's alleged thrill-reaction to stabbing. Two other convicts (Prosecution called one Stamp's lover) testified to Stamp's reputation as pervert. Other witnesses spoke of his good repute. During trial, the lanky, jaunty youth, wearing green baseball cap, loud argyles & black suede shoes with prison uniform, was frequently comforted by family, friends & well-wishers. He showed no remorse, felt nervous sitting in court, "in front of all those people," but enjoyed telling his story privately to anyone A chain smoker, Moye had been dismissed from Navy for extreme nervousness. His father, a long distance truck driver, disconsolately told reporters it was all his fault for not being home more to look after son. Found guilty, Moye drew 20 years.

OTHER LANDS

Nina Epton, reporting on swains in Spain for lurid British paper, NEWS OF THE WORLD, says, " . Spanish boys and girls mature much earlier than their British counterparts. Some Spanish fathers fear that their sons may develop homosexual tendencies if they are repressed at this stage. They also believe repression may be bad for the boys' health. . So they aren't shocked if their sons go off to brothels while they are still in their teens. Women, equally passionate by nature, are taught to control themselves, as every good woman should"

Ronald Clark in THE PEOPLE (London) complains that for himself at least, Swedish experiment in sex-freedom & education has taken all the mystery out of that three-letter word. Admitting that "Sweden has removed many morbid fears & worries about sexual development from minds of its adolescents," he still opines "the essentially romantic nation is emotionally starved," adding, "perhaps I'm just a typically prudish product of the 'decadent West,'" goes on to say: "I deplore the open acceptance of homosexuality and the deliberate campaign which is at present in full swing to reduce the age of homosexual consent. Fortunately, many healthy Swedes share my abhorrence of those gentlemen who openly wear a badge which flaunts their unnatural inclinations. And equally fortunately there are thousands who find the mincing-voiced chairman of the 'National League for Sex Equality' just as revolting as I did. For Hr Ove Ahlström is a man who openly boasts of the League's 400-membership figure for Stockholm alone And, as he was careful to explain, Lesbians are also eligible for membership in what I regard as his weird and horrifying League of the

Damned. This desire for unnatural love seems to be spreading in Sweden. 'Most of our members are middle class,' says Mr. Ahlstrom. 'We have Government officials, business men and members of the Armed Forces. Ahlstrom and his bunch of perverts symbolize the darkest side of the Swedish sex experiment. History teaches one vivid lesson. Sexual perversion of this description invariably indicates a nation on the brink of decadence.. Liberty does not mean license."

Dutch much upset at rumors about Queen Juliana's strange friendship for Greete Hoffmans, faith healer who moved in with Queen & crowded Prince Bernhardt out. Mention of affair taboo in Dutch press, but "female Rasputin's" influence over Queen worried politicos who seem to have forced Miss Hoffmans out, & effected shaky public reconciliation with Prince. Talk of abdication.

Man released from short jail term in Turin, Italy, rushed home to surprise spouse, found in nearby hotel room with another man, both nude. He beat & threw out interloper, landed back in jail charged with immoral acts for forcing naked man to seek refuge in public place ... Pope Pius recently attacked "books that emphasize vice" and called for most severe legal penalties against such. Earlier, the Pontiff warned Rome's housemaids to beware temptations of city; "You may not even imagine what shadows are hidden behind the brilliance of some lights; what mire is ready to engulf you while you stand astonished before the offer of certain flowers."

Now that Russ are knocking Uncle Joe, Krushchev has been quoted saying Stalin was subject to "sexual aberrations and obsessions," that he kept growing harem of ever-younger girls. An ex-Soviet secretcop has called Stalin homosexual. Wonder how soon we get the "dope" on Krushchev's aberrations?

Chinese Nationalist soldier now woman after three operations. Army checkup 2 years ago revealed Hsieh Chien-hsun had characteristics of both sexes.

Aussie authorities seriously worried by woman shortage. Too many male immigrants since war. Preponderance of unwed males leading to "all sorts of troubles". .... Sydney: Shocked detectives find 2 "girls" swaggering along Falcon St. Crow's Nest, were boys, aged 13 & 14 from respectable homes. Apprehended & charged with "being neglected children exposed to moral danger" . . . Claude Wagner, 22, fined 20 Pounds for cruelty on complaint of British film star Ursula Jeans, for strapping live Bantam to headdress he wore as "Claudia"—belle of Movie Ball. Chicken didn't mind till it was seized & handed about after Ursula's complaint. . Newsfoto showed Wagner with Bantam, as very attractive woman. Police found much female apparel in Wagner's apartment, extorted confession he'd stolen certain small items from store he worked at two years earlier.

New Tunisia Premier modernized marriage & divorce laws, outlawed polygamy & child brides ... Writers on Mau Mau in Kenya still boost horror-value by describing homosexual & "other degenerate" elements in alleged Mau Mau oaths & ceremonies. We read not long back of whole villages of whites slaughtered by rebels. Now seems that in 3 years, only 35 dead were whites, against about ten-thousand (10,000) natives, mostly Mau Mau . . South Africa press criticizing Govt's heavyhanded censorship policy on imported books, illegal to buy, sell, show or own any book or magazine listed each week in Govt GAZETTE. But few read GAZETTE & Govt keeps no cumulative list, brushes off all requests as to which books are on or off Works of Rabelais, and children's story BLACK BEAUTY (suspicious title) have been on and off lists De Maupassant, Zola, Nicholas Montserrat, James Farrell, Karl Marx & Stalin are on, plus variety of nude picture books, American Negro periodicals, nudist magazines & straight pornography. Some courts have thrown out cases where there was no binding proof books were actually imported.

MIDNIGHT, a Montreal smut sheet, says they "hear that a certain member of the limp-wrist set is making an attempt to organize a 'protection association' for the 'boys.'"

Lee Mortimer's crude AROUND THE WORLD CONFIDENTIAL (Putnam) found homosexuality & "other debauchery" in all quarters.

ARTS & SUCH

Who saw THE OPEN MIND on TV Sept. 22? "Homosexuality, The Psychological Approach," WRCA-TV, New York Aug 8 VARIETY reviewed earlier program in same series, produced & moderated by Richard Heffner Panel with Dr. Robt. Laidlaw, NY psychiatrist, Arthur Swift, New School dean of Politics, Florence Kelley of the Legal Aid Society. VARIETY praised show, but said was too cut & dried, skirted controversial points . . . Kraft TV's MURDER OF A SAND FLEA had tough Marine Sarg say, "Sure, you're a hill-billy, just like Owens over here is a queer . . . and I HATE queers " Columnist Ruth Millett says normal people, fed up with TV dramas about abnormals, criminals & freaks would like to see more plays about drama of everyday living.

Claude Buzick, Legionnaire from Mankato, Minn., miffed to find Los Angeles law kept him from marching "in drag" in Legion parade as he'd done for 8 years . . . After tiff with local censors, Miss Rae Bourbon, (Mr. before Mexican operation) opened at Hollywood's Ivar in revue called "She Lost It In Juarez"? . . L.A. Animal Allies prexy suggested number of stray dogs might be cut by requiring $25 license fee before stray bitches could whelp. Animal Regulations Dept manager thinks rule unenforceable since "dogs have hard time reading fine print in city ordinances."

Chicago's Mayor Daley, "whose roots go back to Ireland," was given a bust of G. B. Shaw, ditched it after hearing playwright had been "anti-Irish."

Largely because of scene with 2 men embracing, England's stage censor, the Lord Chamberlain, banned Arthur Miller's View From The Bridge. Miller hoped for "private club" production this fall (Ditto for CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF.)

Earl Wilson, some time ago, interviewing aging painter, Thomas Hart Benton, told how Benton, after few drinks once in NYC, had "lashed out at art museum directors whose masculinity he questioned." Benton was canned by art institute where he was teaching, but said museums in question quickly began buying his work

Philip Wylie, writer much preoccupied by masculinity (and fascinated by lesbianism) recently said of Liberace' "When he came to Miami, I was going to round up every guy with any masculinity and we were going to stone that guy to death with marshmallows." . . . In England recently, the so-called pianist was met by hostile reporters. One asked, "Do you lead a normal sex life?" Smiling, Liberace said softly, "Yes Do you?"

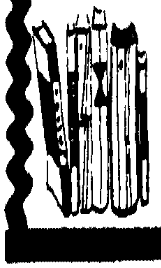
RECOMMENDED READING

IN THE WINTER OF CITIES, Tennessee Williams, 117 pp., New Directions, $3.50, intimate collection of his best poetry

THE GIRL WITH THE SWANSDOWN SEAT, Cyril Pearl, 263 pp., Bobbs Merrill, $3 95 Wide-eyed account of behind-the-scenes morals of eminent Victorians. They weren't so pure?

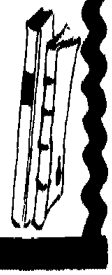
THE MALEFACTORS, by Caroline Gordon, 312 pp, Harcourt Brace, $3.95, fictionalized binge ending in arms of Church Story of "lost generation" intellectuals, with strong parallel of Hart Crane. Homosexuality seen as symbolic of search for God.

THE IRON KING, Maurice Druon, 269 pp., Scribner, $3.50, lusty, realistic novel about Philip IV of France with strong bits about homosexuality of England's Edward II and sodomy charges in trials of Templars.



BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books, articles, plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review.



BOOK SERVICE

NEW TITLES

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY - Organizations & Publications. ONE, Inc. $3.00
A guide to more than twenty organizations and publications for homosexuals – an unprecedented volume giving names, addresses, memberships, fields of emphasis, and biographical data (where available). This unique venture in the history of homosexual publishing will include information never before presented in any systematic compilation.

GIOVANNI'S ROOM, by James Baldwin, Dial $3.00
An example of elegant & sound workmanship by the author of last year's success, GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO, by Jay Little, Pageant Press.........$4.50
This new novel does not fulfill the expectations aroused by Mr. Little's first book, MAYBE TOMORROW. However, it is completely daring and spicy.

THIN ICE, by Compton Mackenzie, Chatto & Windus, London.................$3.00
A psychological novel of greatest interest – a brilliant political and social study – should be read by everyone.

ACTIVE BACK TITLES

THE SPANISH GARDENER, by A. J. Cronin, Little Brown............ ...... $3.00
A haunting book, with overtones of both beauty and tragedy.

WIND WOMAN, by Carol Hales $3.00
A rehash of the lesbian theme from the psychiatrist's couch, in a series of flashbacks

DEATH OF THE SCHARNHORST & OTHER POEMS $2.50
by A. Alfred McKillen ——— Vantage
A volume of impressive poetry. No obscurity of meaning here. The sharpness and simplicity of style, the clarity of thought, leave no doubt in the reader's mind of the author's intent.

HOMOSEXUALITY, by Donald Webster Cory, Julian............................$5.00
The author of THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA has selected key writings out of the wealth of the past, as well as recent yesterdays and todays, the first book which intelligently explores the subject of homosexuality from the historic world of Plato's Greece to the hard realities of Kinsey's America.

THEY STAND APART, by Hon. Judge Tudor Rees, ed , MacMillan..........$3.75
A thorough-going book on the subject of homosexuality. Every aspect is carefully dealt with – social, moral, legal and medical – and by contributors who are eminent in their fields.

► **Remittance must accompany all orders** Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax in California

Address ONE Inc , Book Dept , 232 So Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California

THE GUTTER IN THE SKY .... Jean Genet
Andre Levy, Philadelphia – 1955

(With preparatory notes on an unknown sexuality by Jean Cocteau. Translation of the French NOTRE DAME DES FLEURS.)

"This is not the first time that thieves, murderers, pimps, and whores have invested the pages of the novel." With these words begins the publisher's advertisement which prefaces the text of this novel. And it is true that many novelists have peopled their works from the sub-strata of society, but never in quite the fashion which provides this novel's fascination. For these criminals and degenerates all have one factor in common homosexuality.

As well, according to the publisher's introductory words, this is one of the best selling pieces of fiction in Europe today, and there can be no difficulty in understanding why. The book would undoubtedly appeal to the sensation-seeker as well as to the avante garde reader, but its lasting interest would arise only in the minds of those who were open enough intellectually to accept its utterly unorthodox cosmology.

There is little here, be it of character development, or of incident, which would strike a common chord in the average reader. Genet, who went from a lifetime of imprisonment to literary fame, writes feelingly and compassionately of his perverts and inverts, his pimps and whores, his psychopaths and neurotics. And it is these who form the complete population of his fictional world, filling it with a strange fascination, the lure of the unspoken. Many readers would call this novel unadulterated pornography and throw it down in disgust, but its unquestioned literary value cannot be readily denied.

Genet writes of his homosexuals with a frankness which has been rarely equalled this side of the Atlantic outside of the works of Nelson Algren. If one were to place Algren's A WALK ON THE WILD SIDE next to this novel, one would find many points of similarity in treatment of theme. They both deal with sex from the animal point of view, and both are concerned with the half-forgotten, half-ignored lower levels of our society, those marginal individuals whose life is neither seen nor understood by the average person who lives and works in comparative normality.

But, oddly enough, the reader who might turn to this novel for a thrill would probably stop reading quickly. Sex is there in frank terms, but never for the mere purpose of sensation. Because Genet deals with individuals whose emotional focus is upon the animal side of life, he treats their sexual behavior with startling openness. His characters have never progressed emotionally beyond the early Freudian stages, and this psychological stunting allows them only to concentrate on their sexuality and its immediate gratification. But this frankness is always expressed in a strangely involuted, impressionistic style which gives the language an esoteric beauty rarely found in writing today. At times the novel seems to dart momentarily into a prose-poetry which evokes vivid emotional imagery in the mind of the reader.

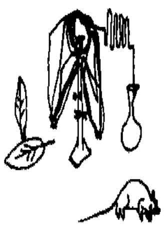
Genet's homosexuals live in a world which all homosexuals know, either through experience or hearsay, but they live it more violently than in any other fictionalized portrayal in my memory. This is the world of the drag queens, the costume ball with its flirtations and jealous tiffs, the gay bars and the one-night stands. But the milieu has been portrayed here with a colour and sensuality which sets it apart in a world of its own, divorced from commonplace reality. Ostensibly it is the gay world of Paris today, or at least a perverted segment of it, but Genet manages to give it a life which shimmers and dances with its own strange fascination, despite the tawdriness and despair which are a large part of it.

Perhaps many homosexuals would find this novel uncomfortable reading. Genet has an uncanny ability to uncover the suppressed desires and needs which are inherent in all of us, albeit carefully covered up by our social-protection veneer. None of us could afford to own up to sensations akin to those evidenced in Divine and Mimosa for fear of destroying himself in the eyes of those around him. But each of us experiences, I am sure, the unsocial and even anti-social emotions which Genet has made concrete in his characters. He has peopled his novel with the half-hidden phantasies and forgotten nightmares which all of us have known, giving them a wild life of their own. And his style again aids in this creation of a sublimated microcosm, expressing as it does the convoluted emotionality which exists in each of us.

Every one of his characters wears a nickname, a mask which he flaunts like a plume or jewel, and which sets him apart from all the others. But under each of these masks exists a pair of individuals: the person of the outwardly masculine childhood at first, and, superimposed upon that, the pseudo-woman of the present. This latter is dazzling in her dream life, but sordid and despairing in reality. Her lot is the unending hunt for the perfect mate, the search which always ends in a bitter fight over petty nothings, only to be followed by another affair differing from its predecessor only in name. Genet has captured all too vividly the duality of much of homosexual life, this contrast between the carefully treasured moment of ecstasy and the hopelessness of actuality. Granted that not all homosexuals live like this, but the seed is there somewhere in each of us. It is only that his characters never had the opportunity or the intellect to go beyond the limitations of their psychological development. They are not pretty people, and many readers may find identification with them impossible, but they do attain a reality through this brilliant style and this acute insight.

It is this combination of acute psychological understanding and stylistic skill which gives THE GUTTER IN THE SKY its fascination. Although the novel deals with the sordid life and warped individuals who inhabit a minority segment of the homosexual world, as a novel it rises far above most fictional treatments of the invert. It is not attractive, nor is its outlook happy, but it is unquestionably the work of a literary genius, and thus worthy of thoughtful reading by anyone who values good writing, regardless of subject matter. I heartily recommend it.

– ROBB McKENZIE



THE UNIVERSAL MAN

a review of

HUMBOLDT, The Life and Times of Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859, Explorer, Naturalist & Humanist, by Helmut de Terra, Knopf, New York, 1955, 386 pp, $5.75

There occasionally appears in history a man so much the master of the knowledge of his time as to seem as if he were the incarnate mind of his age, and so much ahead of his time as to seem a prophet—like Aristotle, Leonardo, Bacon—a man who, as Emerson said of Humboldt, "was one of those wonders of the world . . to show us the possibilities of the human mind, the force and range of the faculties, a universal man."

Humboldt was certainly such a man. Raised in the court of Frederick the Great, resisting his mother's urging toward an official career, he soon made a name for himself as a boldly innovating mining engineer and spare-time botanist. He then seemed to leap from science to science (it was still possible) making generous contributions to physiology, electro-magnetism, astronomy, meteorology, anthropology, oceanography and geophysics. He was largely the founder of modern geography, coining many terms still in use, getting the question of how mountains originated out of the philosophers' chambers and correlating for the first time altitudes, latitudes and types of rocks and soils with varieties of flora and fauna. An indefatigable collector and cataloguer, map maker and mountain climber, sketch artist, lecturer, letter writer and conversationalist, his friends included Goethe, the Mendelssohns, Mme. de Stael and Schiller, Jefferson, Madison, Peale, Gallatin and Fremont, Bolivar, Metternich, Chateaubriand, Guizot and the Empress Josephine, Volta, Laplace, Lyell, Cuvier and Gauss and many others, famed or forgotten. He invented safety devices still used by miners, tested electrical effects on his own skin, campaigned for labor reforms and attacked slavery with a scathing economic analysis, traded insults with Napoleon and with Hegel, collected and classified millions of plant specimens, observed and recorded tides, stars, soils, temperatures and the customs of American primitives, made major corrections in the maps of the Americas and took time out to serve, like his also famous brother, as a diplomat.

So varied was his experience that such a brief review as this may sound like a mere catalogue. However, de Terra's fine biography traces with breathless warmth the frail youth's development and early fame, the ambitious exploratory trip through the Americas that established his basic reputation (and fixed his name on counties and towns, mountains and ocean currents) and his return to the salons of a Europe torn by the Napoleonic wars. The same wars cut off the Baron's economic independence, severely hampering the publication of his studies and ultimately reducing the outspoken democrat to the hated role of a courtier and intellectual front-man for Frederick William, King of Prussia.

In a sense, Humboldt's life was tragic. A Faustian character seemingly capable of being all things, doing all things, knowing all things, a man of tremendous energies and even greater ambitions—as he aged, his accomplishments seemed dwarfed by incompleted undertakings, and his declining years became a desperate race to finish the better portion of the great work he had undertaken (literally a compendium of scientific knowledge) and a long niggling struggle with printers, publishers and co-editors to bring the thousands of pages of manuscripts to final form.

He barely missed the historical fame of better remembered contemporaries by not propounding a single revolutionary new theory (though such as Agassiz, Morse and Darwin were inspired and assisted by the old man) but he laid much of the groundwork of modern science. Latin Americans still consider him the giant of 19th Century science. His encylopediac writings, long immensely popular, have now become chiefly passe, but he was regarded as a hero in his old age, both for his research and popularization of science, and for his championship of democracy.

The biographer discusses plainly Humboldt's homosexuality and his friendships, and, though some critics protest that this is gratuitous assumption of de Terra's part, this reviewer feels the evidence is conclusive and quite relevant to Humboldt's work and historical importance. Humboldt, like Aristotle, Bacon and Da Vinci, drew from his sexual nature much of the impetus that made him "a universal man."

Lyn Pedersen

Some Observations On Sexual Ethics

By R H Crowther

Man's sexual instincts are set in such a wide scale of emotional affinities, esthetic preferences, and intellectual and philosophical estimates of life, that problems of sexual ethics are far from being as simple as they might appear

The most primitive sexual ethic, worthy of the name, is one which places sexual behavior between persons on the basis of mutual consent This element, by itself, eliminates the factor of physical violence It does not, however, eliminate factors of public disorder, undue mental suasion, deception, refined cruelties of an intellectual order, care of progeny (in the case of heterosexual relationships), or age differentials among the persons involved Neither does it involve any of the elements of personal self-discipline by which intelligent persons try to relate (or even subordinate) the sexual instincts to a much wider and more social sphere of interests It is with these latter problems, problems of a social and psychological nature, that sexual ethics in modern society is chiefly concerned

Modern language distinguishes between many nuances of feeling and behavior, many or all of which may, at times, involve sexuality We speak forthrightly, for example, of sex when we wish to refer directly to the activity of the reproductive organs But when we come to terms such as affection, romance, infatuation, love, etc, we bring in a much wider range of experience, and the very fact that such words exist in our language demonstrates that our minds are capable of distinguishing the bare notion of sex from the many emotional and intellectual factors with which sex is so often associated

Among homosexuals, there is perhaps less standardization (and more confusion) of thought along these lines, than among heterosexuals As a whole, society still believes, fortunately, in a tradition of romance in which heterosexual morality has its natural setting This tradition of romance is inseparably bound up with ideals of male and female—with the protectiveness of the male (or female), the purity of the female (or male), the obligations of fatherhood and motherhood, the advantages of conjugal fidelity in promoting the peace and security of the family unit We tend to scoff, nowadays. at such ideals, but it is difficult to imagine anything but complete social collapse without them, and it is from such a web of ideal conditions and relationships that modern standards of heterosexual behavior are largely determined

With the increasing complexity of modern life, problems of ethics become increasingly involved, and more difficult to solve in practical ways Among primitive cultures, where the responsibilities of individuals are basic and few, ethical problems are correspondingly simple, and of ready solution. But in 20th Century America, for example, a person of even average education and talent, and of only moderate interests in social and cultural productivity, finds himself committed in scores of different ways These commitments, their demands on time, and the responsibilities which they incur make for increasing difficulty in relating personal attachments of any sort, sexual or otherwise, to the many other demands of modern living We tend to blame the deterioration of modern sexual mores on these factors, and not without reason, as the strained pace of contemporary civilization is far from conducive to deep, harmonious, and lasting personal relationships The homosexual more than others having no established social ideals to follow except those borrowed (in some respects rather incongruously) from the romantic heterosexual tradition, is often at sea, and prone to desert even the most elementary standards of prudent behavior in his search for emotional and sexual satisfaction

In the heterosexual world there are externally-derived reasons and a logic to sexual mores to which the heterosexual, however dubiously or unwillingly, usually gives his assent, for the sake of home and family on the one hand, or for the sake of presenting an outward show of decency on the other For the homosexual, who is generally presumed to be indecent by his very character, and for whom no open standards of social decency have yet been objectively established, any reasonableness and logic to sexual morality appears to be non-existent There is a tendency to take the elements of mutual consent. privacy, and age (quite satisfactory merely as a basis for public legislation) as if these were the be-all and end-all of the personal ethics involved—and this in the teeth of the fact that heterosexual ethics and mores could not possibly rest upon such a slender foundation The difficulty (and also the supremely challenging opportunity) for the homosexual lies in the fact that there are no external, social conditions from which to derive a logic and an ethic for his relationships Whatever logic and ethic there is to be derived must somehow be forged and brought out from inner conditions of well-being and character which have only an indirect (even though highly significant) social outcome

The term "ethics" refers to a standard of behavior, and this, with further reference to a defined set of conditions and circumstances The nature of this context of conditions and circumstances describes the sphere of life in which ethics is to be studied and understood We speak, for example, of professional ethics, political ethics, business ethics, etc and because we habitually do this we often suppose that these fields of ethical values are without any central relationships However, a little examination is sufficient to show that these seemingly different kinds of ethics are merely different applications of the same basic ethical principles which are universal for human nature and its capacities for thought and action

Sexual instincts as we have before observed are so interrelated with our varied abilities for thought, sensation. and emotion that an ethic for sexual behavior may be sought in many different contexts of experience Naturally, the wider the context, the more likely it will be that our ethical conclusions will prove adequate to any and all circumstances "Sexual Ethics," in its most limited sense, could refer merely to mutual consideration between parties in a sexual act In a wider context, it could refer also to the conditions of courtship—the motives from which courtship was paid and accepted, and. in addition, a considerable sequence of personal relationships and experience-values which are quite independent of sexual values These would include economic relationships, and the intimate personal relationships of family, home. and parenthood. if this were involved In the still larger context of spiritual and cultural values "sexual ethics" loses a great deal of its sexual importance as sexuality itself becomes a comparatively insignificant portion of much greater conditions of thought, aspiration, and personal and social ideals which form the permanent bonds between persons, and are the only bases for lasting personal affinities and attachments In this last field, ethics is recognized in its universal character, and it can be safely presumed that no rational sexual ethic can be developed which is not derived from the basic ethical principles characteristic of this field

During the past fifty years or so, European thinkers have had a great deal to say about sexual ethics, and much brilliant research has been done in this area of thought However, little has been so far established in the realm of sexual ethics beyond the considered opinion that sexual inclinations other than those leading to procreation are not unnatural, and that their expression—while it may be considered amoral—is not, per se, immoral in the absolute or even the relative sense of the term For sexual deviants, such scientifically-established opinion is valuable as far as it goes, since it at least leaves room for ethical considerations But the main task still remains of establishing a positive ethic which will have a practical value in regulating the actual circumstances of one's life The ethical elements of mutual consent, privacy, and age, are a step in the right direction, but can be considered as little more than the first step towards our ethical goals

A theory of ethical conduct may of course be preconceived in advance of actual experience But actual ethics is a practice, a discipline, a way of life A young person of heterosexual leanings may enter actual sexual experience with some previous idea of the ethical principles, the "sexual ethic," involved But such a person cannot actually appropriate these ethical values into his or her habits of life except by plunging into the circumstances which require their application Only in the crucible of conjugal, domestic and family relationships can the character be molded in conformity with ethical behavior in this field, so that the person will become, in fact, an ethical person. If a person fails to conform to ethical principles in this area of life, it would surely indicate no more than his own incapacity to grasp and apply ethical values As concerns the sexual deviant, of which class the homosexual comprises by far the largest group, very much the same situation applies, except that there are not the natural external circumstances which stimulate and in fact require ethical evalutions Thus the homophile tends to be thrown heavily, if not exclusively upon metaphysical ideas and resources if he is to solve his ethical problems satisfactorily

A homosexual who is unfortunate enough to find his way into "gay" life via bars and public places is likely to conclude that ethics in the homosexual world is non-existent. He remembers the pretenses, the affectations, the lies, the broken commitments, the hollow promises, the transient relationships—all of which indicate a gross want of ethical appreciation on the part of those who practice them We are, of course, aware that our reputation in society as a whole is also based on these same, most unfavorable aspects of homosexual behavior However, there are many homosexuals who, being inwardly dedicated to an ethical life, find it unthinkable to disregard the application of ethical principles in the field of homophily Such application requires not only the general qualities of trustworthiness, social reliability and consideration, but also the determination to bring these qualities to bear upon every phase of homophile experience It is only when and as this element of homosexual life can appear openly in a position of leadership and in partnership with heterosexuals of similar ideals, that headway will be made in applying general ethical principles, finally and conclusively, to the field of human sexuality

As for me . . .

The "gay" world is continually striving to achieve a balance between itself and the heterosexual world. This is an important aim, and the desire, I think, is basic in all of us. None of us like to feel that we are outcasts or that we are rejected by the society in which we live. And if the facts are examined closely, we find that the cause is not dying, but rather is moving forward and before too long that balance will be achieved.

What many of us fail to take into consideration is that before we can expect to fit into the space which someday will be ours in society, we must work on our group as a whole, and bring about a more complete union in ourselves.

Most of us homosexual males have the tendency to push the feminine side of our society into a dark corner of our mind and ignore it. We concentrate too much upon ourselves and our male problems and tend to forget that the women have the exact same fight that we ourselves have We men need support . . . and so do the women

I'm in the Military Service and my life is nearly the same as any other homosexual's, except that I have to be more careful and I live a tighter, more restrained life than do civilians.

Many times in my search for companionship I become depressed and begin to look upon the world as a dark pit in which there is no help, no salvation. I, like many other homosexuals in the service, find wholesome, comforting companionship in the company of the Lesbians who are also in the service. One in particular, a Wave, is my pet. We understand each other completely and actually seek each other's company. To the rest of the world it appears that we're "normal" and very much in love In a sense we are in love. Just being together brings each of us onto a more level sense of values and helps to brighten our outlook on life and the world. There is most definitely an attraction even though it is not a physical one.

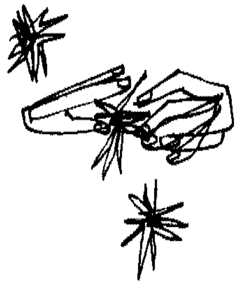
During the hours after she and I have been together, I think seriously about the relationship which exists between us and how we both feel stronger and more proud of what we are. It helps us to stand a little taller and look the rest of the world square in the eyes and smile.

From the other Lesbians that I've been acquainted with, I've found that they all feel about the same way

It seems strange until the problem is studied for awhile that in the homosexual world there is even greater need for an understanding relationship between the men and the women than there is in the heterosexual aspect of this society And this understanding is so easy to achieve that it's almost ridiculous.

In most places of homosexual activity and life, there are both men and women. Become acquainted with the gals! You'll find that they can add a lot to a life that frequently becomes tedious and exasperating. And believe me, you'll find that the old expression "It needs a woman's touch" is more fact than fiction.

- - L'K.G., Chicago, Ill.



THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

Quel Dommage

a story by Carlo

"Let's put down the bayonets," I said.

I see her face blanche "bayonets . . .you have the bayonets not I. I've been breaking my neck to co-operate."

But her soul stands naked and flutters like a butterfly.

I have seen her and I knew and I know now. But still she is afraid of me because she does not know what I know. She does not know I know. Laughable.

Vous etes une belle fille.

Last week she wore a hat and it hid almost all her fair hair. It was a white hat with a pink veil and it made her look like a brides maid and for a moment I thought, perhaps not. But now her soul stands naked.

I have captured her smile and so I know. She has smiled at me and yet her smile has not been one of the lips for her lips are nervous and her eyes are hard. She is afraid. She is afraid of me.

We practiced tennis all morning because we are partners. We practiced tennis and are partners but we competed. I am not even sure of what the quarrel was. This is a college and we are Juniors, the tournament is near and she is nervous, but more than that she hates me. How wonderful it is to be her partner.

I have always turned my face away in the locker room. I do not wish to take advantage. And yet I have caught glimpses of her pale skin and I have blushed because I know how shy she is of me. And now I am certain of it. She is shy of me.

Her rage was not from her head but from her body and her trembling was more than rage. It burned and still burns with desire.

Tu m'aimes, ma petite.

How cruel it is that I can never tell her. A boy can tell her. Any boy can tell her. While I must remain her enemy because she desires me. I cannot say to her "I feel the same. I am like you." What if I were wrong about her and what if I were wrong. But I am not wrong and the world will have to change.

Yet her desire is so deep that it has indeed all turned to hatred. I have seen the hardness in her eyes and I am certain. What if I held out my arms and said "child come to me, I am older than you for I am instructed and aware." Dear me goodbye to my degree, and to hers. . . yes even to hers for who knows who to blame and so put blame on both and purge the school. Away with all the queers queer or not. Some women I know have told a friend and this is how it ended and now they sit in bars and warn me. They have suffered. But I refuse to suffer and we'll have to change the laws.

"Let's put down the bayonets."

I have tried to make peace I have tried to turn her hatred into affection. There would have been hope then. She would have been drawn to me and we would have a friendship that allows for confidences and some day I would be able to walk down a street holding her hand. And I could be her roof and she my walls and we would have built a house of love.

But she is afraid of herself. Because she does not know. Her trembling forces her to swing the racket too hard and she makes error after error and she says to herself and to others that she cannot bear me.

Turn, turn away and let her find herself alone. Do not embarrass her by showing the other cheek. I have found my world and I am happy. I can see but she cannot. Pity.

And she is so fair. Pity.

the lock and the key

by Diane Franklin

"Here is your desk, Miss Ricci, and this is Miss Brand. She'll help you if you need someone to listen." I looked into blue-gold eyes and caught a quick smile. We shook hands, the supervisor moved away, her duty discharged. Automatically I found the divided drawer with paper, set up the lead sheet headed FINAL SUMMARY with its three onionskin carbons and flicked on the ediphone. A weird electronic garble attuned became the lazy voice of the doctor. Pause, listen, type. Would I never escape hospitals? I seemed to be forever surrounded by pale green walls — as a patient, a student nurse, a doctor's girlfriend, a medical secretary. I pressed the repeater nervously. What an accent! Turning, I saw the eyes meet mine instantly.

"Stuck?"

"Afraid so!" I slipped the earplugs off and Miss Brand was beside me clipping them on; she bent over my shoulder, staring concentratedly ahead.

"Eccentropiesis — pressure from inside, I think."

"Never heard of it — but thanks." She remained beside me for a moment, slim and small in her mocassins and glen plaid suit.

"First hospital job?"

"Lord, no, the fourth — but don't tell." Again the quick smile.

"She wouldn't care. Not many stay long for this salary." I began transcribing mechanically, considering these transient co-workers. The office was laid out in an H-pattern with Miss Brand and I at the tip of one vertical. The most rapid and efficient of the group was in her late forties. She sat earphoned pecking like a chicken, lips pursed, eager for the next fatal symptom. In front of her sat a woman whose closed, tired, reaching face suggested long-accustomed blindness. Personnel had mentioned her as having been with the Record Room for eight years. Next, a tall, sleepy, untidy girl, nearly thirty, sullen but equally industrious. A brunette in her late twenties wandered about the room rather absently, searching for a pencil sharpener. The color combination of her clothes suggested something missing in addition to the sharpener. A glamorous but vacant looking Chinese girl and a stocky, tough teen-ager giggled over the files. Two idle typewriters suggested part-time late-arriving housewife copy typists. "The kind of girls you like to rub elbows with," personnel had burbled. I resigned myself to solitary lunches and endless evenings at home reading, unless Miss Brand. I shut the thought off and typed expertly for almost an hour before turning again. The high cheekbones and tanned coloring suggested Indian blood, but her hair was golden brown lit with new grey. She wore it off the forehead, brushed back like flattened wings on each side. I admired the slender curved mouth clean of lipstick and the childish perfect nose. "Do we have a coffee break?"

"A whole fifteen minutes." Did she ever do more than reply?

"May I go with you?" She nodded, rising.

"There's a place next door," she smiled with her odd direct look. Turning off the machine I felt hot and self-conscious. She's probably married to some engineer with his mother home minding the children. Then inexplicably, "I hope she doesn't have children." Silent I waited for her to open the outside door and saw the narrow gold band. She was questioning me.

"From Boston?"

"No, Hartford. I was in training here and had to resign, so I just stayed." I won't ask, I won't! We entered the luncheonette alive with jukebox melody, and thick with self-pleased male medical students from across the street.

"My name is Kay — yours?"

"Joan." I dove. "How long have you been married?"

"Me? I'm not married."

"But the ring —" I exclaimed too emphatically.

"Oh — I just wear that." I felt stupid and glad, and hoped she wouldn't notice. We drank the lukewarm coffee and she punched "Mood Indigo" on the booth selector. "Do you live nearby?" I named a street rather notorious for its bohemian element.

"It was all I could afford," I added before she had a chance to comment. "Two and a half rooms, kitchen and bath for fifty-five a month."

"I have a room on the hill and it's pretty bleak. Have to eat out." We grew talkative with money problems. Her salary went mainly for food, while mine was lost in rent. The joy of complaining led to my confession of few friends. She seemed to deliberate. Then, "Haven't you met any interesting people here?"

"Not especially," I countered. "When I was married I — "

"Married? Then you should be wearing a ring!"

"He didn't get around to giving me one. We were divorced on our first anniversary." My head dropped involuntarily. I always felt ashamed when referring to that sorry year — so hopeful yet so lacerating. "He wouldn't work — or couldn't, I suppose." Kay's eyes were discreetly lowered, but in the rhythm of the record player I thought I could feel the pulse of her sudden caring. We met each other's gaze. Kay's voice was so boyishly low I had to bend forward to hear, and felt her breath warm against my cheek.

"I'm sorry you were hurt." We started back.

"Nearly three years at the hospital — I'm in a rut. I guess I need you to give me a push," Kay finished softly. We were pulled up to the smoky fireplace in my apartment, our toes on the brass andirons. In the dim orange light the black of the picture frames against the white white of the walls always pleased me. Extreme opposites — opposites attract — I am attracted, she knows it. Five days together — five coffee breaks — five lunches, three dinners, one movie — our hands linked warmed each other. (You hold hands so that you won't be hurt by those hands," said the doctor. "I hold hands because it is wonderful not to be alone," I shouted back.) And too, with the smallest pressure one can say 'I love you.' Stop — not again — remember Mary, "Nothing will ever separate us, dear," — remember Paul, "We'll make a go of this marriage in spite of what they say."

Kay's past, like our medical histories, could be summarized in a few case-book sentences. Her father's suicide, her mother's financial and emotional dependence, the lack of money for a much-wanted college education that went to her brother, the five-year friend who left her for another, the attempts to break away by working in other cities, that senseless futile half year in Florida, the loneliness for a confidante, the trial friendships and short-lived affairs with rebellious, city-freed, semi-alcoholic girls, until tonight. And mine — the too critical divorced mother, the impossible ideals after a leg-shattering accident, the seven-month consuming, bewildering first love for a passive, religious girl studying art, only to rush, an adolescent still, into a penitential convent followed by the hopelessness of trying to adjust to the very material competitive world when nunhood became mentally and physically impossible The disillusioning but strengthening six months with a psychiatrist, the short, sickly marriage to a boy approaching womanhood more than manhood — what future could we offer each other with such backgrounds? Kay's Nordic-Indian face was lovely in the shadows — the thirty-six years of accepting somehow softening like water does a leaf. Mine was only a sad-angry mask of twenty-four years of "Why?" — the unmanageable mixture of Swedish superiority and Italian impulsiveness

"Do you know it's nearly 1 00 A M ?" Kay groaned

"I've a long walk " Our hands tightened

"Won't you stay over? I'll lend you a blouse tomorrow " The long happy wordless pause.

"Are you sure you want me to?"

"Of course — why not?" We both tried to rise, unsteady, sleepy "Don't lean forward on that — " An awful clatter as I grabbed for her — but Kay and chair in the ashes. "Damn that chair!! I meant to warn you." And in that amber-lit room each others' arms "No — it's silly between us — we're only friends," and excited I escaped into the bright bath, away from what I most wanted.

The little blue convertible, hood down, bobbed out of traffic. I saw Kay behind the wheel, proud and a little possessive as she opened the door

"Hi, darling " I jumped in

"Hi — do you belong to me?"

"No one else "

"Home?"

"Home There's a new poster in the subway 'Your best guarantee is a good Brand'" Kay's nose wrinkled at the pun.

"You're crazy "

"You know what a fellow at the office asked me today?"

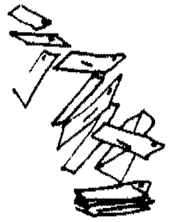
"'Are you a lesbian, hey?' "

"Certainly not — government employees are very tactful. He asked me why I wore this ring " I stuck my hand under her nose, and the wide silver band shone in the late summer sun Kay bit it

"Well, did you answer him?"

"He caught me by surprise I think I said, 'Why does anyone wear a ring?' Then he looked rather at a loss and said he thought it might have some special meaning " Kay, regarding an identical band on her own hand, looked very wise. Bound in that shining circlet were two years of loving, of furious monthly fifteen-minute quarrels, of generous compromises. The temperamental, sexual, religious differences equalized, the lack of friends, time and sometimes money, accepted, all were melted into that little symbol of marriage "Shall we" and "Can we," doubting but very desirous, had long since become a wondrous "Did we?" At last we had the peace that comes of finding one's place in another and in the world. Hands joined, not the striker and the fearful, but the lock and the key "You know," I said suddenly, "I didn't mind being unable to tell him "

LETTERS



The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

Dear Editors of ONE,
May God bless you and help you to continue with ONE and make it grow and stand as a beacon light for all who are seeking for truth and understanding!

Believe me when I say I appreciate all you have done and are doing to keep ONE alive! I hope and pray you will continue and keep a variety of thoughts, ideas and stories in our magazine! ONE has improved greatly since its birth and I believe it shall continue to grow bigger and better in the future. I can't find words to express my feelings towards all of you who have done so much to give us a "voice"! About all I can add is THANKS from the bottom of my heart and I hope my little contribution will help in its small way to keep our voice heard!

MR. C
Reading, Pa.

Dear Sirs
ONE carries a series called TANGENTS Almost entirely, this is made up of unfortunate incidents about homophiles gathered from anywhere Sure it is interesting But one wonders what must go on in the minds of the casual observer who picks up a copy of ONE and reads what we have been doing or been connected with, which was, in the eyes of the law, wrong Where there is smoke there is fire. And if the connection of the homophile is ordinarily attached to things wrong, it gradually builds up an unfortunate conclusion. I happen to think it is a bad column.

How much more fortunate if TANGENTS concerned itself only with very worthy accomplishments of the homophile group. No, it is not good to close our eyes entirely to the sordid, if we are connected with it. But such emphasis on questionable events is damning

It is nice to have ONE around And I must say that it seems to grow in stature issue after issue.

MR. F
New York, N Y

Dear Editor
If, by and large, things have improved somewhat for the homosexual in the past half-century, it is mostly due to the efforts of the intellectuals in the sciences and the arts. People with ideas like those of Mr. R. of Texas, whose letter you printed in the March issue, certainly haven't helped any.

Homosexuals are asking for broadmindedness, tolerance and understanding from the heterosexual world. That means asking (it) to think and ponder about this problem, to study it and inquire into it from all the angles, and to have a change of mind and heart about us If we ask this of the heterosexual world, then certainly we owe it to society to be well-informed, to think things out honestly and thoroughly ourselves, to become as familiar with the points of view of the 'normal' people as we would like them to be with ours, to meet their doubts and objections to us with sound honest answers, if we can do so. We cannot demand that the heterosexuals wrestle with this question in all its difficulties and complexities if we, for our part, intellectually lie down on the job.

MR L.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear friends:
Since I first started buying ONE, I have found a good bit of consolation, some fine entertainment, and, at times some much needed enlightenment But until I read the article, "How to End Hostility Towards Homosexuals" by Sal Makis, I had never been inspired.

Without a single doubt, Sal Makis has touched deep in all our hearts To follow a path such as he says would be hard, for I have and am trying.

MR. J.
Marietta, Georgia

Dear ONE
Sometime, how about a little biographical sketch on Eve Elloree Lots of people here comment on her drawings.

MR. T
New York, N. Y.

Dear ONE·
. . . ONE should be a world of Art & Literature – not a police station and crime clinic. We get enough of the latter from our regular press and expect ONE to be an oasis in this desert of futility

MR. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear ONE:
In looking through a Catholic Newspaper not so long ago, I was struck by a curious stylization. When the press generally (that is, non-catholic) is concerned with the via crucis of Papal adherents in China, they say "catholic". But when the Catholic TIDINGS writes about the same incident, they say "Catholic" When Ike is rejecting another peace proposal by Russia, the press snickers about the soviets But when UNESCO prints a broadside, it refers to them as Soviets. South Africa passed the apartheid laws to control the colored. But when the National Council for African Affairs fights back it demands equal rights of citizenship for the Colored. It would seem that whenever and wherever national, cultural, or social minorities aspire to, or are granted, the stature of pride and dignity equated with the best in social maturity achievable by society, they are accorded by those who champion them and/or respect their endeavor, the accolade of the Capitalized initial letter

You may have noticed that I personally always write Homosexual, Homophile, Lesbian, etc , with the Capitalized initial. In so doing I am only attempting to familiarize my correspondents with the dignity to which I feel I am entitled The more, for instance, I look at your broadside in current and choice book-titles available - AND SEE MYSELF IN SMALL LETTERS - the less I am likely to comprehend my minority as a significant social element capable of unique potentials of community values in coalition or in fellowship with other groups similarly discriminated against

Let us, then, in counter-offensive, hoist ourselves by our own petards from lower to Upper case. Let us feel that, in so doing, we are re-establishing an honorable historical category (and social identification) not only for our contiguously ancestral Name-heroes but to that even more illustrious, though nameless, legion who in selfless devotion contributed so much to the progress of human consciousness

Yours for the capital "H" uber alles,

MR. H
Los Angeles, Calif

Dear ONE
In the Aug.-Sept. 1956 issue, the high quality of writing was marred by the sophomoric views and style of Sal Makis on "How to End Hostility to Homos " His entire case could and should have been summed up in a sentence or at most a paragraph.
His manner was petulant While preaching tolerance, his tone was accusing, shrill and nagging – completely negative – also condescending and repetitive
One ridiculous article like this can lose forever many readers who are all too eager to think of ONE's staff and writers as foot-stamping, curl-tossing, precious, vapid protestants.

MR. A.
New York City

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to.

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave , New York 17, N Y.

Atten. Mr. Oberon

WANTED:- QUATREFOIL & DERRICKS, by James Barr

We are constant buyers of novels and poetry on homosexual themes. SEND LIST TO US

Now available:- Special Offering of PROUST, "Remembrance of Things Past." 2-vol. Random House Edition in good condition at $6.50 per set, postage, 25¢.

Other new AMERICAN & ENGLISH titles on request.

VILLAGE THEATER CENTER BOOKSHOP
116 Christopher Street, New York 14, N. Y.

DER KREIS/LE CERCLE

Monthly magazine published since 1932. Articles in German, French and English, no translation duplications each article appears in one language only Photos and drawings $7 yearly First Class, $11 yearly

Postfach 547 Fraumunster, Postcheck-Konto VIII
25753 Zurich 22, Switzerland.

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ann Carll Reid, *Chairman*
Don Slater, *Vice Chairman*
William Lambert, *Secretary Treasurer*

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French, literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9. yearly

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch, photos and drawings, also articles about women $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

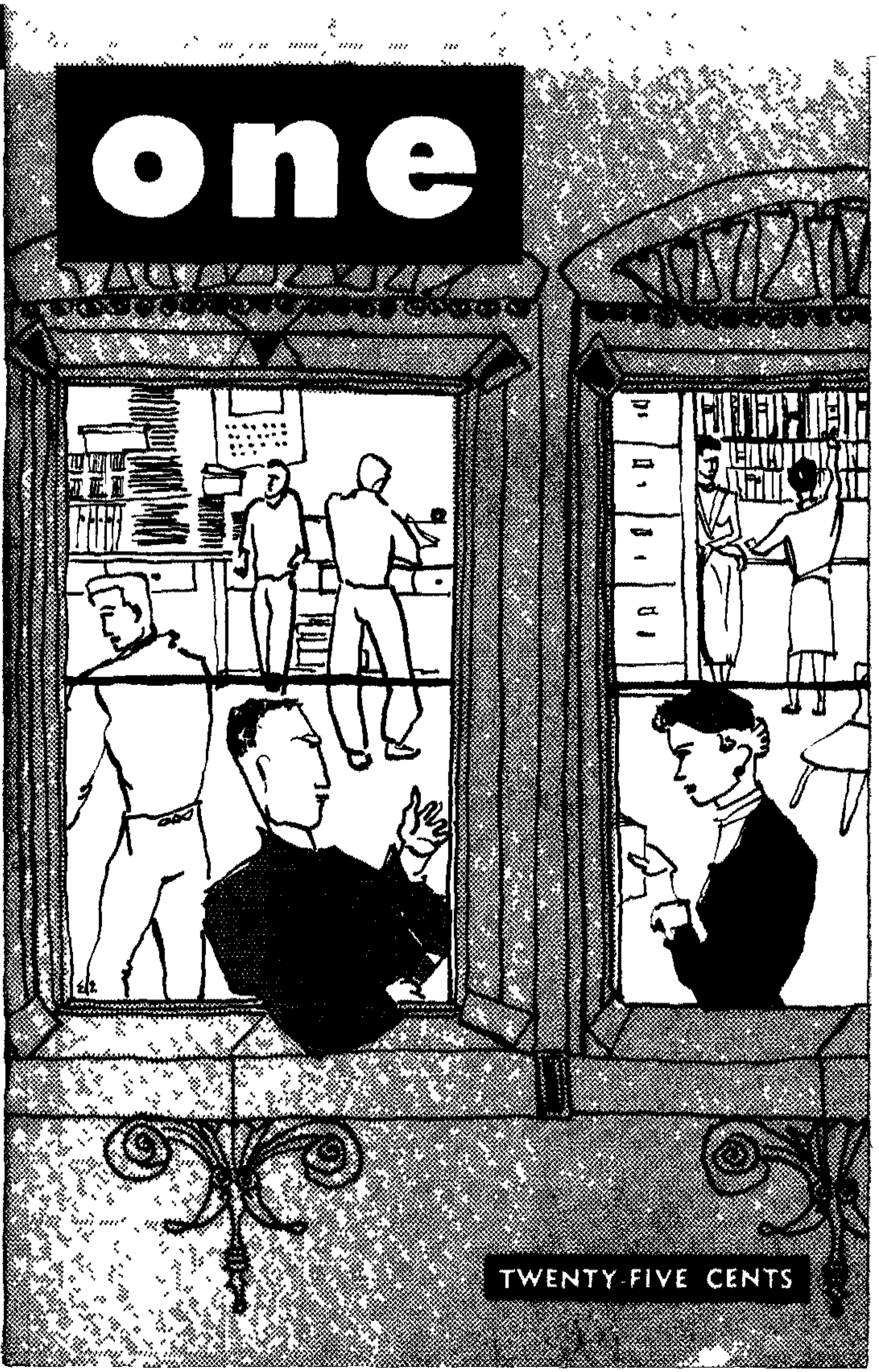
Published every other month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality Available in English, French or German. $5 yearly

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

one

[redacted]

one



TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

BOB ROCCO *Lives Here*

"A Gift as personal as your own name"

PERSONALIZED DOOR TILES
(MADE-TO-ORDER)

Ceramic Tiles for Door or Gate—Handmade with any name or inscription
Size: 3 x 5½" . . . . $2 50 each
Special Order Tiles made to your sketch on standard
3 x 5½" tiles - - from $3.50 each

(Black Printing Only)

Send for free illustrated brochure

One, Incorporated, 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A
SENSATIONAL NOURISHMENT FOR A NEUROSIS...?
....Then don't read Mattachine Review

But if you are concerned about the pressing problems of understanding, acceptance and adjustment facing 15 million U. S. homosexuals today, then read the magazine which dares to speak the truth Fact, opinion and constructive thinking of scientists, doctors, lawyers, ministers, sociologists and other authorities—as well as laymen—are presented without prejudice or sensation Monthly issues contain articles, digest features, book reviews, letters and news of the Mattachine Society, a chartered non-profit educational and research organization concerned with social, scientific, legal and religious aspects of homosexualism.

Price $2 50 per year in U S and possessions, Canada, Mexico, $3 50 elsewhere. Mailed first class in sealed plain envelope. Subscriber list protection guaranteed by U S. Constitution. Send orders direct to publisher:

mattachine REVIEW
693 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

one

" a mystic bond
of brotherhood
makes all men one "
Carlyle

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume IV Number 7 October-November 1956

CONTENTS

4 THE ORDEAL OF PRINCE EULENBERG
Lyn Pedersen

12 THE UNDIVIDABLE HEART Double IX

15 INTERNATIONAL Keolo, The Fire-Walker
Harry Otis

18 TANGENTS News & Views Dal McIntire

22 BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

25 AUNT ANNA AND UNCLE JOE A Story
Clarkson Crane

34 AN INCIDENT A Story
Diana Sterling

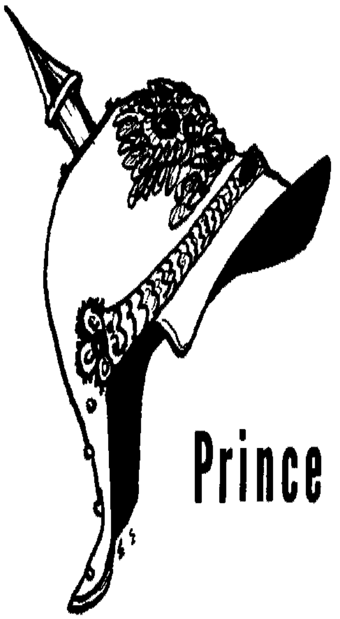
38 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

COVER: Eve Elloree

ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty five cents per copy (plus postage for mailing) subscriptions are two fifty per year, two years for four dollars, one year first class sealed three fifty, two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada all other countries three fifty per year Air Mail one year, five dollars Single copies are thirty five cents Publication offices 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California

Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed Copyright 1956 by ONE, Inc, Los Angeles, California

100-403320-43



THE ORDEAL of Prince Eulenberg

by Lyn Pedersen

In that social recollection which we call history, many stories that once loomed large have been laid aside for others agreeing more adroitly with latterday explanations of the "causes" of subsequent events

Students of World War I, committed to the pat theory that only economic factors really move history, have discarded data not fitting the pattern and omitted from the record intrigues and indiscretions and once-famous scandals that were major turning-points in Germany's tragi-comic march to war, but which do not aptly reflect the "struggle for markets."

Thus, few people now remember Philip Eulenberg, a man once famed as the Kaiser's most intimate friend, the one man who might possibly have steered Germany away from war and destruction, the man bitterly blamed for what Germans then attacked as Wilhelm II's "soft" policies in world affairs, the man who was hounded to his death in a series of amazingly cruel trials charging that he was puppet-master to the Emperor, the victim of the most spectacular homosexual trials in history.

Looking back to the Los Angeles Examiner, Oct 24, 1907, under four banks of headlines

BERLIN Oct 23

The trial began here today of Maximilian Harden, editor of DIE ZUKUNFT, who is accused of libel by General Count Kuno von Moltke The case involves the charges concerning the notorious "Round Table" Von Moltke is a nephew of the late famous Field Marshall Count von Moltke.

The complaint of von Moltke is that last November, Harden in his paper, which is one of the most radical in Germany, began to charge that Count Zu Eulenberg was the head of a clique at Court which banded together for the sole purpose of influencing the Kaiser politically

Eulenberg and Moltke were named by Harden as members of the Round Table Harden declared that the Prince and Count were also spiritualists in addition to being men of abnormal temperaments and habits

It is reported in connection with the case that Crown Prince Frederick William made an exhaustive personal investigation of Harden's charges, reporting to his father, the Emperor, such findings that von Moltke, Zu Eulenberg and Lieutenant General von Hohenau saw fit to hand in their resignations.

The "drama" really began when Justice Kern asked Harden if in his writings he had accused von Moltke of homo-sexuality

"I did not," answered the editor, emphatically, "My object was solidly political. I wrote that General Count von Moltke and his intimates sought to influence the Kaiser's political actions and often to persuade his Majesty against the advice of constitutional advisers I said General Count von Moltke is a man of completely abnormal sensibilities, even in non-sexual affairs, and I refuse to retract a syllable I have uttered against him.

"I now say I have proof that General Count von Moltke belongs to a coterie of men among whom certain crimes are practiced. I have said or written nothing about this, because I am not an informer and I have no personal desire to see General Count von Moltke taken to jail But if proofs of my assertion are demanded, I will produce them here and now"

Harden said the plaintiff had once pressed the prince's handkerchief to his lips and cried, "Phili! My Phili!" and in writing him a letter had used the terms, "My soul" and "My beloved"

Frau von Elbe, the divorced wife of Juno von Moltke, testified to gross epithets her former husband had applied to married life. She then described the handkerchief incident, which she said she saw from an adjacent room. She said also that Prince Zu at once knelt to her and begged her to give up her husband Referring to her divorce, Frau von Elbe said she had asked von Moltke: "What will his Majesty say to our divorce?" To this von Moltke replied "His Majesty hears only what I permit him to know."

Frau von Elbe's statement created a great sensation in the court Continuing, she testified that von Moltke had once written a letter to her mother in which he said they had formed a circle about the Emperor which nobody was able to break through

Thus, the first day of the "Eulenberg trials" that lasted two years and were not fully dropped for a decade I will discuss later some of the inaccuracies of the above account

In early decades of this century, nearly everyone prominent in German life felt compelled to publish memoirs explaining, among other things, his relationship to these scandals Later writers have tended to forget the matter.

I first came across mention of the affair four years ago in Gide's CORYDON but for nearly a year I could discover little more Ultimately, I found contemporary accounts in old papers and magazines, and the 1930 Eulenberg biography by Haller (Knopf, 2 vol). More recently, Goerlitz' THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, Craig's THE POLITICS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, and Reiners' THE LAMPS WENT OUT IN EUROPE, and Holstein's MEMOIRS have tended to set prewar German history back in perspective.

Getting into this matter has brought more than just this one incident to light. I hope an expansion of this essay may soon form part of a book on the considerable role of homosexuals in German history It is often said that homosexuality is the mark of tired, decadent cultures, yet we find it prominent throughout the history of Prussia - the least effete kingdom of Europe And we might recall that in other times, the phenomenon was as common among the regimented Spartans as among the cultured Athenians

OUR POOR, DEAR KAISER -

Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor who unified modern Germany and made King Wilhelm of Prussia the first German Emperor, earned renown as the chief cornerstone of European peace. A vigorous reformer at home and a skilled diplomat abroad, his policies seemed to insure continued economic well-being and peace He had interlocking pacts with Russia, Austria and Italy and friendly arrangements with Japan, England, Turkey and even France. He left a Germany of swelling nationalism and prosperity.

When the old Emperor died, his swaggering grandson shortly became William II. An impassioned public speaker and brilliant phrasemaker, William had half the world believing he was about to usher in the Golden Age.

As monarchs go, the Kaiser was actually an intelligent man, though dangerously erratic, a weakness his friends failed at first to appreciate. Handsome and charming, he always made a striking appearance. Few rulers have ever been more "well meaning." He wanted to make his people happy and strong. He wanted to give peace to the world. And - - he wanted to be universally admired. He could not realize that not everyone took his words as from the lips of God. He thought of them so himself.

He had a remarkable memory. He might discuss the dynasties of ancient Assyria at lunch, or the merits of famous works of art or theories of statecraft, literature or dramatics. He might ask some pastor or architect, about to deliver a speech, what they intended to say, and give the speech himself in their place - and do it well. In manner he alternated between military stiffness and boyish charm. He went to fantastic lengths to display his personal favor, but kept his entourage in constant terror of his sudden practical jokes (tripping Generals overboard while cruising the Baltic, publicly goosing the Czar of Bulgaria while the latter was looking out a window at a parade, giving the self-consciously short King of Italy a six-foot-seven escort during a visit, etc.), and his stern requirement that his entourage do pushups before breakfast (always the danger of sudden indignities from His Imperial Highness - and one must laugh, of course).

He prided himself as a "huntsman" (shot 65 deer in one day - -they were driven singly into his range) and had pompous monuments erected on sites such as were "Our moste noble Margrave and Lord Emperour Wilhelm II Alle Highest felled here on Septembre 19, 1902, his 200th noble stagge upon Grimnitz Heath."

He long planned to lead his army into battle and personally directed prettily geometric maneuvers, beautifully colorful affairs featuring spectacular cavalry charges - -till one unusually bold general told him this was a waste and of no strategic use. Few other men ever dared be so frank with him.

Despised by both parents, dropped at birth by a midwife (deforming his left arm), forced as a crippled child to mount a horse (he fell off repeatedly but ultimately mastered the skill), he was driven to prove his Prussian manliness. Feeling he'd been snubbed in England (at grandmother Victoria's funeral) he lusted to win British admiration by demonstrating his superiority, outstripping their navy. He patronized the Russian Tsar, cousin Nicky, insultingly. But he was able to charm the Prussophobe Crown Prince of Austria on their first meeting, carefully arranged by Eulenberg.

At court he was surrounded mostly with a rabble of martinets and sycophants (an all-male company, as Harden later charged) who encouraged his outdated notions about benevolent but absolutist monarchy. He spent two months annually on Baltic cruises and several more on "hunts" and devoted most evenings to lavish dinners and stag entertainments. Eulenberg's bitter rival, General Hulsen-Haseler, head of the Military Cabinet, dropped dead while dancing for the Emperor and company, while dressed as a ballerina. (Pity. It had long been a favorite act.) Hulsen, though not much of a general, had been sharp on conjuring tricks. General Kuno von Moltke (later charged with Eulenberg of homosexuality), played the piano while "dearest Phili" sang his Rose Songs, his Nordic ballads or improvised humorously. The Counts Dohna (who rose along with Eulenberg, but deserted him during the trials, for fear of personal involvement), Herbert Bismarck (who fell from grace somewhat later than his father) and Eulenberg's cousins August and Botho were often part of the theatricals, which Wilhelm himself sometimes rewrote.

The Kaiser soon dismissed the "Iron Chancellor" during disagreements over the Russian alliance and Bismarck's anti-socialist laws, with a curt note requesting the return of the unused portion of Bismarck's monthly salary. The Chancellor, who had run Germany for twenty years, showed no disposition for taking orders. Much has been said regarding who influenced this dismissal (Waldersee and Holstein did), Philip Eulenberg, our protagonist, was later blamed, unfairly. (Bismarck, perhaps at Baron Holstein's suggestion, came to believe he had been his secret enemy since the Chancellor forced the resignation of cousin Botho Eulenberg by calling him a liar in the House of Lords.) Philip had, in fact, strongly advised the Emperor against removing Bismarck.

At 27, Prince William had met the Count, twelve years his senior, and they both were captivated. For the first fifteen years of his reign, "my dearest Phili," "my only friend," was Wilhelm's most trusted adviser and the only man able to occasionally change the Imperial mind. At the time, Eulenberg was partly under Fritz von Holstein's wing, and was used by the privy counsellor (who did not "have access" to the Emperor) for getting his ideas across to the highly unpredictable young sovereign.

Bismarck's departure left a terrible vacuum in German politics. His successors were aging yes-men, crushed between Emperor and Reichstag. The "Constitution" and the complex parliamentary system were hazily defined and openly defied. The Reichstag, with little exact power, other than budget approval, was splintered into innumerable parties. The General Staff, the Military Cabinet and the War Ministry - three distinct and feuding heads for the all-powerful Army - talking openly of coup-d'etat. And the navy, grown fat under Wilhelm's favor and von Tirpitz' aggressive leadership.

And all the little kings and grand dukes of the semi-independent countries now part of the Empire.

Like the bureaucracy generally, the Foreign Office (headed by a State Secretary who seldom ran things) operated independently of Emperor, Chancellor or Reichstag, though it always had the unwelcome task of patching up Wilhelm's meddling blunders. He was forever dispatching half-baked telegrams to other monarchs, often ensnarling Wilhelmstrasse policies. In public speeches, he tended to redouble any statement which drew applause, complicating foreign affairs horribly by wild unpremeditated statements which often became policy by default. And in foreign capitals the German military attaches often undermined or overshadowed the ambassadors they despised as mere "pen pushers."

The Kaiser naively assumed that there was a natural enmity between France and England (for centuries) and between England and Russia, so that allies Austria and Italy could be taken for granted, while Cousin Nicky and Uncle Edward would never attack him. He hoped (with privy counsellor Holstein's encouragement) to isolate England, ally with France (impossible at that date) and Russia, develop Turkey and expand a bit in Africa and Asia. But within a dozen years, and more after Eulenberg's downfall, he blunderingly accomplished what enemy diplomats could not have hoped for, forcing Britain, Russia and France into unwritten alliance with Italy and Japan on the fence. Even Austria and Turkey were dependable only as trouble makers.

THE KAISER'S FRIEND

Count (later Prince) Philip zu Eulenberg-Hertefeld was the son of a stiff East Prussian count and an artistic mother whom he worshipped. Delicate and emotional as a child, he early developed the witty conversational talent that was to endear him to the Emperor. His early desire was to be an architect. When he inherited the great estate and Liebenberg (from the Great Elector to the first Hertefeld in 1652) he designed and built a number of houses, pavilions and temples on the grounds. He was a fine, though unschooled singer, and composed songs which were long popular, notably his Rosenlieder (half million copies sold) and his Skaldengesange, ballads from the Nordic sagas, favorites with concert singers. He had a great talent for entertaining and brilliant improvisation, in prose, verse or song, and was an accomplished story teller. He also had some success as a playwright (Margot and Seestern) and with children's stories, Erich und Erika, Christmas in a Monastery, and Fireside Stories. But the life of a poet was denied him. He was forced at 17 by his militaristic father into a brief, unhappy Army career (won the Iron Cross) from which he escaped to study and practice law until 1877 when he entered the diplomatic service under paternal pressure, and influence from the Bismarck family. This he hoped would allow time for artistic work

In 1875, he married Augusta, Countess von Sandels. Their first two children died in Paris where he served six months as third Secretary in the German Embassy, along with Bernard Bulow, with whom he corresponded in most affectionate tones for years. Transferred to Munich, he worked congenially under the intellectually inclined von Werthen Later he regarded the Munich days, with the artistic society, as his happiest. He had six children there

His first political crisis came (during the Ambassador's absence, leaving him representing the Prussian and Imperial government) when the unfortunate King Ludwig (patron of Wagner) was dethroned for alleged homosexuality and insanity. Eulenberg discovered the King after his suicide at Lake Starnberg, where Eulenberg had frequently been a guest at the King's parties. Ludwig was succeeded by his incurably insane brother Otto, under a regency, lasting till 1913, when Otto was deposed (he died three years later, probably never knowing he had been king) In Munich, a King Ludwig Brotherhood, with branches throughout Bavaria, was set up to perpetuate the memory of the "Fairy King."

Eulenberg first met Prince William the year of Ludwig's suicide It was expected the Prince would have little to do except keep out of trouble and wait for the crown (his father waited impatiently for decades) but the next year Emperor William I and his son both died within a few months, leaving Eulenberg's friend as German Emperor Eulenberg was henceforth expected to accompany the monarch on Norwegian cruises and hunts at Prince Dohna's estate at Prokelwitz. The Emperor was a frequent guest at Liebenberg.

While he was Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg his father died and Eulenberg attempted to retire to Liebenberg and artistic pursuits. The Emperor would not consent, and Bismarck, not yet out of office, found him useful, urged him to spend all possible time with Wilhelm, though the tormenting cruises invariably resulted in seasickness and bronchial ailments, requiring frequent recuperations at Gastein spa. Never robust, he was ultimately the only member of the court able to abstain from the ridiculous morning exercises and constant hi-jinks He did enjoy the long intimate walks with Wilhelm.

In 1890, Eulenberg became minister to Wurtemburg in Stuttgart, where again there were troubles over the homosexual King Karl's affairs with carpenters and others "beneath his station." Wurtemburg's semi-independence created considerable friction, which Eulenberg was at pains to soothe till he became Bavarian Ambassador. His duties as unofficial "ambassador from the Imperial Government to the Emperor" increased. Privy counsellor Holstein patronized Eulenberg heavily at this time, warping all policy, domestic and foreign, to prevent any possible return by Bismarck Their relationship became a violently off-and-on affair when Holstein realized Eulenberg was not his mouthpiece

When Caprivi retired as Chancellor, Eulenberg chose his successor (bypassing ambitious cousin Botho) and exerted considerable skill keeping the doddering Hohenlowe safely in office. In 1900, Eulenberg shifted the carefully groomed Bernard Bulow into the post Bulow seems to have been little better than Caprivi or Hohenlowe, but he could get on charmingly with the Emperor, Holstein, the Reichstag and even the Army - no mean feat. The talent kept him in office during almost a decade of constant crisis. But he had little force. The foreign situation degenerated hopelessly between Holstein's schemings and Wilhelm's interference.

After 1894 Eulenberg was Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was extremely popular in Vienna and despite Holstein's growing hate, was able to repair the strained relations between the empires.

Eulenberg's health declined sharply until, after lingering illness, he was forced in 1902 to resign, shortly after his mother's death, and retire to Liebenberg, where, except for brief excursions to Gastein (Austrian spa with radium thermal springs), he spent most of the next four years on what seemed to be his death bed. His resignation had been accepted only as a sort of leave, and during the few months when he was up and about he was recalled to Berlin and enmeshed in affairs of state.

Bulow, put in office by Eulenberg, had succumbed to Holstein's influence, and cooled toward the friend he once called his "soul sister" The Emperor also had grown slightly more formal - - Bulow still used Philip as a persuader when the sovereign was unmanageable. There is a suggestion that the Kaiser, who disapproved of physical weakness, considered Philip's illness as something of a desertion. However, Wilhelm and his Queen visited Liebenberg once or twice a year.

Some writers have called Eulenberg an effeminate fop, a sycophant, courtier, a meddling dilettante and worse. His letters belie this Passionately loyal to the Kaiser, as a subject and as a friend, he at first believed Wilhelm could be a good monarch. As this hope faded, he remained loyal to the man who was inescapably Emperor, whatever his failings, and who still was likeable, intelligent, well-meaning Eulenberg tried hard and long to protect "our poor, dear Emperor" from his own folly. Even if the Kaiser was not an effective ruler, the badly splintered Reichstag, the overambitious Army, the weak Chancellors or Geheimrat Fritz von Holstein offered no alternative There no longer was an available Bismarck That sort of man could not exist in Wilhelm's company The only choice seemed to be to keep Germany from losing too many friends and to keep order at home. The growing prosperity could take care of the rest Germany's population increased heavily and its industry doubled during Wilhelm's reign.

Being an Emperor's friend has disadvantages also. Holstein was not the only person jealous of Eulenberg's position, honors and apparently gay life. Such a prominence breeds envy and spite.

By 1906 Eulenberg's health was temporarily partly repaired. He returned briefly to Berlin where he was ceremoniously awarded the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian honor. At this time he engaged in contacts with Lecomte, the French Legate, and with Count Witte, rising star of Russian politics, aiming at halting the anti-German drift of these countries He met some success till word got to Holstein, then prompting the reluctant Emperor through the stupid Morocco crisis - - Holstein intending to prove Britain and France couldn't cooperate The Algeciras Conference left Germany stunned and isolated Holstein had lost face and tendered his fiftieth resignation, hoping to scare his critics into silence. To his chagrin (this plot had always worked before) it was submitted by foreign secretary von Tschirsky to the Emperor, who gladly approved it By luck or strategy, Chancellor Bulow apparently had suffered a dramatic stroke before the Reichstag (Afraid of Holstein, he was reputedly subject to blackmail by him.)

Holstein was out. He didn't know whom to blame The Chancellor, on his sickbed, insisted it was an oversight by Tschirsky. And perhaps Bulow (knowing Holstein's reputation for vindictiveness) suggested Eulenberg was responsible The idea became an obsession with Holstein who began seeing a lot of Maximilian Harden, a gutter journalist formerly critical of Holstein.

HOLSTEIN'S REVENGE

On May 1, 1906, Holstein wrote to Eulenberg that it would be damaging to be seen with a person of Eulenberg's homosexual repute, and accused him of causing Holstein's own dismissal.

Eulenberg, as was the custom, challenged Holstein to a duel with guns Seconds were chosen, but Holstein backed down and made a partial public apology Eulenberg wrote in his diary, "I cannot say I consider Holstein's attacks to be really disposed of He will revenge himself . . ."

Shortly after, a series of curious articles began to appear in Maximilian Harden's obscure newspaper, DIE ZUKUNFT (The Future). In cryptic language, at first avoiding names, he described breathless scenes of intrigue in which "The Charmer," "Heart of My Heart," "Kissable," and friends cunningly manipulated "The Darling " The paper elsewhere identified "The Darling" as the Emperor and "The Charmer" as Eulenberg It was some time before these articles came to Eulenberg's attention, and since press attacks were not rare, he at first ignored them

Harden grew bolder

"Phili would have lifted his visionary eye bemusedly to heaven if an envoy had been suggested without his advice being sought. His hand could be discerned everywhere. Whoever wanted anything turned to Phili Reconciled the Kaiser with Count Henckel, on whose house the ban had long been laid, and who now became Prince Donnersmarck He discussed affairs with his bosom friend, Waldersee And inherited a million from the Vienna Rothschild Then his star seemed to wane. His dearest Bulow sat firmly in his place in the sun. Became Count, Bulow did, then Chancellor, Prince and incidentally heir to millions . Yet the romantic came back from the Vienna exile, was once more invited by the Emperor, taken to the North Cape, visited Phili takes care of his friends One, Moltke, is chief of the General Staff, another, even closer, is commandant of Berlin. Tschirsky has the foreign office There are hopes for a soft berth somewhere for Herr von Barnbuler All nice fellows Musical Poetical. Spiritualistic. Ethical. Read Nietzsche Address each other by first names Touchingly poetical in their epistles to each other. Lean to Christian Science. But nebulous as regards marriage Their affinities for each other might be a private matter if they did not form that intimate Round Table of the Kaiser - - From visible or invisible places spin threads which choke the breath of the German Empire . . . I therefore do now denounce Philip Friedrich Karl Alexander Botho Prince zu Eulenberg and Hertefeld as the man who, with tireless energy, has whispered and yet whispers into the ear of Wilhelm II that he was destined to rule alone, as endowed with special grace, and in the light and succor of the heavens above ."

For months the attacks continued with scant notice Harden elaborated his description of this tight circle of men who met weekly at Liebenberg and made all important decisions of state. He said these very poetic men shunned women, that their affinities were of concern to pathologists dealing with abnormal behavior, that their morality threatened the Empire He hinted at elaborate orgies and seductions

Then General Hulsen-Haseler (later famed for his authentic "dying swan" dance) brought the papers to the Crown Prince (like every Hohenzollern Prince in history, a stiff young man, sharply jealous of his sire) who told the world his innocent-minded father couldn't conceivably have known what sort of men his friends were. The Kaiser, he said haughtily, wouldn't know the meaning of Harden's nasty terms. (This was the Crown Prince's last public statement for a decade) The Kaiser was furious. Was it possible that such scurrilous publications were permitted? Such outrageous nonsense, he said, should be stopped (and forgotten) by clapping Harden in prison But under pressure from the Crown Prince, the Army, and Bulow, the Kaiser demanded that Eulenberg and Moltke clear their names or leave the country

General Count Hohenau, Major Count zu Lynar and Moltke resigned. Moltke sued for libel The opening of the case was described at the start of this article For one furious week, the trial blazed across world headlines, and suddenly, before Moltke had a chance, the Judge (police magistrate) declared he'd heard enough, ruled that though Harden's charges were libel, they were proven (though Moltke wasn't proven guilty of specific offenses or of knowledge of alleged orgies at Lynar's villa) Psychologists had testified for both sides The famed Dr Magnus Hirschfeld spoke for Harden, said that Moltke, whom he'd never met (and Moltke's associates alike) was obviously abnormal and degenerate This was later retracted Harden was exonerated and Moltke ordered to pay the trial costs. A roaring crowd of thousands cheered Harden as "savior of the country" and attempted to attack Moltke outside the court.

Eulenberg, who had gone briefly to the Gastein spa in Austria, was widely reported to have fled the country - - to be hiding in England, though he was at his estate in Germany He initiated a libel action (at the same time, Moltke appealed to higher courts) but the Crown Prosecutor refused to institute proceedings, saying no public interest was involved At this very time the Emperor (feeling Eulenberg had not "shown fight") was demanding such proceedings be started Eulenberg made an affidavit before legal authorities at Prenzlau regarding Harden's charges and requesting a full investigation (which yielded nothing) of his past. At the proceedings two months later Harden refused to testify, as he was still the defendant in the Moltke case

The second Moltke case came up in October Eulenberg was in bed with neuritis, later with bronchitis His doctors forbade him to appear as a witness, though he'd come to Berlin to testify. The proceedings in the Berlin Municipal Court were taken over by Harden and his counsel, Bernstein A witness named Bollhardt (a convicted blackmailer and perjurer) testified that Eulenberg (whom he described as being twenty-five years younger than he'd been at the time) had debauched him ten years earlier at Count Lynar's house. Bollhardt and a policeman were sent to identify the ailing Prince, who refused to see them except in the presence of proper judicial authorities The court dropped the matter, but expressed doubts about the genuineness of Eulenberg's illness Eulenberg protested the procedure to the House of Lords Moltke won the case and Harden was given four months and costs.

The Crown instituted action on Eulenberg's behalf Harden, meanwhile, planted a report in a Bavarian paper that Eulenberg bribed Harden with a million marks Harden sued the publisher. A writer named Brand, a "champion of homosexuality," called Chancellor Bulow homosexual and was quickly tried and imprisoned

The Crown investigation dragged on, but the trumped-up Munich libel case went wild Eulenberg, painfully ill, denied any violation of Article 175 of the Criminal Code, or any indecency with a male. Harden and Bernstein produced as witnesses two fishermen, formerly employed by the Prince, who claimed sex acts with him years earlier. One, Reidl, proved totally unreliable The other, Jacob Ernst, gave more convincing testimony, but indicated that he was testifying under duress Eulenberg, sixty years old, fell ill again with influenza and catarrh The trial procedure here was most unique. The supposed plaintiff, Harden, spent weeks proving immaterial charges against Eulenberg, a prosecution witness, while Staedele, the supposed defendant, presented no defense, nor did he even appear after the opening days Eulenberg was not permitted to confront the witnesses against him He suffered a stroke after this affair, and days later, an attack of angina pectoris

During May, 1907, he was several times subjected to police examinations which recorded his serious condition - he was often thought near death and considered suicide On May 7, he was confronted by Riedl and Ernst and statements were taken. The next day he was arrested to stand trial for perjury After heavy medical protests, plans to incarcerate him in Moabit Prison were dropped and he was taken to the public Charite Hospital under heavy guard to await trial. (to be continued)

The Undividable Heart

by Double IX

A parent says to little Jim, "No, sonny . you mustn't act like that. Only little girls behave that way and you don't want to be like a little girl, do you? That wouldn't be nice "

Little Jim, who lives in the child's innocent world of simple wisdom, is thereupon beset with a misdirected line of thoughts that can never hit a true mark Papa doesn't like little girls but mama is a girl I was only doing what was natural . . but papa doesn't like for me to do EVERYTHING that is natural. Part of me papa likes and part of me papa doesn't like He likes the part of me he calls boy but he doesn't like the part of me he calls girl I guess I can't be the girl part of me or papa will be angry

Thus the twig is bent and so grows a stunted tree It happens to every child in much the same way The popular opinions of girlish behavior and boyish behavior are used, instead of infinite intelligence, as blueprints for little Jim and little Jill to grow up by. The wholeness of each is divided into whichever half the doctor pronounced customary when he looked upon material genitals and away from spiritual truth in order to inform himself of the gender of the new babe The question of first importance to the parents is their helpless "What is it?" and the moment the genitals are consulted the parents nod happily, satisfied in the assumption that they know now which blueprint to follow So pink blankets are exchanged for blue, labels are printed for the cigars, and the child is doomed

What do you suppose would happen if the questioning parents were answered thus "Why, the child is the image and likeness of God . it is complete and whole " The parents would probably be overcome with confusion at finding themselves required to bring up the little thing without a worldly blueprint The challenge would no doubt be too much for most of them, and as soon as the one who answered them in such a manner was out of the room, they would take a peek at the genitals and destroy all the potential magnificence of the moment with some idiotic words like, "It's a boy!" Go on, dear parents, kill out the divinity of your offspring! Wholeness is more of an idea than you can set free in your limited household, isn't it? Wholeness . . (holiness) with all its far reaching implications . .will you ever dare even THINK about it? Even the oft-repeated words "male and female created he them" are molded to suit the limits of dwarfed viewpoints until they seem to say "male or female" instead of "male and female " And so what God has joined together, man busies himself putting asunder.

Years pass, and little Jim is warped away from the better half of himself that would imbue his life with such characteristics as gentility, receptivity, generativeness, warmth, and depth of feeling These virtues, he is told, are not his birthright, they are only for those lesser creatures, the women, and are unbecoming to the proud he-man. In place of gentility, he is trained into a kill-or-be-killed fighter for the wars In place of receptivity he is given its more popular opposite suspiciousness His generativeness is reversed into the delight of the business world a live wire, aggressive, get-all-you-can-out-of-life young man Warmth must never leave its soft lines upon his face, for only the steel jaw and the cold spark of contempt in his eye will pass as masculine and handsome As for depth of feeling, let him not dare to show it lest he be dealt that worst insult of all womanly effeminate sissy!

The more little Jim's individuality (un-divide-ability) is subdued, and the more he is led to surrender the woman half of his wholeness, the more satisfied the parents are with their well done job of giving the world a real he-man But the in-divid-ual is lost, and the world will one day have the satisfaction of packing the dirt over him and thinking, with callous lack of understanding, "Little Jim was no better than the rest of us, after all."

And yet, amid these endless repetitions of men who lose the struggle for their soul, sometimes a wonderful thing happens Sometimes a child is born who has an inner strength that can endure the attempts of the parents and the world to divide it in half and it goes through the "training" process without losing its sense of wholeness, its individuality. It has opposition all along the way, yet it feeds upon this opposition and grows stronger with each challenge met.

Once in awhile along comes a little Jim who simply does not believe the parents who instruct him to kill out his better half. He is quite likely to make some strikingly courageous reply, such as, "For goodneth merthy thakes, I'll wave my lavender hankie all I thilly pleathz!" If the parents have forced him to put his answer in such strong language, it serves them right. Could he do it in a less "disturbing" way? Certainly, he could, but if his spiritual courage is put to such a test that only a "disturbing" method will get the job done, then he rises to it and swishes a spectacular path through the world so that all may behold how he maintains SPECIFICALLY the part of him most attacked The balanced personality can wait, the male mannerisms can be held in the background for awhile yet - - those things are not under attack and their defense is not demanded by the order of the moment. First, and rightly, he will overcome the *specific lie* by exaggerating *specifically* those natural elements of his wholeness which he has been told are *unnatural* Those elements must be defended first, and only after that battle is won will any next step be in order.

Meanwhile, he has this moment's work to do and he will do it specifically and courageously. The precise demand may be that he champions the feminine personality and mannerisms, it may be that he is to develop his warmth and intimacy of touch with his fellow men, it may be that he is to overcome burdens of distaste, it may be that he is to be generative and inspirational toward all others, it may be that he is to prove his ability to be yielding and all-accepting in the arms of someone who desires this of him, it may be that he must prove the superiority of gentleness to hostility Whatever his specific compulsion may be, he will rise to it and dare to exhibit that part he discovers in himself which the world would have him kill Let any other kill it who can, then the guilt will be the killer's - - but he, himself, will refuse to kill *any* part of life and he will, above all, be true to every compulsion that leads towards his own ideal

Now and again a little Jim will win He will find, somewhere along the way, that he has shown what the Ideal has compelled him to show and he is still alive and healthy and happy. It is time, then, to drop the once required exaggeration and return to the point of balance. Now all the male and all the female elements are at his disposal, and he can be his whole, balanced self in full command of whatever he needs from that wholeness to meet the needs along his path No longer must he defend any specific part, fearing that it could be taken from him or discouraged away He has proved his courage, his wonderful manhood and his wonderful womanhood, and it only remains now for him to enjoy the fullness of being all that he is - - and to use all that he is wholeheartedly

But you, who would condemn his methods are you first being sure that you have even entered the path toward completion and wholeness? Are you still lost among the world, believing yourself to be only a half-thing, either male or female, and content to remain in so limited a state of consciousness? Man, do you so hate woman that you do not yet long to be all that woman is? and woman, do you so hate man that you do not yet long to be all that man is? Then be patient The longing for individual completeness will come when you are ready. And until then, be wise enough and kind enough not to oppose its champions Let them do the work that is too "dirty" for you - - the work you have not yet found courage to do They will pave your way for you

Little Jim, to you we owe a wondrous respect and gratitude You have chosen to walk alone, as you know you must, but can you accept some encouragement from these words wishing you Godspeed? And can you see your goal drawing near when this reminder is heard "When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away "

NOTE To those who use terms like "Neurotic Compulsion," so that they may discuss phenomena which they do not understand and even have a name for their misunderstanding, this article is respectfully submitted If you have ever been accused of such a "compulsion" you may, after reading these words, simply not give a damn If you have ever been the accuser your problem is more serious . but there is hope, even for one who has behaved so criminally as to accuse a brother man

INTERNATIONAL

News from other countries; translations and selections from homofile magazines abroad.

Keola THE FIREWALKER

by Harry Otis

As our steamer drew near the pier at Singapore, Ned Kerley appeared very anxious and excited. For a few moments I had been enjoying an idle conversation with this likeable Englishman whom I had met on board, but during the brief second I lowered my eyes to light a cigarette he maneuvered away from me, and as I looked up I saw him standing at the rail searching the faces on the pier below. I smiled to myself, sensing that he expected to find someone who meant very much to him among the waiting crowd. All that I knew about him from our casual meetings was that he held a responsible position in the British government's foreign office in Singapore and that he was unmarried. He did not seem to find the face he watched for, and his excitement changed to a tense disappointment.

Before we left the ship he appeared at my side again and invited me to dine with him at his home the following evening. He opened his wallet to give me his card and I noticed a picture of a handsome young Malayan.

Very early the next morning I hurried to join the crowds at the temple grounds to observe a strange ceremony about which I had become very curious. I had heard that some of the participants walked barefoot on burning coals and nothing could have kept me from seeing it for myself. As I edged into the crowd I saw Kerley standing among them. It was obvious that he hadn't slept. He was unshaved, he chewed nervously upon his lower lip, and he was lighting one cigarette from the butt of another.

It was the Ninth Month of the Moon and the priests were preparing to honor their Emperor God, Kow Ong Yeah. The burning of great piles of wood had begun before dawn. By now they were evenly glowing embers and had been raked into a flat bed about ten feet wide and sixty feet long. Beyond the fiery strip was an elaborately carved altar holding a jewelled image of the Taoist God. Six priests knelt on the ground before it, chanting in a high, piercing falsetto. They stopped only long enough to chew betel nuts and spit carelessly at some nearby brass spittoons. A haze of acrid smoke hung above an urn filled with smoldering coconut shells. This urn stood before the altar and was surrounded by numerous sticks of incense and fluttering candles.

From the almost motionless crowd came a slender brown boy of about sixteen. With his eyes closed and his head thrown back he tore off his clothes and danced naked before the image—a frenzied, jerky dance with many odd poses. As he danced he grew wilder, screaming again and again like a terrified jungle animal. A bearded priest took up a goblet of water, filled his mouth, and spat full force into the boy's face. The boy shivered violently Slowly his eyes opened. With great effort he picked up his clothes and staggered toward the crowd. Another youth, slightly older, rushed out and threw his arms about the boy. He held him gently for a moment, then helped him dress.

Two men brought a struggling goat to the altar. One held its head, the other its legs. A priest, who had been lying prostrate upon the ground, sprang to his feet with a chilling shriek and, with a heavy curved blade, slashed the goat's head from its body.

Now was the time for the fire walking. From behind the temple came two barefoot Indian boys with an emaciated priest between them. Each clasped one of his hands. There was not a trace of fear on their faces as they approached the fiery carpet and calmly walked onto it. Their feet sank in deep. Unhurriedly they crossed to the other side, leaving footprints alive with leaping tongues of flame. Drums roared and cymbals clashed to indicate the blessing of the Nine Emperor God. He was pleased.

A dozen laughing women followed. They held their saris high to keep them from scorching. Then a bulky woman, built much like a Judo wrestler, threw back her head with a yell and waddled forth. She sank in the hot coals up to her ankles, but she continued to laugh and wave to the crowd, which shouted and waved back.

I glanced at Kerley. In the strong blaze of the morning sun his whiteness stood forth against the wide field of black and brown human beings His expression did not change once as he watched the proceedings, not even when a mother carrying a child across the pit stumbled, dropping the screaming babe onto the heat It was immediately rescued and the mother pulled to safety.

Five men, their eyes wide with fear, stopped at the very edge. The priests shrieked at them, but they did not move. Seizing whips, the priests lashed them across the backs. The men cowered, but the priests did not stop the lashing. At last, with agonized faces, they dashed across the fire and off into the crowd.

A young man stepped forth alone, clad in a saffron-colored loin cloth. His beauty was so striking that it made an impression almost stronger than all else I had seen to this point. His dark brown body could have been a masterpiece sculped by Rodin, so perfect were strong lines of his graceful virility as he paused there immobile at the edge of the coals. His rich black hair gleamed like onyx. Suddenly I recalled having seen his face before, and I looked swiftly toward Kerley. He, too, was rigid enough to have been a statue—but one with terrified eyes and teeth clamped into his lower lip.

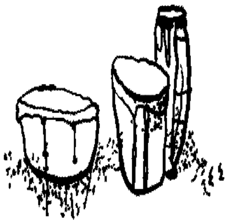
It would be impossible to describe the expression on the fine face of the young Malayan. It was neither that of fanaticism nor vanity—rather, it approximated a kind of ecstacy and seemed to reflect the realization of a dream. Slowly, as if in trance, he passed over the coals. When he reached the opposite side, he turned and retraced his steps. Then, back on bare ground again, he went directly to Kerley and put his arm across the man's shoulder. Together they vanished in the crowd.

I spent the rest of the day hoping that he would be at the Englishman's home that evening when I arrived for dinner—and he was, immaculate in a white linen suit. His name was Keolo. As I looked across the table into his soft black eyes it was difficult to believe that he was the same fearless fire walker who had held me spellbound that very morning. Kerley suggested that he tell me his story In a deep, vibrant baritone he began. His English was perfect.

"When I was a boy I invariably looked at white men and wished one would speak to me, even merely notice me. None ever did. After I grew older I longed to have one for a friend, one who would give me the understanding and love I never knew at home. Every day I went to the temples and prayed for such a friend Many years passed, but I never lost faith. After I finished school I obtained a position with the Java Steamship Company here in Singapore. One day I was sent to Ned's office . . .and from that moment everything was changed

"In my religion, when the Gods answer your prayers you must show them your gratitude. If you don't, something might happen whereby you will lose all you have gained" He paused and lowered his eyes, then smiled at me. "I would not want to live without Ned. The thought of losing him used to torment me. I asked my Gods for help. I knew Ned would never let me do anything he feared might hurt me, so I had to wait. Fortunately his work took him to Indonesia for a time. What I did this morning takes much time and preparation. One must first obtain Kow Ong Yeah's sanction. One gets this only while in a trance, which means hours and hours of meditation. After that one must purify his mind and body; eat nothing but fruits, vegetables, and nuts, and think only the best of everyone regardless of what anyone might have done to you. One must not kill. . .not even an insect. Kow Ong Yeah listens to Mandarin—nothing else. It is necessary to know it perfectly. The day you feel you are ready, you tell Him that you have had no earthly pleasures and you have lived alone for many weeks. Your faith must be absolute, then, whatever you do, nothing can harm you."

He lay his strong brown hands over Kerley's and looked deeply into his eyes. His voice was warm and soft as he said this one final thing, "The drums and cymbals told me what I wanted to know."



tangents

news & views

by dal mcintire

Appearances notwithstanding, this column doesn't aim at being a mere catalogue of scandals But coverage of this sort of news presents special problems The press (our chief source) seldom mentions homosexuals except in sordid scandals So that's what the news generally is

There might be room for gossip about who's in Capri with whom, about which celebrity married in haste after a mauling in the smut-&-slander mags, but my belief that certain contemporaries are homosexual doesn't justify saying so in print. Such commitments should be up to them. We're left with police & court records, scattered news about "characters" or about people who've publicly attacked, defended, or otherwise associated their names with the subject, follow-ups on publicized affairs & news about those few openly identified as homosexual.

Peter Wildeblood, whose fine book, Against the Law, on his trial and imprisonment we've reviewed, has new book done (still negotiating for American publication of 1st) . . . James Barr Fugate (Quatrefoil & Game of Fools) recently moved to NYC, expects to round off 2nd novel & try for production of Mamma Doll, 2nd play.

MATTACHINE membership badly dwindled in Calif, but lively new chapters in Chi, NYC, WashDC, etc, with several fine local newsletters. Last REVIEW edited by N.Y. group. L.A. MATTACHINE recently heard resume of Dr. Hooker's Chicago report to Amer. Psych. Assn., demonstrating statistically fallacy of claim homosexuals are demonstrably neurotic. Tho ONE & MATTACHINE are separate organizations, notion still crops up that ONE is MATTACHINE publication The brief feuding between groups is long since past. In such a field as this, there's room for more than one approach.

NAT'L. ASSN. FOR SEXUAL RESEARCH, formerly L.A Mattachine Legal Chapter, had elaborate program for legal defense, law reform & general research, but after a year of meetings here, they've defuncted.

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS in Frisco seems to be growing, tho still small 1st issue of THE LADDER, their publication, available

Is it news ONE has trouble with monthly schedule? Inside Dope (if you hadn't guessed): We all work for living, do this in spare time. Each time an issue's finally ready for printer, that man needs money, so we cool our heels til it dribbles in. Now & then we almost catch up & someone takes sick. But bear with us . . . .

ONE, Inc. exists for several purposes besides publishing ONE. Our fledgling library, book service, Game of Fools, Midwinter Institutes & ONE-CONFIDENTIAL are starts in other directions. Our 2nd book, now being bound, should be in the mails before this is. Our Education Dept., now launching 1st series of exploratory classes on historic, scientific, philosophic aspects of homosexuality.

Few weeks back' 2 chaplains from penal institution in large city back east visited us, discussed means of helping homosexuals who came to them for advice, particularly approaches that might be used thru their churches. Hope to have more to report on this.

SURVEY

KANSAS CITY, Mo · Kansas U football star stabbed outside Colony Bar, advertised as 'Gayest Spot in Town', when he & 2 friends followed meat-cutter Harold Beaver, 24, to bar's restroom (after drag race) & on way out, gridstar Lynn McCarthy knocked Beaver down at least twice After threatening with knife, Beaver stabbed McCarthy 4 times & fled. McCarthy in fair condition, but unlikely to play ball this season Former topcop, running for Sheriff, accuses incumbent of attempts to conceal rape charges against deputy, who forced 16-yr-old girl, arrested in car with fiance, by threatening to send her & boyfriend to prison . . Man beaten, robbed at 1 a m., at Liberty Memorial when a man invited him to look at fountains & 5 men jumped him . . . . Police plan action against hoodlumism in Liberty Memorial mall area, described as gathering place for sex deviates, after another man died of gunshot wounds from holdup there Police also seeking 3 youths for beating & taking car from salesman met in tavern . . SPRINGFIELD, Mo: 13-yr-old boy who'd stabbed older girl cousin in sudden urge to kill someone, committed indefinitely to Fulton state mental hospital at parents' expense . .

NEW YORK: Magician Fred Keating & 81 other men, including music teachers, hairdressers & designers, arrested, fined $10 each in raid on private party given by 3 female impersonators & a church organist The organist, host, released on $2,500 bail, charged with possessing lewd pictures, conducting unlicensed masquerade, etc. Impersonators (one believed hurt) got out window, leaving one wig behind, when cops arrived on neighbor's complaint . . . Young man walking along peaceably when 2 plainclothes cops demanded his name. "What's yours?" he asked. They arrested him for assault, after scuffle. Magistrate O. M. Martin dismissed case, said: "No officer is entitled to have these facts given him by the ordinary citizen walking along the streets" . . New Yorkers agog recently at middle aged man walking along Madison Ave. - quite nude . . Queens Dist Atty. appointed panel of 10 medical experts to assist his office in cases requiring medical opinion. Says panel to be neutral, replacing conflicting "expertese" that has long baffled juries . . . . . MINEOLA, N Y · Young bank teller arrested for pretending to be plainclothesman & spanking over 40 boys he'd found doing annoying things.

From Long Island NEWSDAY, early '56· Patrick Quinn, 26, arrested in ash-tray killing of man he met by chance & attacked in man's apartment . 29-yr-old storm-window salesman identified by children as man who exposed self as they were leaving schoolbus Over 20 boys & girls said Cambridge, an Englishman, made indecent proposals. He pleaded guilty . L I. soldier apparent suicide in stolen car on deserted road. First, improperly identified - cops found him wearing I.D. bracelet of man he lived with . . , Boy & 2 girls charge Medford beauty operator (who denied charges) of unnatural acts with them . . . .

LAWRENCE, MASS.: Mayor's brother & 4 other bartenders jailed for operating "gathering places for sex perverts," & contributing to delinquency of minors, at Club Tampa 4 months for bartender Buckley. Police plan to padlock club . . . . PORTLAND, ORE., Grand jury indicts Purcell for failure to report & prosecute vice & halt police bribetaking . . . FT WORTH, TEX: Man jailed 6 months without trial on sodomy charge, judged insane by Dist. Court jury . . . .

TAOS, N. M., 19-yr-old Beverly Romney, on trial for year-old murder of artist Wm. Rowe, says Rowe lured him with liquor & food into degenerate sex relations, that he accidentally shot Rowe who's made threats to keep crippled youth from breaking off relationship. Before the killing, Romney was at amateur-theater-group party given by sister of Dist Atty Noble, prosecutor in case Defense Atty claimed hearing member of theatrical group urge Romney to go easy on homosexual aspect of affair, to protect theatre . . ST. PETERSBURG, FLA , May. Detective Harry Dietrich, allegedly investigating prowler complaint on Beach Drive, heard noises from a home Hiding by window, said he heard lewd talk, got 3 patrolmen & broke in, arresting 7 men on "disorderly conduct " A ONE reader says victims intended to fight case til Dietrich threatened to bring more serious charges $1400 bail forfeited when they failed to show in court Reader says they'd lost jobs & left town, adds that Dietrich keeps busy "cruising" & arresting young kids in parks. . . . .

CALIFORNIA: State Liquor Dept. acting to close 4 Frisco bars Black Cat, Copper Lantern, Cross Roads & Paper Doll as gathering places for homosexuals 1949 attempt to suspend Black Cat's license was K-O'd by State Supreme Court. Liquor Chief Fullenwider, prompted by top-cop Frank Ahern's cleanup drive, promised action on 2 other bars. Charges said undercover agents were propositioned in each bar . . A state attorney, a U N. liaison officer, a Long Beach State college prof & 4 others arrested in Carmel on deviation charges Chief Clyde Klaumann's "drive" has trapped 30 since July Hear there's a super drive on in Fresno, but I've seen no clippings . . Glendale cops hunting man in white Thunderbird for advances to boys. . . Hollywood youth charged with repeatedly luring younger boys into car and molesting them under threat of knife or toy gun, denied he was homosexual. "I just get the urge to act tough once in awhile."

PITTSBURGH, PA: Policeman Alan Tanser, sentenced to prison in 1952 (with entire Vice Squad) for perjury & obstruction of justice in connection with Squad's shakedown tactics Suspended from force & awaiting appeal of case, he got back on traffic beat (without serving time) & this summer was convicted of beating up motorist who'd shouted to him to turn on lights as he drove away (in civvies) from a gas station . Pittsburgh cop suspended for molesting boy in theatre & being drunk & AWOL O'Connor was on duty at time, but far from his beat. He accosted the 6-yr-old in theatre rest room, & boy's parents complained. His lieutenant suspended for negligent supervision . . Church janitor sentenced in similar case week before & a milk truck driver week after . BUTLER, PA.. Benjamin Cook committed to Western Correctional Diagnostic & Classification Center at Western Penitentiary for assignment on 16 life sentences, for 16 youths allegedly lured into "Uncle Ben's Joy House." Defense Counsel said he suffered from youth of a "cancer of the mind "

OTHER VOICES .

Cambridge Scientist Alexander Maxwell theorized, after study of 20 families, that sex of babies is determined by weaker parent, robust father will tend to get daughters & strong mother will turn out sons He cited figures showing heavy preponderance among several hundred families. A top gynecologist suggests an animal research society might check theory Mr. Maxwell is a bachelor. . . . . .

Dr. Jacob Levine of Yale, studying 79 alcoholics, found drinking seems to decrease sex drives. Most preferred company of own sex, & drinking seemed to stem from "wrestling with problem of homosexuality."

NYC psychiatrist Dr John Cavanaugh says major cause of divorce is failure of men to wear pants in family. "Women are not equipped by nature to be the head of the family."

Dr George Watson of U.S.C. School of Philosophy, challenging Freudians, says many mental disorders seem to be biochemical in nature, often related to improper feeding. He reported (in Journal of Psychology) on nutritional therapy research . . .

Amer. Rocket Society prexy says we shouldn't barge in on other planets, raising flags & acting like conquerors, til we've first checked things with local authorities to find out if we're welcome . . . .

At annual meet of Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine, Dr Edmund Bergler, outspoken Kinsey foe, blamed late sexologist for many youths being homosexual, or at least for "burdening them with damaging guilt and self-doubt." Bergler said Kinsey's unreliable statistics, plus taboo on subject, led many borderline cases to think homosexuality normal, common & scientifically approved, whereas it is really "a specific emotional disease." Bergler, "a specialist in that disease," has written many technical papers on its treatment & cure

Federal Prisons Bureau plan to base intensive study of cause, effect & cure of homosexuality on 100 "extreme cases" imprisoned at Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., is welcome, providing they remember "extreme" cases aren't necessarily typical. Generalization in this field tends to be wild

Philip Wylie in AMERICAN WEEKLY, quoting from late Dr. Lindner, urges arrangements be made to allow men in prison normal married life He notes many in prison, lacking heterosexual outlets, turn to homosexuality, which often preys on their conscience, making later adjustment harder . A Wash D.C. wife petitioned district commissioners to restore her marital rights, contending she is entitled to share her jailed husband's bed" until such time as their marriage may be dissolved by death or court decree "

Shortly after the Demo convention, Kefauver joked, "One thing about Democratic rivals - they can kiss & make up " Stevenson fired back, "I'll make up but I'm damned if I'll kiss you " A correspondent added, "At last Adlai's got a straight man." Republicans halting anti-egghead campaign. They need a few brains on their side . . Ike recently said he and Indonesian President Sukarno had one thing in common - - -preferred "Western movies with Randolph Scott to certain curvaceous young ladies. I hope this is not due to our age "

Historian Arnold Toynbee in WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION called women politically dangerous likely to vote for handsome candidates - - most likely to be demagogues

Atty. Gen. Brownell, following Supreme Court Ruling, ordered reinstatement of all "non-sensitive" security suspensions Some clarification urgently needed on "security" classification of homosexuals. JET reports "quiet probe" in Wash D.C. postoffice of homosexual suspects. AIR FORCE TIMES reports "Discharge for homosexual acts or tendencies gets a longer and stiffer set of rules under new AFR 35-36. AF's new policy statement: There is no distinction between off-duty and on-duty time. Exceptions (to prompt discharge rule) will be considered only under the most extenuating circumstances."

Commenting on German Press complaints about American G.I. misconduct, deputy chief of Army chaplains Tobey told Natl. Council of Churches services are out to improve moral, spiritual environment of young servicemen. Millions of $s will go for wholesome recreational facilities. Draftees will be screened to weed out poor behavior risks, & heavy emphasis placed on worship services, character guidance courses & other programs conducted by chaplains.

Of more than 4000 Calif men examined for draft this year, over third (including many high school grads) failed to pass educational ability tests. 1212 were nixed on aptitude or moral grounds & about 600 for physical disability.

Democrats complain about TV show DRAGNET's constant harping on how cops are "hampered" by rules on search & seizure, request comparable TV time to defend civil rights.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books, articles, plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review.

THIN ICE - Compton Mackenzie
London, 1956

Now in his seventies, and with more books to his credit than years, one would expect Sir Compton Mackenzie to taper off in his writing, to produce the itsy-poo memoirs so typical of senior literati or the polite novels that decorate the book club lists of several continents. Instead, Sir Compton has chosen to work with the political and social hot potato of the deviate in diplomacy, and has succeeded in producing one of the meatiest, if subtlest, of his many fine volumes. THIN ICE is a distinguished, moving and disturbing work of surpassing elegance and style.

THIN ICE is not Sir Compton's first venture into the field. EXTRAORDINARY WOMEN and VESTAL FIRE* have both long been held in high regard as serious novels on the homosexual theme. Nor is this his first tilt with the powers that be. In 1932, he was prosecuted by the War Office for his revelations in his memoirs, AEGEAN MEMORIES. Neither has his distinction in other fields kept him from discussing what might be considered generally unpopular. In 1931, he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. He is one of the founders of the Scottish National Party and has been knighted in recent years.

Superficially this is a novel as refined to the eye as a many-layered petit four, with slivers of elegant pastry notched between thin rows of fine creams and jams. The simile is not far-fetched, for THIN ICE has as many levels and is just as rich, calorically, and it is as rewarding to the taste as to the eye.

When he was twenty-two, at the turn of the century, Henry Fortescue, Sir Compton's hero, went off into the desert with his young Arab guide. When he returned he realized that in his chosen field there could be no such thing as discretion: there could be total abstinence or excess, he could not go for years walking on thin ice. Thus, he went into Parliament and began to make his reputation. But there are disappointments even in Parliament and politics, and eventually his discretion began to fall by the waysides as he walked. His capitulation was full and his leap into the gay life of London was made deliberately and with both feet.

Around this kernel are some of the most elegantly drawn characters it has been our pleasure to meet in some time, from his version of the Colonel Blimps of the Empire to those gracious ladies who are the queens of the circulating libraries. But his humor, his sensitivity, and his great ability as a story-teller make THIN ICE not only the season's, but one of Sir Compton's best of his many fine novels.

M. B.

---

*Long out of print in this country, both VESTAL FIRE and EXTRAORDINARY WOMEN have been made available in Great Britain once again.

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO - by Jay Little
Pageant Press - - - - - - - - - - - - $4.50

The professional drag queen is an artist paid to represent something that he is not; he may be a person of distinguished talents and remarkable vocal and dramatic abilities. On the other hand he may be, and often is, no more than a parlor-sized entertainer where his talents are concerned, ranking somewhere between talking dogs and Siamese twins - as Dr. Johnson has written of woman's preaching: "It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all."

The professional novelist is an artist paid to create an illusion; it may be the illusion of reality, sterner and stronger than we ordinarily experience, or, contrariwise, more unreal - elegant and haunting, fulfilling dreams undreamt and loves unlived. In the field of the novel and the homosexual it would appear that a work concerned with the female impersonator would be highly revelatory, consistently faceted, and endlessly vicarious in its entertainment. Unfortunately, Jay Little's SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO is not that work.

This is not to say that SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO is not an amusing book, or one without interest. While it is not so consistently enlightening as MAYBE TOMORROW, Mr. Little's first book, nor so continually startling (having once been shocked one is not tempted to turn away without courting a second shock) it is not without merit and its pin-pricks of excitement. He captures the exact speech pattern of a large segment of homosexual society with a remarkable ease and reports a kind of brief contact and passing fancy with an almost painful accuracy and wry humor. His tongue, however, is not in his cheek. Mr. Little is a very earnest young man.

In the expanding field of fiction and the homosexual we find the bibliography divided almost exactly in half. On the one shelf are such works as the great Proust novel, Radclyffe Hall's distinguished THE WELL OF LONELINESS, several works by Henry James, Marguerite Yourcenar's HADRIAN'S MEMOIRS and Angus Wilson's extraordinarily fine HEMLOCK AND AFTER. On the other we find works of such disparate quality and taste as range from Robert Scully's SCARLET PANSY of the first World War through THE HEART IN EXILE and QUATREFOIL. It is somewhere on this second shelf that Mr. Little's two novels stand.

There are many faults in Mr. Little's novel: characters enter and leave without purpose, people are moved around and shuffled without point. To a certain extent it would be hard to say exactly what SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO is about. Our hero, Terry Wallace, is unhappy and frustrated in the small town where he lives with his aunt. He has no idea who his parents are or were. The only honest expression of his feeling comes on the eve of his departure for the big city. He arrives in Hollywood, is picked up by the proverbial older man and is kept. He is unhappy until at a party he meets some female impersonators. He says this is what I want to do, dons drag and goes to work. He meets lots of people and beds down with some of them, noting along the way how many are married and fathers, whether they be his lovers or impersonators not mattering to him in the least. At the end, back at the scene of his first major success he meets a young man (the hero of MAYBE TOMORROW?) and soft smiles are smiled as the book ends. But, to a great extent, nothing has happened.

We admire Terry when he breaks a lover's heart so that the boy can go home and marry, but we cannot appreciate the act for we are never aware of Terry's psychology unless we are completely intuitive. We believe Mr. Little every time he tells us that this or that character returns to his wife between Dior's, but we don't know why the character has chosen either of his two paths.

In a sense Mr. Little's book is itself a drag number: it is an impersonation of a novel, and it is not what it appears to be. But it is a job of remarkable honesty, an honesty that is verified by its failures and deeply felt sincerity. We shall look forward to Mr. Little's next book for with all his faults as artist, his virtues are not invisible.

M B.

OFFERINGS OF LATEST ENGLISH BOOKS

Compton Mackenzie's "Thin Ice" · $3 00 plus 25¢ postage
Angus Wilson's "Anglo-Saxon Attitudes". $3 50 plus 25¢ postage

We are constant buyers of novels and poetry on homosexual themes Especially wanted Herman Hesse, James Barr "Derricks", others Send list to·

VILLAGE THEATER CENTER
116 Christopher Street - - - - - New York 14, N. Y.

DER KREIS/LE CERCLE

Monthly magazine published since 1932 Articles in German, French and English, no translation duplications each article appears in one language only. Photos and drawings. $7 yearly First Class, $11 yearly.

Postfach 547 Fraumunster, Postcheck-Konto VIII 25753 Zurich 22, Switzerland.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to·

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Atten. Mr. Oberon

Aunt Anna & Uncle Joe

a story by Clarkson Crane

I wasn't especially pleased, that Sunday, when Bob told me his Aunt Anna and his Uncle Joe were coming from Deep River, Kansas, to California and that he had invited them to spend a month with us. I really had no right to object. Our house in the East Bay Hills belongs as much to Bob as to me and it certainly is large enough—three bedrooms, one of them with twin beds, and in the living room a sort of studio couch where someone can sleep if necessary. The year before, my mother had been with us for a week. She and Bob had got along beautifully, I think Bob liked to have a mother-substitute around, probably, that was why he seemed so glad Aunt Anna was coming.

"You don't think they'll suspect?" I asked.

Bob laughed.

"What could they know about such things? After all, Deep River, Kansas. Anyway, did your mother suspect?"

"I really don't know. I don't think so."

"Of course, she didn't," said Bob.

At any rate, my right shoulder, the one that stopped the shell fragment on Iwo, began to ache, as it always does when something disturbs me. The fact that I was wounded on Iwo doesn't mean I was a hero or anything like that. Far from it. I was away behind the fighting, which was almost over, minding my own business, when these three shells came over, God knows why. Probably just the whim of some Japanese officer. But they killed two men and wounded seven, so the whim paid off The war was over as far as I was concerned (just three months after I shipped out of San Francisco), over, that is, except for several army hospitals and four or five trips to surgery.

So my shoulder began to ache.

"What are we going to do with Pandora's box?" I asked

Bob thought for a minute. I always like him when he looks thoughtful He was standing in our brick-paved patio, the sunlight on his crew-cut blond hair. My old painful feeling for him swept through me and I knew I'd agree to anything no matter how many aunts and uncles he brought home.

"Can't we just stash it away in the garage somewhere?" he said. "It looks like any old carton."

"You don't think your Uncle Joe's the puttering-around type? If he just happened to open it and see the photographs, he might get ideas, Deep River or no Deep River."

"That's true," said Bob.

"Then the books. We'll have to get them out of the way. Aunt Anna may be a reader."

Bob's eyes clouded over. I recognized the trouble signal. I tried to think of something helpful and cooperative.

"You're always making objections," he said. "You don't want them to come. I knew that right away as soon as I told you. I didn't complain when your mother was here last year."

He stopped abruptly and I could feel the tension in him building up. He looked slender, boyish, and angry.

"Bob," I said, "I—"

"Oh, shut up!"

He picked up a flowerpot, smashed it into pieces on the brick pavement, turned, went into the house, and slammed the screen door. After a moment, I followed him, as I always do, my shoulder aching. He was by the view window, hands in pockets.

"Look, Bob," I said, "I know what we can do. We'll go through the books, take out the ones they shouldn't see, put them in Pandora's box, on top of the photos, and ask Tom and Bill to keep the whole works for us while your aunt and uncle are here. Please, Bob, don't be like that."

I stood beside him. It was a clear, north-wind Sunday. Far away the buildings of San Francisco looked like little white cubes against tiny hills and the Golden Gate bridge was a toy against the blue.

I could feel Bob relaxing.

"Tom and Bill won't want them," he said in his natural voice. "They're afraid of their own shadows."

"How about Frank and Henry?"

"Maybe, but I doubt it."

"I know!" I said. "Felix and Randy. Randy'll love them. Why don't I give them a ring?"

"Isn't it too early?"

"It's nearly one. They're surely up by this time, even Randy."

I was right.

"Honey," Randy said, "we'll come right over this afternoon."

"There's no hurry," I said. "But we'd like to see you. You can help us go through the books. Aunt Anna and Uncle Joe won't be here for a couple of weeks."

Aunt Anna was plumpish, hair partly gray, rimless spectacles, friendly eyes, a pleasant laugh, Uncle Joe, small, gray-haired, wiry, a leathery, sun-tanned skin, hands that had done work, a slow speech, and humor a bit on the heavy side. They were both in their mid-sixties. Uncle Joe had recently sold his hardware store in Deep River, they had rented their house, bought a new Lincoln, and were going to take it easy the rest of their lives. Bob said they had some other property. Before they had been with us an hour I was calling them Anna and Joe.

We gave them the guest room with the twin beds, I stayed in our room with the double bed, and Bob slept on the studio couch in the living room. He said he wanted it that way. I could see he had a guilt feeling or something of the sort in their presence. His own parents had died in a car crash when he was a child and he had lived with his aunt and uncle through most of his school days until he joined the navy in nineteen forty-three when he was seventeen. He was twenty-eight now, seven years younger than I. He often said he couldn't bear the thought of their finding out about him, especially his aunt.

He insisted on leaving his Ford on the street so they could put their Lincoln in the garage beside my new Volkswagen. I was just as glad to have my car under cover. it was still new-looking and there might be a bit more rain, even in April.

"You boys sure do have a nice place!" said Anna.

"We like it," I said modestly.

The rug was paid for and the double bed, but we were making payments on almost everything else—the refrigerator, the kitchen range, the hi-fi, the television, most of the furniture, not to mention both cars and, of course, the house. We'd be paying on the house for twenty years. But nearly all our friends lived that way. Felix and Randy had just bought a duplex in San Francisco on the slope of Twin Peaks and were renting the other apartment to a couple of gay kids.

"When we see something we want, we just have it sent up," said Randy. "Why not?"

The first evening we were uncertain about cocktails, but Anna and Joe loved them. They even drank wine with dinner.

"When in Rome," said Joe with a wink.

After a day or two Anna insisted on getting dinner and she and I washed the dishes afterwards while Joe and Bob watched television in the living room. We had been in the house for nearly two years and had never gotten to know the neighbors except to nod and say hello now and then. We often wondered what they thought about so many young men coming and going. After a week Anna was calling all the women and several of the husbands by their first names.

"The Grigsbys are lovely people," she said one evening at dinner. "And you know what? When they drove East two years ago to see Mary's folks in Peoria they stopped for lunch in Deep River. They had a flat or something and left their car in the garage across from the hotel."

"Ollie Rankin's place," said Joe.

"Yeah, that's what I told her. I said 'Why, Mary, Joe and I went to school with Ollie Rankin. We've known him all our lives.' And what do you think? Janet Riley across the street here has a cousin in Morton, only twenty miles from Deep River."

"It sure is a small world," said Joe.

"It sure is," said Anna. "They all like you boys," she went on. "Only thing they wish you weren't so stand-offish. Mary said when you first bought the house they didn't know what it would be like, a couple of bachelors living next

When I returned, everyone was talking, even Tom and Bill who always loosened up with liquor. They looked somewhat alike in their quiet gray suits and cuff links except that Tom was blond and Bill dark. I could see that Joe and Anna liked Randy, who was insisting they couldn't possibly stay to dinner. They had just dropped in for a minute.

"I won't take no for an answer," said Anna. "There's plenty of food for everybody and the table's all set."

"Well," said Randy, "I guess if that's the way you feel about it. We'd love to."

He and Anna both burst out laughing.

Long before we sat down to dinner I could see that Hugh, their friend, was making a play for Bob and, what is more, that Bob definitely was not displeased. My shoulder began to ache so that I could barely carry the tray of drinks and I felt like dumping the whole thing over Hugh's head. I could see he was already tight, I wondered if he knew what he was doing. Tom and Bill saw what was going on and, of course, Randy did too. I kept filling Hugh's glass along with the others, he drank a lot. When we went to the table, he managed to sit next to Bob, who had that excited little look he always gets when someone shows interest. But by this time Hugh was silent, he had turned yellowish and seemed to be going off into a kind of trance. Randy was watching him. After a while Hugh stood up and walked to the edge of the patio. He seemed fairly steady on his feet.

"If you don't feel good, honey, why don't you go in and lay down?" Randy called.

He and I got up, led Hugh into my room, laid him on the bed, and covered him up. He was out cold

"Is he all right?" asked Anna when we came back to the table.

"Sure, he'll be all right," said Randy. "He shouldn't have drunk that cocktail."

"That's like Jake Fleming," said Anna. "'Member that time, Joe?"

"Sure," said Joe. "Give Jake a drink and he's gone."

Joe was a little tight too. He and Randy seemed to be getting along marvellously. Once Randy called him 'honey'. Bob and I both gave Randy dirty looks, Randy said in a southern accent "You folks mustn't mind me. I'm from the south and that's the way we talk down there." The only south Randy had ever seen was L. A., where he grew up, but we let it pass.

After dinner Anna saw the Grigsbys in their garden next door and called through the hedge to them to come on over. Mary Grigsby said they didn't like to leave the kids.

"Well, bring 'em along for landsakes!" said Anna.

I must say I was a little tight. There seemed to be kids running all over the patio and everybody was talking about the sunset and the unusually warm evening. It came out somehow that Jack Grigsby had been on Iwo too, he even said he'd heard about those three shells coming over out of nowhere, but I doubted that. He dipped his finger in a puddle of spilled wine and drew lines on the table to show where his outfit had gone.

"Listen, Harry," he said, "you and Bob've got to come over some evening. Do you play bridge?"

I had sobered up considerably by the time Tom and Bill, who had to catch the ferry at Point Richmond, got up to go. The Grigsbys took their kids home to put them to bed and Hugh came out of the house looking apologetic Felix shook hands with everybody, but Randy put his arms around Anna and kissed her on both cheeks.

"We've had a ball!" he said. Then, his hands still on her shoulders: "Felix and I want you folks to have dinner at our place. When can you come over?"

"We'd love to but we're leaving a week from tomorrow," said Anna. "Going to L.A. for a while."

"Well, listen," said Randy, "how about next Saturday evening? Then you'll have Sunday to sober up. Don't mind me, Anna. I'm just kidding," he said, slipping his arm around her and giving her a squeeze.

"Suits me," said Joe.

"Well, I think that would be just dandy," said Anna. "Okay with you boys?"

"And when you're in L.A. you've got to see my folks. I'll write Mom you're coming. They'll show you around."

I was glad about the dinner at Randy's. I knew Anna and Joe would like Randy's cooking. He would probably go all out for them. It would be a good climax to their stay in the Bay Area. Also, Randy had told me Hugh wouldn't be there.

Joe seemed pleased too.

"I like those two fellows," he said to me one late afternoon when we were by ourselves in the patio. "Some people might not. But I like them. Felix is the quiet kind and, hell's bells, Randy likes to kid along. Randy's all right. Hell!"

The aroma of his cigar drifted towards me. I wondered just what he did mean.

"I've known guys like Randy," he said.

There was another silence

"You fellows sure've got a nice place here," he said. "Nice house, nice lot, nice view. Nice to see two guys pal up the way you boys have. You get along all right too."

"Sure," I said.

"I sort of wanted Bob to stay in Deep River and take over the store. But now—well, I guess it's just as well he didn't. Not much in Deep River for a young fellow. You know—" he lowered his voice—"we'd do anything for that kid. After he come home from the service, we could see he wasn't happy in the store. Hell, little two-bit store in a two-bit town. I says to him 'Boy, if you want to light out and go somewhere else, it's okay by your aunt and I, but we'll sure miss you! He wanted to come to Frisco. He was on T. I. for a while during the war and got to like it here. But we sure do miss him."

"Now that you've sold out, you'll be coming to the Coast often," I said.

"That's right. We'll be coming out. We're not getting any younger and we don't like the winters back home. I remember the winters Bob used to come after school to work in the store. Saturdays too. He was a good boy. Worked hard. In the summer he worked all day, but we always managed it so as he'd have a good long vacation He'd go fishing and camping. I used to think about him a lot. He was always by himself too much. One or two friends. But he was different somehow. We're sure glad he met you, Harry. He's took hold real well out here. Good job. Nice home. Well, it's the best thing for him. I guess it's the only thing. I'm glad he met you. There're some things—well, you know what I mean. There're some things I don't talk to Anna about. You know what I mean, don't you? But we're sure glad he met you, boy."

After a moment he said.

"We're getting old and he's all we've got "

On Friday evening Joe and Bob settled down in the living room to watch television while Anna and I washed the dishes.

"My, it won't be long now," said Anna, glancing at the calendar above the sink. "Just till Monday "

"I hate to see you go," I said. "I really do. Why don't you stay longer?"

"Not this time, Harry. We want to spend a month in Los Angeles and then drive back to Deep River before the real hot weather sets in. Joe has some property he has to look after."

The television show was loud, Anna went over and shut the kitchen door.

"But Joe and I'll both feel better now that we've seen how nice you and Bob are fixed. We got sort of worried about him. But he's sure fond of you. In all his letters Harry this and Harry that. I guess it was through you he got his job, wasn't it?"

"Oh no, not especially. I just happened to know someone."

"Well, it was mighty lucky for him. Bob's not the pushing type, never was. I remember when he was a little fellow it was the same. He needs someone, I guess someone older than him to sort of lean on."

"He's doing well at his job," I said. "It's a good company and they like him."

"Oh, he'll work hard all right. No one can ever say Bob's lazy. I didn't mean that. It's just—well —" she spoke looking down at the dishpan full of soapy water—"it's just that I've always been afraid Bob would have a hard time. I guess I know him pretty well. I've always thought about the boy a lot. I guess I understand him, maybe better than Joe does. You know how it is. Joe wanted him to be this or that. Take over the hardware store. Go hunting. I don't know what all. But I said to him 'For landsakes, Joe, leave him alone. If the boy doesn't want to go into the store, why should he? He's got his own life to lead. Your Pa wanted you to be a farmer and what did you do? Ran away and joined the Navy!' There's one thing about Bob. Once he gets an idea into his head there's no stopping him. As soon as he came back from the war, I knew he wouldn't stay in Deep River."

She was standing plates one after the other in the rack and I was wiping them dry.

"I feel I've come to know you too, Harry, since we've been here I think you understand Bob and I know you're fond of him."

"Yes," I said.

"I think I know how you feel about him. I've seen it in a hundred little ways. Like last Sunday with that fellow, Hugh Shucks, you didn't have to worry about him. My land, no. He was just a nobody. Why, Bob wouldn't look twice at him Bob was just interested, that's all. His curiosity was sort of piqued."

I kept on mechanically wiping dishes.

"There was a high-school teacher in Deep River. He and his sister lived together for years and I got to know his sister real well. We used to talk, his sister and I, I mean, and I got so I understood him. I always say the Lord makes everybody the way he wants them to be and it's not for us to judge. He was a nice man too. But I guess he was pretty lonesome in Deep River. That was one reason I didn't want Bob to stay there. You know what folks in small towns are like."

"Yes," I said.

"I've never talked like this to Joe. You know how men are. Maybe he wouldn't understand. He just thinks the world and all of Bob and I wouldn't want to say anything to upset him. He and Bob have always been pals. I guess if he thought Bob was—well—sort of different, well, I don't know."

She was swabbing off the sink.

"One thing I've thought," she said, looking at me, "was maybe Bob would like to know I understand."

"I think he might," I said.

"I don't think I could ever talk to him and it wouldn't be good for him to know while I was here. It might embarrass him. But maybe after we've left you'll find some way."

"I think I could find a way."

"Because I want him to know we're behind him a hundred per cent no matter what happens. He's just about everything to us "

"He is to me too," I said.

She dried her hands.

"Well, I'm glad we're going to Randy's on Saturday. We'll have fun And then, after we've gone to L. A., you think it over and do as you like. You'll find a way."

I followed her to the door. I'd find a way all right, but I'd have to be careful, because Bob was difficult at times. I remembered how once a boy had stopped seeing me after he found out his mother had written me a long letter approving of our friendship Perhaps this would be different. Already, I felt much better. For several days now my shoulder had not been aching. Anna and I, quietly, entered the living room, where the television screen was blinking, splotching, and croaking.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS:

All material (including art work) becomes the property of ONE and shall not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed return envelope bearing sufficient return postage.

THE FEMININE VIEWPOINT

by and about women

An Incident

by Diana Sterling

Jan tossed her coat over the straight-back chair. Without taking the time to look through her mail she switched on the floor lamp above the phone; squatted Indian fashion on the green carpeted floor and balanced the phone between her crossed legs. She sported the functioning half of the telephone between shoulder and ear. "I'll give Phyl a ring. Maybe she can keep me company till Dellie gets in." But the thought hardly had time to scamper across her mind when she put the phone down abruptly.

Phyllis was certain to be in her apartment, and the invitation almost certain to be accepted. Still. . .it might not. And it was just this doubt that made the inviting desirable.

Phyllis had lately become a friendly part of their household, animated the place while Dellie went into one of her books, "keeping up with the market," Dellie would say, "an effort to know what I'm selling in my shop." Jan smiled to think of Dellie tucked comfortably in her easy-chair, rimmed reading glasses framing her eyes, while she and Phyllis played cards on the floor. Their hands touched sometimes, sometimes, eyes. "Only last nite. . ." Jan picked up the phone again. "What harm would there be if I called? This place is so quiet it gives me the creeps. Too early for quiet. What harm if I had company till Dellie got home?" The phone was replaced by the time the last phrase of that thought was half formed

Radio music came quietly from Mr. Jamison's apartment next door, a motorcycle churred by. Farther away, a train passed, a pinpoint of sound Yet, despite the outside noises, Jan heard the small tick of the clock on the mantle the high-heel click of it, putting the propinquity of their home strangely into focus. But her body was not juxtaposed to this focus. The clocks in the ticking mechanism that were herself were not geared to this security. And, instead of the quiet soothing, it seemed a complete antithesis to her feelings and an outburst loomed imminent.

"To invite Phyllis is the only solution." The idea seemed a rationalizing tho, like the alcoholic perhaps who feels the first drink will calm him and knows it will not. With this thought scarcely more than a feeling, cold sparks of sweat burst out on her face, indicative of an inner fire Lifting the phone from between her crossed legs, Jan placed it with a clatter to her side. Without the support of hands she sprang to her feet, began pacing the square room. The idea of not telling Dellie crossed her mind while the idea of telling her crossed it again, forming a confusion of cancellations. Both ideas when considered each by itself seemed so positive and right. It was a matter of, one. . .I will—and—two . . .I won't. During this dilemma Jan did not for a moment concede that here she was entertaining betrayal of her relationship to Dellie. The guilt and the desire shared an intimacy which was, she could not think to admit, a devastating union. While eyeing the phone like another accomplice, Dellie came in.

"Can hardly take those stairs anymore," she said.

Jan jumped as tho she'd been caught stealing. "Why didn't you take the elevator?" she said quickly.

"Goes too slow," Dellie smiled. "Besides I knew you'd be home early from rehearsals and. . ." She slipped off her coat, letting it fall to the sofa.

"You're home early too. How come?"

"That's what I'm trying to tell you. It's our anniversary and I closed shop early to get home. Get dressed, Jan, we're having dinner out for once " Dellie flipped through the mail. "What's this? A letter from Phyllis? To you, Jan. Why didn't you open it?"

"Give it here," Jan said. "Let me see that." Jan split open one end of the envelope quickly when it was handed her, and drew out the letter. Then, slower, "Come here, Dellie, I want you to read this with me."

"Jan, my darling," Jan read aloud when Dellie was seated beside her. She turned to Dellie and faced her with a look of surprise that made her frown comical. Then she leaned over closer to Dellie so that reading aloud was not necessary. "I've been wondering when you were going to come to your senses," the letter read. "I don't want us to be cruel to Dellie, you understand that. . . but I just knew from the beginning that you were for me. Now I'm sure you know that too. God knows I've done everything in order to convince you. Will be waiting for your call, dearest. With all of my love, Your Love." She left no signature.

"Well, what do you think of that," Jan said, the words cushioned softly in the tone of disbelief.

"Didn't you know what she was up to?" Dellie said.

"Well I. . .Frankly, no. I. . I almost fell for it, Dellie," Jan said. "To think, I almost fell for it. Did you know what she was doing, Dellie?"

"Yes."

"Then why didn't you tell me?"

"Because, until you found out for yourself, you'd never know what you were doing.

"In our way of life, Jan, it's harder—harder because it's easier. What I mean to say is, it's harder to follow what you know is right because it's easier not to That doesn't make sense yet? Well this then. . .the woman who makes her home with a man has rules to follow—rules long steeped in tradition. She can't be seen with another man without fear of being judged, and other dangers more intimate, perhaps." Dellie got up from the sofa, got a cigarette from the box on the mantle and came back to Jan without sitting down again.

"With us it's different," she said. "These dangers don't face us. By our own standards we face these problems. It's our own principles, our morals we must adhere to—but, and this is the test," she pointed the unlighted cigarette at Jan, "they must be tried and true, not just an expedient for convenience, not just a chance for momentary pleasures."

"Yah," Jan made the only disgusted sound she knew, struck a match on the box and held it up so that Dellie absently leaned forward to light her cigarette.

"In our union we must be stronger because we're weaker," Dellie watched Jan shake the match till it was out. "Another ambiguous statement? Maybe. But don't ever forget that we're not bound by certificates and licenses and ceremonies and what-have-yous. We're really quite free, Jan. We've got to learn to harness this freedom so it won't carry us away, like too many of our kind."

"Free? Easy?" There was a slight sway to the words as Jan spoke them as tho she were not quite sure she intended them as questions. "You think hiding to keep your love from the condemnation of the world is easy? You call it free?"

"Hiding?" Dellie repeated. "Not flourishing is better put Leave the hypocrite in his cave of self-righteousness and the bookish to his tower, but only your conscience can keep you free, Jan, believe me, all else is subordinate."

"Dellie, you're simply too much." Jan surrounded the statement with little bubbles of chuckling. "I suppose one could take that and carry on an endless diatribe of the whys and wherefores but to hell with words. Tell me something, Dellie," Jan said teasingly, "why did you come home early?"

"I told you," Dellie picked up her coat from the sofa, "it's our anniversary," she smiled, breaking the statement, "and I want us to have another one. And stop peeking out at me from behind those eyes!"

"Oh, darling," Jan said, the words wavering on the tight rope of emotions, "let's not go out to eat. We'll have dinner right here Please, Dellie, let me make the dinner for us tonight. Something special," she said, "for us."

Jan was aware suddenly of the comfortable purr of their refrigerator in the kitchen. A laughing couple were going by in the hall outside, their hollow footsteps marching by, but Jan didn't hear them.

something new in SAN FRANCISCO

A small magazine called THE LADDER is being circulated and read by the Staff of ONE The first issue did not indicate any particular month on the cover but was appropriately designated "1st Rung " The magazine is published by and for the Daughters of Bilitis, a San Francisco organization This organization, dedicated solely to the problems and understanding of the Lesbian, is the first of its kind. THE LADDER is the first magazine widely distributed, devoted to the female homosexual VICE VERSA, a magazine now defunct (individually typed and individually distributed) can be considered THE LADDER's only predecessor in the entire world.

ONE Magazine welcomes this sister in the field May it have more rungs than we can climb in our day To each and every reader we recommend support of THE LADDER. Both male and female homosexuals and heterosexuals who are building a library on the theme will not want to be without this new publication.

The first issue, October 1956, clearly states the purposes of the Daughters of Bilitis We print herewith a skeletal portion of those aims and purposes:

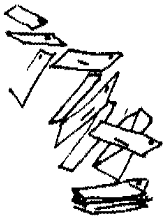
1. Education of the variant. . .including the sponsoring of public discussions, etc.
2. Education of the public. . with public discussion meetings; also the dissemination of educational literature on the homosexual theme.
3. Participation in research projects, etc
4. Investigation of the penal code as it pertains to the homosexual, proposal of changes to provide an equitable handling of cases involving this minority group, and promotion of these changes through due process of law in the state legislatures.

It is apparent in the reading of the first two issues of THE LADDER that their aims and purposes come evidently from adjusted Lesbians and by that alone the project cannot have a better recommendation

In order to learn more of the Daughters of Bilitis and THE LADDER, write:

D. GRIFFIN, President
Daughters of Bilitis
Post Office Box 2183
San Francisco 26, Calif.

LETTERS



The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

Editors

I have read your Volume II from cover to cover and reread much of it. Out of the sweat and tears, heartbreak and backache that have gone into this magazine you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have produced a real work of art in spite of more difficult and irrational opposition than any publisher ever faced. . .(re post-office case). This appeal must be carried on to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary to victory. Too many cases have been won by the censors in the post office simply because the victims would not or could not fight back thru the courts.

Mr A.
WASHINGTON, D C

Editors:

As to **Homosexuality: A Brake on Overpopulation**—I take that with a grain of salt True, the basic assumption is generally sound. However, the clue to the situation comes in the phrase "as its value becomes better understood." To me, at least, a basis for conflict against homosexuality is understanding. Until I understood homosexuality, its causes and its benefits, I could not fully understand and accept myself.

Mr. D.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Editors

I have read your April-May edition with much interest. . .and while I find the article **Homosexuality: A Brake on Overpopulation** factual but uninteresting and that on Biology interesting, factual but insignificant. . .the initiative is marvelous.

Mr. P.
MONTREAL, CANADA

Dear Editors

One is more than a magazine to me. It's a vehicle through which communion is made with thousands of brothers whose outlook, ideals, problems, etc. are my own. It is one of several important links with the world of our minority without which I would feel very parochial, not to say isolated.

Among your other fine pieces, Winslow's **Inquisition** aimed right between the eyes. It rang so absolutely true that I would call it fiction in name only. Every bitter word of it sank home the awful ordeal of "guilt by association." The International pieces were wonderful too, giving us a small glimpse of our fraternity in cultures radically different from ours.

Mr. R.
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Dear Friends

Hurry, hurry, hurry. Give us more by the author of **The Winner** . . .and checking back magazines I find book reviews, articles and now fiction. . .who IS this Marlin Prentiss?

Miss J.
DENVER, COLORADO

Editors

I would like to see the magazine centered more on help for the invert rather than reasoning directed to the general public

Mr. C.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

EDITOR'S NOTE: ONE shares your views and would welcome articles on self-help for the invert—we print them when we receive them. In the meantime, if we can manage to reach the general public through reason and logic are we not helping our minority in that way?

Editors'

I enjoyed Mr. Hannum's article **On Trial** . .since you are so close to Hollywood and the picture industry wouldn't it be possible to give us **advance** reviews of pictures?

Miss D
ALMA, MICHIGAN

Editors

Although, with Derrick Bailey, I think the Church has never intended to reject the homosexual, I suspect that whatever enlightenment may have come to us as a result of Biblical scholarship and tended to break down the "Sodom-prejudice" has also been to some degree counteracted by the Protestant "Reformation," which brought with it a tendency to misunderstand the nature of Love and Sin. If one fails to understand that Sin is a matter of will and not of nature or of act, then of course, he may reject the homosexual in spite of the fact that no act of the will caused that psycho-sexual orientation

It is a fact, and a regrettable one, that homosexuals by the hundreds have sought aid in the churches and been turned away. It is also a fact, unfortunately less well known, that many homosexuals have been and are being helped to the opportunity to love, to know love, and to find peace in the context of the Christian Community.

I appreciate your magazine. . . . Most of all I appreciate what you are trying to do

Reverend R.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA

Editors:

I especially enjoy reading your short-stories, and your articles in a less intense vein, such as your recent **International series** . . .in some issues the militant, crusading spirit is a little too pronounced, let's forget the **other** people sometimes and write to please ourselves Your book news and reviews too are very welcome and help me in my purchases from "over there". . .I hope you won't consider it presumptious that a **foreign** subscriber should air his views on **One.**

Mr. P.
LONDON, ENGLAND

EDITOR'S NOTE: You live in a different land, yes, but to ONE no one is "foreign." Welcome.

[redacted]

ORDER NOW!

NEVER BEFORE
Has a book like this been published

For the first time the full and frank story of an astonishing world-wide "underground" NOW out in the open.

Facts - Figures - Personalities

The Homophile Movement, authoritatively documented

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY published
by ONE, Incorporated

Eleven fascinating chapters - 196 pages packed with information about homosexual activities in the United States and Europe. Handsomely illustrated with nearly 100 drawings and photographs. Full cloth binding in black and yellow, at $3.00. Add 20¢ for shipping; 3% sales tax in California, 4% in Los Angeles.

one incorporated

232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

NAME______________________________

STREET______________________________

CITY________________**ZONE**____**STATE**______

I am over twenty one (Sign)____________________

Enclosed Find________**For**________________

one

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITE   ES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 2-11-57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT "ONE"
(The Homosexual Magazine)
SM - C

AUSA MARVIN P. CARLOCK has advised this office that the appeal from Judge THURMAN CLARKE's ruling made 3-1-56 that the October 1954 issue of "One" was obscene, will be argued before the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on 11-2-57. Mr. CARLOCK pointed out, however that this proceeding affects only the October 1954 issue and has no effect on any issues of the magazine mailed since that time nor any effect on future mailings unless further action is taken.

This office will continue to forward to the Bureau current issues of this magazine.

2-Bureau (REGISTERED)
1-Los Angeles

HRO/mew
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

RECORDED - 49

-44

EX-117

INDEXED

1957

Mr. Nichols
cc Mr. Stanley
cc Mr. Kleinkauf

SAC, Washington Field

March 4, 1957

Director, FBI (100-403320)

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

– 45

RECORDED - 51

On February 26, 1957, D. M. Ladd, former Assistant to the Director, furnished the Bureau with one copy each of two issues of the "Washington Newsletter" of captioned organization, Post Office Box 8815, Washington 3, D. C., which had been forwarded to Mr. Lloyd Wright of the Commission on Government Security. Two Photostats each of these newsletters are enclosed.

Bureau files reflect that captioned organization is a California corporation whose headquarters address is Post Office Box 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles 53, California. It has various area councils located in San Francisco and Long Beach, California; Chicago, Illinois; and New York, New York.

It is described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior and to publish and develop such research; to sponsor educational programs to aid social and emotional variants and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons; and to help develop social and moral responsibility in those persons whose behavior may vary from accepted present-day standards. The preamble to the constitution of captioned organization, which constitution is dated May 24, 1953, states in part that the members of the organization "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

You are instructed to conduct an inquiry concerning captioned organization to determine the individuals who are operating the Washington chapter and if possible identify individual members of this chapter. It is possible that the individuals operating the chapter and the individual members of the chapter are employed by the United States Government and their activities in this regard may have some bearing on the Security of Government Employees Program.

Enclosures (4)

1 - Los Angeles (100-45888) (Information)

(See note on yellow page 2)

JHK:dlj
(7)

COMM - FBI

olson
ichols
oardman
elmont
ohr
arsons
osen
amm
rotter
ease
ele Room
olloman
andy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4ala

Amended page 2 . let to WFO dated 3/4/57, HK:dlj captioned "The Mattachine Society, Inc., Information Concerning (Internal Security."

AC, Washington Field
Re: The Mattachine Society, Inc.
100-403320

A list of these individuals should be forwarded under the caption of instant communication and the indices of your office should be checked to determine whether an inquiry of these individuals has been conducted under the afore-mentioned program. In the event it is determined any individuals have been investigated under the afore-mentioned program you should direct a communication to the Bureau under each specific individual case caption.

Your inquiry should also be designed to determine whether the Washington chapter is an affiliate of the organization whose headquarters are in Los Angeles. Limit inquiry to contacts with established sources.

Expedite.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Memo Nichols to Tolson 2/26/57 in captioned matter set forth that Ladd had furnished this material. Mr. Nichols memo suggested a check be made to determine who the people are in Washington connected with this organization as it might bear upon the Security of Government Employees Program. Mr. Nichols memo bears the notation, " Yes. H. "

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 2-26-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
WASHINGTON CHAPTER
POST OFFICE BOX 8815

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Gandy

Mr. D. M. Ladd furnished me with two recent copies of the Washington Newsletter of the Mattachine Society which were sent to Loyd Wright of the Commission on Government Security. This is an organization of homosexuals. We have had some contact with their outfit on the coast. I do not recall having seen anything on this group in Washington.

It is suggested that a check be made on who the people are in Washington as this might bear upon the Security of Government Employees Program.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Stanley

LBN:nl
(5)

Enclosures

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51
EX-117

100-403[illegible] - 45

20 MAR 11 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY SP[illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

[illegible]

OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, Inc.

Washington Chapter
P. O. Box 8815
Washington 3,
D. C.

VOL. II, No. 1 January, 1957.

THE IDAHO TRIALS ....

On the last page of this Newsletter is given the results of the trials of the 16 defendants of Boise and neighboring towns who were arrested and charged with "infamous crimes against nature," beginning in October, 1955. A seventeenth person, Elmer H. Parker, 49, of Parma, is not listed, as the disposition of his case is unknown. All of these trials were held in Idaho State District Court at Boise before either Judge M. Oliver Koelsch or Merlin S. Young. (Those whose names appear in capital letters appeared before Judge Koelsch, the others before Judge Young.) All sentences are indeterminate sentences under the Idaho indeterminate sentence law; that is, the prisoners may or may not be released before the number of years stated, depending upon the decision of the State Board of Corrections. Those placed on probation will be closely supervised and if they engage in homosexual acts or fail to comply with the strict terms of their probation, they will be immediately returned to court and sentenced. Some of our readers will recognize one of the defendants as a former Washington resident.

Sodomy in Idaho draws a minimum sentence of five years and includes acts per os as well as per anum. In addition, there is a "lewd conduct with minor or child under sixteen" law, which provides for a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Contrary to the article in the Time magazine on Dec. 12, 1955, not all the defendants had engaged in acts with minors.

The prosecuting attorney in all those trials (except for the last part of the Larsen trial, when Eugene Thomas was the State's attorney) was Blaine F. Evans, 33, who quit in this capacity after his election in November 1956 on the Republican ticket to the State Senate. The Idaho Daily Statesman newspaper on Jan. 11 described Evans as being now "interested in modernization of the state's criminal code."

The trials have received wide publicity in the Boise papers from the beginning and resulted in a wave of hysteria in Idaho, which seems to have swept over into nearby States, especially Utah and Montana. During this period of more than 27 months there was a "Mass Meet on Morals," the Boise police chief was fired, a Governor's Conference on Young People's Development was had, the Boise Mayor and City Council set up a "special juvenile and morals department," the Boise Ministerial Association passed a resolution praising local law enforcement officers for their "valiant efforts" against homosexuals, a YMCA "youth legislature" passed a bill recommending sex education in Idaho schools, a State mental health director was appointed, creation by the State of a central crime laboratory and identification bureau was recommended, Boise's curfew laws for children and minors under 18 were tightened, a mental health survey attended by representatives from Idaho and 10 other western States and Alaska was held in Salt Lake City; and in addition there were recommendations for a State license law for private detectives and revision of the Idahy Youth Rehabilitation Act, with strengthened juvenile code and a parental responsibility law.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY SP4

100-115330-45

ENCLOSURE 1

Continuances were granted in a number of the trials, so that several months elapsed before their conclusion. Martin, the only defendant who was acquitted, was represented by Raymond L. Givens, former Chief Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court. and his partner, Raymond D. Givens. An all-male jury listened to testimony from 14 character witnesses -- clergymen, businessmen, fellow-lawyers, etc. -- who testified in Martin's behalf. Martin himself did not take the stand. The defendant Moore had several character witnesses, but not as many as Martin. Charles Pruett testified that ~~he~~ had his first homosexual experience at the age of 7. Judge Koelsch told Alma Farnsworth ~~that~~ he would have been better off had he committed theft. and he told Thomas Dillon that he had committed a "nasty crime." Of course. to some people all sex is nasty. lewd and indecent. So wrote a Canadian lawyer several months ago while complaining bitterly about Canada's new "gross indecency" law, which applies not only to homosexual acts but also to heterosexual acts between men and women. "I do not know," he said, "what an act of gross indecency between a man and woman is, but, whatever it may be, it is now an offence. Nothing ... requires that the act take place in public and thus what two lovers -- or man and wife -- may do in the privacy of their own apartment may turn out to be an offence. To some narrow minds all acts of sex are grossly indecent. And what a potent weapon of blackmail is thus provided for a woman who is loved, possibly too vigorously. and later scorned!" (Canadian Bar Review, Jan. 1955, pp. 70-1.)

Many, many of the so-called "crimes against nature" have been committed, but only a very few have gone to trial or ever been exposed. The monasteries of the Middle Ages were no exception. (See James Harvey Robinson, Readings in European History, Vol. I, p. 378). (And in 1474, a male domestic fowl was criminally tried for the "unnatural crime of laying an egg," and sentenced -- along with the egg -- to be burned at the stake. (E. P. Evans, The Criminal Prosecution and Punishment of Animals, p. 162.)

So while the Idaho unfortunates are behind bars or serving long probation terms or reclining on the psychiatric couch, it behooves the rest of us -- including lawmakers and judges -- to look to Sweden, Italy, Mexico, Denmark and other countries where homosexual acts are not a crime.

= = = = = = = = = =

"HOLLYWOOD CONFIDENTIAL" IS IN ERROR

A recent issue of the Los Angeles Mattachine Newsletter quoted "Hollywood Confidential" to the effect that a University of Pennsylvania endocrinologist, Dr. Alfred ~~M.~~ Kongiovanni, had found a cure for homosexuality. Inquiry of the good Doctor as ~~to the truth of~~ this brought forth the prompt reply that the statement in "Hollywood Confidential" was utterly false and "misrepresented for purposes of sensationalism."

****

****

****

"Certainly nothing is unnatural that is not physically impossible."

-- Sheridan, The Critic.

#####

RESULTS OF THE IDAHO TRI[illegible]

Name	Residence	Age	Profession	Plea	Sentence
CHARLES PRUETT	Boise	24	Hospital attendant	Guilty	5 yrs., State pen
THOS. S. DILLON	Parma	34	Janitor	Guilty	3 yrs. probation
JOE MOORE *	Boise	54	Bank vice-president	Guilty	7 yrs., State pen.
Paris T. Martin	Boise	44	Attorney	Not Guilty	None -- Acquitted
JOHN C. BARTLETT	Caldwell	28	High school teacher	Guilty	6 yrs. probation
VERNON H. CASSELL	Caldwell	51	Clothing store clerk	Guilty	10 yrs., State per
Melvin Dir	Boise	29	Insurance salesman & theatrical worker	Not Guilty-- later changed to Guilty	6 mos., county jai to be followed b court-ordered psychiatric trea ment & 5 yrs. probation
CHARLES R. BROKAW	Boise	29	Freight line dock worker	Guilty	5 yrs., Statepen. commuted to 6 mos., county ja
JOSEPH R. GOUGH	Boise	33	Store buyer	Not Guilty -- later changed to Guilty	5 yrs. probation
Willard W. Wilson %	Boise	39	Liquor salesman	Guilty	5 yrs., State pen
ALMA R. FARNSWORTH	Boise	31	Salesman	--	5-1/2 yrs. probat
Chas. Gordon &	Boise	40	Interior decorator	Guilty	15 yrs., State pe
Ralph Cooper	Boise	33	Shoe Store employee	--	Life imprisonment State pen.
REGINALD SHAFFER &	Boise	39	--	Guilty	15 yrs., State pe
James W. Sales	Boise	33	Pianist	Not Guilty -- later changed to Guilty	5 yrs. probation to take psychia treatment under direction of Sta Bd. of Correctio
GORDON R. LARSEN #	Boise	31	Salesman	Declined to enter plea - Judge entered plea of Not Guilty	5 yrs., State pen

---

* Appealed to Idaho Supreme Court on the severity of the sentence, for probation & a rehearing, all of which were denied.
% Appealed to Idaho Supreme Court on several grounds. Decision unknown.
& Has served previous sentence for similar offense.
# Appeal to Idaho Supreme Court on 1/11/57 for probation pending.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

WASHINGTON T-H-E M-A-T-T-A-C-H-I-N-E S-O-C-I-E-T-Y, Inc. CHAPTER

P. O. Box 8815
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. I, No. 6 December 16, 1956

GOVERNMENT NOT TO APPEAL GUARRO CASE

At the close of the last Guarro trial on September 28, 1956 (referred to in our October Newsletter), the United States Attorney filed a motion on behalf of the Government that the mandate of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit (a unanimous decision in Guarro's favor) be stayed until the Solicitor General of the United States could decide within the allotted time whether to seek an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. On Dec. 13, it was disclosed that the Solicitor General had decided not to ask for a review by our highest court. Thus, the law of sexual assault is now apparently settled in the District of Columbia. Consent is usually a good defense, and there may be consent by words or actions. It was a sensible decision which the 3-judge court rendered -- and a brilliant opinion, written by the Honorable George T. Washington, a collateral descendant of our first president. Any improvement must be found in the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code, Tentative Draft No. 4 of 1955 (Sec. 207.6 - Sexual Assault), which will be eventually submitted to the various legislatures throughout the country, when completed, and recommended for adoption.

As a result of the Guarro case, Municipal Court judges are now dismissing similar cases where there is apparent consent on the part of the plainclothesman -- as in the Army lieutenant case on Nov. 26. Also, the Goodman and some other pending cases have been reversed and their convictions set aside as a result of the Guarro test case.

The testimony in the Guarro case on March 10, 1955, in Municipal Court, makes interesting reading on a long winter's evening. The notorious plainclothesman, Louis A. Fochett, frankly told Guarro's lawyer that he was not shocked, embarrassed or humiliated at the defendant's touching; that he must make a certain number of arrests each week to hold his job; and that his usual hours of duty were from 7:00 PM to 3:00 AM. Despite his long experience, he was a very poor witness on behalf of his employer, the government. At the close of the trial, after Guarro's lawyer had summarized his case and asked for its dismissal, Municipal Court Judge [illegible] said: "Thank you. The court will find the defendant guilty. Do you wish to have him sentenced at this time?" Whereupon, an appeal was entered.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY [illegible]

MURDER IN THE NEWS

The tragic death of a 33-year-old student, Pierre Le Febvre, at the hands of a 19-year-old Marine, reported in the papers on Nov. 30, reminds us of, and points up, the dire need of educating the heterosexual public that homosexual advances

ENCLOSURE 100-403320-45

however revolting to heterosexuals, are not to be avenged with murder or bodily harm. A coroner's jury on Dec. 14 held the Marine responsible for the death and ordered him held for grand jury action on homicide charges.

CONGRESSIONAL IMMUNITY

From an apparently honest and reliable source it has been learned that several months ago a Congressman was caught in a parking lot with a fellow. Because a Congressman has immunity from arrest on misdemeanor charges, the matter was dropped.

Writing in the Washington Daily News on June 29, 1953, the columnist Peter Edson stated that there have been "several known homosexuals" in Congress; that one Congressman was caught in the act "many years ago"; and that another Senator was "notorious."

The British Medical Association reported a year ago that there are an estimated 500,000 homosexuals in Britain, "including some in Parliament and in the high councils of the Church of England." (See Idaho Daily Statesman, Boise, Ida., 12/17/55).

****
****
****

"Love knoweth no laws."

— John Lyly, Euphues.

****
******
****

TO OUR READERS:

A VERY, MERRY & JOYOUS CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 3/27/57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles 12, California

ReBulet dated 5/22/56.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Vol. V, #1, of "One", being the issue for January, 1957.

mc

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
HRO:ljp
(3)

2 ENCLOSURE

EX-116

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/7/84 BY

RECORDED-57

100-403320-46

APR 5 1957

EX-116

APR 4 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-43320-46

one

The
Homosexual
Magazine

FICTION

[illegible]-46 **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

ONE INCORPORATED

BOOK SERVICE

NEW TITLES

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY - Organizations & Publications ONE, Inc . $3.00
A guide to more than twenty organizations and publications for homosexuals – an unprecedented volume giving names, addresses, memberships, fields of emphasis, and biographical data (where available). This unique venture in the history of homosexual publishing includes information never before presented in any systematic compilation

GIOVANNI'S ROOM, by James Baldwin, Dial $3.00
An example of elegant & sound workmanship by the author of last year's success, GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO, by Jay Little, Pageant Press $4 50
This new novel does not fulfill the expectations aroused by Mr Little's first book, MAYBE TOMORROW However, it is completely daring and spicy

THIN ICE, by Compton Mackenzie, Chatto & Windus, London..... . $3 00
A psychological novel of greatest interest – a brilliant political and social study – should be read by everyone

▶ Remittance must accompany all orders Add 20 cents for shipping costs tax in California

Address ONE Inc Book Dept 232 So Hill Street Los Angeles 12 California

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A

SENSATIONAL NOURISHMENT FOR A NEUROSIS...?

.Then don't read Mattachine Review

But if you are concerned about the pressing problems of understanding, acceptance and adjustment facing 15 million U S homosexuals today, then read the magazine which dares to speak the truth Fact, opinion and constructive thinking of scientists, doctors, lawyers, ministers, sociologists and other authorities—as well as laymen—are presented without prejudice or sensation Monthly issues contain articles, digest features, book reviews, letters and news of the Mattachine Society, a chartered non-profit educational and research organization concerned with social, scientific, legal and religious aspects of homosexualism

Price $2 50 per year in U S and possessions, Canada, Mexico, $3 50 elsewhere Mailed first class in sealed plain envelope Subscriber list protection guaranteed by U S Constitution Send orders direct to publisher:

mattachine REVIEW
693 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

one

"a mystic bond
of brotherhood
makes all men one"
- **Carlyle**

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume V **Number 1** **January 1957**

4th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

CONTENTS

THE LAUGHTER OF ANTINOUS,
by Miss Candace Orcutt 1
THE LITTLE GUY, by Jeff Winters 15
EDITH, by Gabrielle Ganelle 24
MAXENE, by Geoffrey Wright 27
THE OLD CAVALRYMAN, by Yves Cerny 35
(Translated from the French by Clarkson Crane)
EDITORIAL 42
BOOK REVIEW - "Homosexuality, Disease or Way of Life" by Edmund Bergler, M.D. 43
LETTERS 45
COVER:- Jane Somers

STAFF

EDITOR	ANN CARLL REID
MANAGING EDITOR	ROBERT GREGORY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS	LYN PEDERSEN news & research ALISON HUNTER women's dept ARMANDO QUEZON international
ART DIRECTOR	EVE ELLOREE
CIRCULATION MANAGER	SCOTTI WILLIAMS

The Laughter of Antinous

by Miss Candace Orcutt

> "Sing to me of that odorous green eve when
>   couching by the marge
> You heard from Adrian's gilded barge
>   the laughter of Antinous."
>
> – from THE SPHINX
> by Oscar Wilde

Domenica's entrance into the room was mimicked in miniature on the surfaces of mirrors and glass cases The long French windows, closed against the night, reflected the parlor and the white staircase that curled between the upstairs and the downstairs. And Domenica, observing the quiet ritual of descending into the parlor, passed down the staircase

She had large, pale eyes, and a heavy swath of ivory-blonde hair hung down her back like a fantastic scrimshaw work. Her dress was of light green silk, and around her throat curved a twin row of pearls. She crossed leisurely to where Tony stood hesitating before an open glass case, anxiously scrutinizing its contents of fans

"Things are perfect as they are," remarked Domenica. Her brother turned with pleasure at her voice. He was a gentler counterpart of his sister; his hair was as blond as hers, and it curled with the same intricate carelessness, but his eyes were a darker, more limpid blue, and there was more softness in his face and body, as though he were accustomed to an existence of dreamy indulgence.

She closed the case and nodded with approval at Tony's delicate little collection of fans, spread out in dustless security under the glass

"Are you SURE," he was still doubtful, "that the blue one shouldn't be in the middle?"

She smiled, and touched his upper arm, very lightly.

"The blue one is just right where it is. They are all ideally placed In fact, I have never seen a lovelier arrangement – contented?"

Tony's uneasiness changed to an attitude of reserved trust.

"I'm just afraid he won't like the arrangement He's so observant of things like that."

But Domenica continued to rest her hand on the top of the case.

"Come now, Tony, are you going to follow the advice of your sister, or the advice of a stranger? Besides, how could he possibly not like the arrangement?" and she studied the blue fan with mock gravity.

"Things are perfect as they are?" asked Tony, mischievously.

"Yes," she said, gravely restoring to order a lock of hair that had fallen forward over her brother's forehead "Things are quite perfect as they are."

Tony reluctantly left his collection, and went out into the garden leaving the French windows open behind him One could never teach Tony to close doors, Domenica reflected One could sometimes trace his path throughout the entire house by following the open doors.

Left alone, Domenica experienced the return of a slight sensation of annoyance that, like a querulous and persistent insect, had disturbed her all afternoon. There was little doubt in her mind that she associated the sensation with the man who was to be Tony's guest that evening, but it perplexed her that someone whom she had seen only a few times, and then from a distance, should provoke so distinct a feeling of annoyance.

She had first seen him a few weeks ago, standing in an easy attitude in the garden sunlight and talking with Tony He was taller than Tony, and slender, while his black hair was in dramatic contrast with Tony's light blond curls She could see clearly from her upstairs window that he wore a compact, expensive-looking camera on a cord slung about his neck, and that he spoke excitedly while Tony listened

Since then, he had returned several times to photograph the garden and its statuary, and to talk with Tony. Her brother, after he had carefully gained her permission, invited the stranger to the house for an evening. Domenica, being curious, had given her consent somewhat against her instinct, for she felt an innate distrust of all strangers with cameras, especially when they invaded one's own garden. To Domenica, the camera was the principal weapon of all tourists, and all tourists were barbarians. Expecting Tony and his guest to arrive at any minute, Domenica crossed to the French windows and contemplated the garden at night

The air in the garden was as deep and green as water, and two voices were carried to her through the current As Tony and his guest moved into the light, the former laughed in his usual self-conscious manner and greeted his sister.

"This is Adrian," he said

"How do you do, Adrian?"

"How do you do, Domenica. Your brother has insisted that we go on a first-name basis "

"I thought it would be a good way to begin" Tony fixed a smile of such determined hopefulness on his sister, that despite her disapproval, she smiled also.

"I agree entirely." She politely transferred the smile to Adrian. "The first name is often the more imaginative "

Adrian returned the smile with a pleased, slightly quizzical look, and then moved suddenly to the glass case of fans.

"What a lovely collection!"

Tony gazed wide-eyed at his sister, and followed after Adrian in a subdued panic

"I'm afraid these aren't very well arranged. I was just rearranging them at the last minute . . ."

"But it is a very fine job. An oriental aviary in a glass prison!"

"It simplifies dusting," remarked Domenica, watching him with interest.

"Of course " He turned to regard her acutely from under slightly lowered eyelids, an expression of his that she was soon to recognize as characteristic. "Don't you think it is a fine arrangement?"

"Surely, I told him so earlier."

"Isn't that Antinous?" Adrian had shifted his attention to a bronze bust darkened by that patina so favored by connoisseurs, which is nothing more than a corruption of the original bright metal. The youthful portrait with its distant gaze was set in a small niche in the white wall.

"That's right," she replied. "The favorite of your namesake."

"Oh, yes, the Emperor Hadrian. Strange, the universality of these Roman names." He tilted his head to one side, still appreciating Antinous. "Yet when my ancestors conquered yours a few centuries back, they undoubtedly confiscated the names along with everything else."

"You are German, then?"

"Yes. I imagine my accent leaves no doubt about it. But my home is here for the present." At length he turned away from the statue with a sigh. "He was beautiful, Antinous."

A little later, as the conversation progressed smoothly into the evening, Domenica allowed more space in her thoughts for careful observation of the new acquaintance. She noted the facility of the discussion with surprised approval. Adrian himself was fond of talking, and communicated this pleasure to both brother and sister. He made meaningful use of silence and broadened the narrow annotations of words with facial expressions and movements of hands and shoulders. As Domenica watched him, her pulse, strong and quick, stirred a pale emerald on her right hand into shapeless glimmerings. Intently, she pieced together a mental mosaic of the guest.

Adrian carried his head forward from his shoulders, somewhat in the manner of an Egyptian bust of the heretic period. His, sharp, dominant features were modified by a suggestion of over-brilliancy and faintly disdainful languor. Passion and intellect, at odds for the control of his mouth and eyes, were equally dismissed by a gesture of humorous contempt. The arched eyebrows, the slightly unruly hair that fell across the forehead and the long hands with their feminine mannerisms suggested a serious comedian whose defense was to make life a joke, and therefore acceptable.

"Charming but immoral," thought Domenica. "I will come to dislike him."

He spoke of his travels, he knew many languages and was presently employed in a jewelry store. He admitted sadly that his pet demons were intricacy and inconstancy. But still Domenica's curiosity was unsatisfied, and would remain so until she had learned the pattern of his thoughts.

"You have very expressive hands," she remarked.

Adrian held up his hands and studied the open palms. "It's a habit that I acquired from necessity." He glanced at Domenica. "A necessity to be understood. Words are weak, subjective – I don't think it is wise to give them the sole responsibility of conveying meaning. I prefer to mould and define them with the physical, which is a more universal thing."

"That makes you in a sense a sculptor."

"In a sense, yes." Warming instantly to the definition, he followed it with enthusiasm. As he spoke, he dismissed his former attitude of tempered casualness, and in its place, a certain fine tension played at the corners of his mouth and eyes.

"Hands must consecrate all art from conversation to love-making. It is the physical gesture that realizes the thought and consummates the reality. Every gesture must be significant, as in Oriental dancing. And of course, for significance, one needs control. . . ." He paused a moment and lit a cigarette, then, shaking out the match impatiently, he continued to pursue the intricacies of the thought pattern.

Domenica smiled slightly and leaned back. Casually, she turned her wide, pale gaze on her brother. He sat primly in a straight-backed chair, his oval face uncertainly graced with a foolish smile, the perfect audience, if eagerness to respond properly were the only requisite. And so through the evening, she watched first one and then the other, while their reflections slanted in the mirrors, the glass cases and the long French windows.

Domenica entered her darkened room. Her infrequent meetings with outsiders invariably stirred her to a high pitch of excitement, and left her afterwards with a paradoxical sense of turmoil and vacuum within her mind and throughout her entire body. She walked wearily to the window, longing for some of the cool night air from the garden. But as she pushed out the casement windows with a heavy, careless gesture, she became suddenly aware of voices speaking in an undertone. Quickly, she drew herself together, and, after stepping back into the room a way, she looked down into the garden, where Adrian and Tony were standing.

Adrian had tilted her brother's head back as a designer might arrange a mannikin, and was scrutinizing the fine, soft features. The night air brought his voice up to her, sad and half-humorous.

"No, I am afraid that you will not pass for a Greek god. You will have to content yourself with being something like a faun. And this tangled garden is far from Olympian – I do not think that you could persuade the mountain gods to walk here. They are jealous of their independence on the mountain, and there is such defeat in a valley garden."

She could not see Adrian's face, but Tony was turned towards her, and his expression was one of adulation.

Adrian took his hand from her brother's face.

"You have such soft skin!" he exclaimed.

Tony looked aside, a little shamefacedly. "My beard is very light."

"Ah, what a charming creature!"

And Tony's voice, slightly pleased and perplexed. "Why do you say that? I've never known anyone to talk the way you do."

"I hope not."

"Are you teasing me?"

"No, I am always dead serious." But there was a note of amusement in his voice.

"I don't understand you, but I try hard to. . . ."

"No, no, you mustn't."

"But WHY? I don't think you think much of my intelligence."

"It is unspoiled. I like it so."

A silence, then Tony's concerned voice. "Is anything the matter?"

Adrian's voice was unusually reserved. "Nothing, nothing at all. I am tired."

"Your moods change so quickly – I can never keep up with you."

"You don't have to. Stay in one place, and by and by I will come back to you." Then, rapidly and exhuberantly, "Ah, Tony, Tony, Tony, little Tony!" And he dug his hands into his pockets.

Tony's quick laughter. "I don't understand you at all."

"Come, you must show me the way out," insisted Adrian, and as they walked away, he partly turned his gaze backward, as though he had sensed an audience. Domenica closed the window in mixed wonder and disgust.

"My gentle Tony," she exclaimed to herself, "the barbarians have descended on Rome."

- - - - -

That night Domenica slept restlessly. Chaotic scenes and images moved across her vision and vanished before she could bring them into focus. Occasionally a fragment was poised before her in lucid detail: a hand balanced in a momentary gesture, or the embroidery on the corner of a blue fan. The fragments became more frequent until they obscured her sight in an endless mosaic, and then shattered apart and slipped away with a sound like distant, self-conscious laughter.

As the scene crystallized, she found that the laughter was nothing more than the faint music cast into the night by the motion of a wide, dark river. She was lying at the margin of the water, and almost unendurable pressure weighted her back. By turning her head painfully, she was able to discover a pair of ponderous stone wings arching from her shoulders. It seemed wise to temporarily resign herself until she understood the situation more fully, and so she settled down once more, to turn her attention upon the river.

Soon a narrow, black barge slid into view, its prow cutting into the opaque, green water like a chisel into jade. On the deck, a man draped in loose-fitting robes lounged on his side, looking into the river. The waves beside the boat suddenly parted, and the head and shoulders of a young man rose into view on the surface. As he gazed up, with the water running over his chest and his golden hair luminous in the light from the barge, he might have been a lesser river deity. He extended his hand in a graceful movement to the man on the barge. The other smiled and reached out also. Their fingers briefly touched before the craft had slipped past and was lost in the night. As the young man sank silently down into the water, Domenica was again conscious of the faint laughter of the waves.

Slowly, she raised the upper part of her body on aching arms and glanced about. In her mind's eye she could see herself – the yellow hair tangling down her back, the tense white curve of her torso surmounted by the gigantic arc of her wings, and the whole form silhouetted against a sky filled with alien constellations.

Domenica was startled from her dreams by the brilliant persistence of mid-morning sunlight. Traditionally an early riser, she slipped quickly from her bed with a sense of loss. As she drew on a dressing-gown of fine white cotton, and tied the long sash at her waist, she silently chided herself that Tony had arisen, and had in all probability already breakfasted. The thought of Tony recalled the events of the previous evening. Gravely, she walked to the open casement and commenced to subdue the disarray of her hair with a silver brush. She idly reviewed her dreams and wondered what purpose wings could serve that prohibited flight and hindered walking. With a little shrug to assure herself that her shoulders had returned to their accustomed pinionless state, she discarded the dream as barely worth remembering.

Even the recollection of Adrian seemed inconsequential as she descended the staircase. The sunlight flowed through the French windows, and the parlor, built in a perfect hexagon and set with so many mirrors and glass cases, glittered in the morning like a marvellous prism.

She discovered Tony sitting cross-legged on the library floor.

"What are you reading?"

She sat beside him and took the volume from his hands. How many afternoons they had spent together in the library – two serious children discovering new wonders in the crisp pages of old books, or listening in studied concentration to the turns, mordants and trills of baroque music on a wind-up phonograph. In time, when the first fascination of the library had worn thin, it was Domenica alone who lingered to appreciate the dry, sensual texture of old leather and parchment, and the astringent beauty of Corelli, Couperin and Scarlatti. Tony had turned to the diversity of nature, which offered an unending array of marvels without compelling his imagination to substitute depth for breadth.

But this morning time had gone awry, and she was sitting on the library floor with her brother again, their hands mutually smudged with the warm dust from an old book.

"I'm reading all about Antinous."

"What on earth prompted that?" The misgivings of the day before returned. She tried to dismiss them by lightly touseling her brother's hair. He looked at her with a smile.

"He was showing me the constellation of Antinous last night. It was very funny – you know how it is when one person tries to show another person a constellation, and the other person just can't see it . . . ?"

He watched her earnestly, expecting a sympathetic smile.

So it was "Adrian" no longer; it was just "he." To begin with, this first-name nonsense, and then no need for any name at all. She drew away from Tony slightly.

"Yes, go on."

"Well, of course I couldn't make it out; you know me – but I was interested anyway. Can you find the constellation of Antinous?"

"Certainly. It's directly under Acquila." A brief vision of Ganymede being borne aloft by the eagle hovered in her mind. Whether the eagle had descended from the aegis of Zeus or the standard of the Emperor Hadrian, the story seemed basically unchanged.

Tony nodded solemnly at his sister's sagacity. "So when I told him that I was interested, he told me where to find the story of Antinous."

"And now you know all about it?"

"Are you familiar with it?"

She nodded. Tony sighed and leaned back against the bookcase. "It's so fragmentary . . and so terribly dry. If I can get him to tell it to me, perhaps he can make it more interesting."

She thought of the times he had brought her a book to read aloud, or begged her to tell him a story. Those were long, rainy days when she had taken a sober delight in playing the affectionate older sister.

"Oh, he can undoubtedly make it very spicy."

Retreating into herself, she passed her hand over the smooth, open surface of the book. Tony had called these histories dry, but she realized that the words were actually keys, precisely carved to unlock the imagination. And if the past ran deep in one's veins, how many echoes these terse syllables awakened in the blood. Domenica had a profound sense of the past, and knew that she had been reborn like the Phoenix from the ashes of her yesterday's self. It was an atavistic feeling that disclosed the real meaning of the history books. It was undoubtedly this same sense of the past, unconscious in Tony, but apparent in his every motion, that attracted Adrian to him. Adrian might be able to clarify the story of the Roman Emperor and his dark-starred favorite, but once he and Tony shared an equal knowledge, how much more Tony's racial intuition could appreciate it. Adrian was restless and detached, and she recognized in him the intense hunger of those who, with never more than partial success, use books as bricks to build a past.

"I've read so much that the room is out of focus," complained Tony, "I think I'll go out in the garden for a while."

She watched him as he left the library, and felt the pleasure of a connoisseur. Tony was the product of centuries of ordered, civilized breeding, and yet his peculiar charm lay in his unawareness of himself. Filled with an arid pride, she turned to the book that lay open on her lap.

After lunch, Domenica recognized the increasing tension of a pressure headache. She hated the thought of returning to her bedroom where she had wasted so much of the morning, but she knew that sleep was the only antidote for one of the few physical weaknesses that she could not subdue by force of will. Annoyed, she walked up the staircase, every step punctuated by a throb along the right side of her head. At the top of the stairs she met Tony emerging from his room.

"See what I found," he said, and held out a little music-box of inlaid wood.

"That hasn't been in evidence for ages," remarked Domenica, swaying slightly under the renewed attacks of her headache.

"It won't play, though." Tony lifted the lid experimentally, listened unrewarded for a minute, and closed it again.

"Well, you have plenty of others." Nothing but the desire to lie down and rest her arm across her eyes seemed of any importance to her. "Besides, there's something perversely satisfying in a music-box that won't play."

Tony cocked his head to one side questioningly, then hit upon a solution.

"Maybe Adrian can fix it. He works in a jewelry store."

"Excuse me," she explained as she brushed past him. "I have another of my damned headaches."

"I'm sorry." He watched her departure with concern.

She fell back on the pillows, her arm shielding her eyes from the light. It was impossible to hope for sleep, she thought, and clenched her teeth. But within five minutes, she found herself in the midst of a dream.

100-403320-46

In her dream, Domenica stood upon a crumbling, jagged hill that guarded a valley fertile with curling vegetation Upon gazing more intently, she perceived a tiny and beautifully compact temple of rose-colored marble that was almost obscured by the deltaic growth at the valley's center. Charmed by her discovery, she decided to enter the valley, and no sooner had she reached this decision, than she found herself transported, without transition of any kind, to the foot of the temple steps

Now she realized that the temple had been entirely misrepresented by her distant position From the hill, the building had seemed small and fragile, but from the valley she could see that it mastered its surroundings and was vigorously built; the angular sweep of the steps terminated in smooth masses of heavy columns that rose along the facade, concealing the entrance completely. She was about to mount the steps, when a man, wound in the long purple folds of a himation, appeared between two pillars and regarded her with mixed curiosity and indifference His arms were bare except for a fantastic amulet in the form of a snake that bound his upper right arm in glittering, involved coils. In his right hand, he held an earthen vessel, which, despite the distance, she could see in intimate detail. The cup was an amphora, perfectly shaped, with a narrow neck and an expansive bowl that sloped voluptuously to a slender base, and carved in twining relief over its surface were rich, unplucked branches, heavily laden with blossoms and fruit. With a slight shrug the man turned away and vanished between the columns

Domenica ran quickly up the steps just in time to see the man enter the temple, she followed as far as the threshold and looked inside

The interior was entirely of marble, rubbed to a fine lustre, and in the centre of the temple, a youth or young god stood, immeasurably pale and aloof, on a high marble altar The man in the purple robe was standing at the base of the altar in an attitude of devotion Domenica watched; all her powers diminished to the faculties of sight and hearing.

Sensing her presence, the suppliant glanced up, and as he turned to face her, she could see that the vessel he held was filled with an opaque, crimson-black wine. She immediately realized that the wine was a libation to be offered to the pale young man who stood motionless on his pedestal, apparently oblivious to his surroundings The realization filled her with an inexplicable sense of blasphemy.

Unexpectedly, the man in purple began to laugh – a quick, almost painful sound without humor In an absolute spasm of emotion, he flung himself against the altar. As soon as his back was turned to Domenica, his laughter became nothing more than a meaningless, hysterical sound. Engulfed by a sudden feeling of shame, Domenica was about to close her eyes and reject the whole, incomprehensible profanity, when, with one final convulsion that seemed to contract every muscle in his body, the man in purple raised his right arm and spilled the wine over the altar

The dark crimson liquid instantly stained the feet of the young man, who staggered slightly, suppressing a shudder Domenica hid her face in horror, and when she finally dared to look again, the temple was empty The man in purple had disappeared, and on the altar stood the marble effigy of a young god, its feet stained with a color like blood

She ascended turbulently into consciousness, as a diver who has plunged too deeply struggles back into his own element. She sat up in bed and stared into the dim room, the sound of her heartbeat fluttering against the silence. As the tangible world gradually rebuilt itself about her, she crossed her legs beneath the counterpane, and with elbows on knees and head in hands, murmured, "It can in no way be right "

There was no longer any hesitation in her mind, all doubts had crystallized into lucid determination. The headache had dissolved as she slept, and so she rose without further deliberation She had taken several steps before she stopped sharply.

Adrian was in the garden again. His voice and Tony's were clearly discernible, although the words were indistinct. Suppressing an exclamation of anger, she crossed to the open casement and edged aside the curtain.

- - - - -

Adrian and Tony were sitting on a stone bench in the garden, intent over a small, inlaid music-box Adrian held it between long, sensitive fingers and scrutinized it in the light of the late afternoon

"When I played it last, it went all right, but that was years ago," explained Tony helplessly. "I thought if you could fix watches and things, perhaps you could get this started."

"We'll find out soon enough " He removed the panel that covered the mechanism

"Tell me," asked Adrian without looking up, "is the rest of the house like the parlor?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean a whole maze of shiny surfaces, wherever I stand, I see my reflection looking at me out of the corner of its eye or actually staring. Rather disconcerting "

"Oh, yes, now I understand Yes, the whole house is like that, more or less. Except, of course, my room You wouldn't believe my room belonged in that house – it's an awful mess " He sighed "But Domenica is resigned to it."

"What's it like?"

"Well, for one thing, it's the sunniest room in the house, and one of the smallest " He became thoughtful. "But I couldn't live in a big room, or a neat room either . . in one corner – and you mustn't laugh – "

"I won't "

"– I have all the toys I owned when I was young Isn't that silly?"

"Not at all. I envy your being able to keep them "

"And then, I have a collection of all the odd things I find – like feathers and butterfly wings."

Adrian smiled sympathetically at the music-box

"Have you ever tried catching butterflies?"

"Oh, no I hate to kill things I don't keep a pet because when I had a puppy once, it died of some sort of fit, and I found it afterwards – it was stiff and lying in a pool of something. I couldn't go through that again. Besides, Domenica is just as happy with no pet around to mess up the house," and Tony stared mournfully into the distance.

Unexpectedly, the music-box began to play Tony laughed as a diminutive, but very self-important tune pricked the air

"You fixed it!"

"It was hardly broken The cylinder was stuck Disuse has a methodical way of ruining anything " He closed the lid and the music stopped.

Tony reclaimed his music-box "It must have been under that pile of junk in my room for ages " There was a brief silence.

"Do you ever hate that house?" asked Adrian suddenly.

Tony's expression was one of surprise rather than shock. "What do you mean, Adrian?"

"I mean that it's not a place for people to live in It's a museum with exhibits under glass and music-boxes that won't run. To put it flatly, have you never felt that you would like to go away for a while and live in a place more like the garden?"

"Yes, yes!" Suddenly Tony began to speak with increased animation

"I want to be with people and talk! Domenica is practically the only person I ever speak to, and now we hardly have to do that – we just go about sensing each other's thoughts, and habit takes care of the rest " Tony could not seem to speak fast enough, his eyes grew wider as his enthusiasm waxed, and Adrian listened in amazement

"You have no friends?"

"NO. You're the only friend I've had in ever so long. All my other friends grew up and went away. Adrian – I'm twenty-two, but I haven't ever really grown up at all. I'm not like Domenica – I can't grow up by myself. And Adrian – I've been trying to work up nerve enough to ask you for a long time – can't you take me with you sometime on one of your trips?"

"Take you . . . ?"

"To Germany or somewhere. I know it's a lot to ask, but I could be very inconspicuous. And Domenica wouldn't mind. She says that travelling broadens people." He seemed suddenly conscience-stricken. "I haven't meant to say anything unkind about Domenica. It isn't that I don't love her, but she's my sister, not a friend. No, I didn't mean it that way, either. Oh, Adrian, don't you see?" In inarticulate confusion, Tony flung himself, like a small boy, on Adrian's shoulder. With a violent start, Adrian averted his face.

"Gently, Tony! For God's sake, gently!"

Tony drew away, frightened

"I'm sorry, Adrian, I'm so sorry. I'll never learn to grow up" He placed the music-box on his knees, and stared at it, red with embarrassment.

Adrian turned to him again.

"I'm the one who should apologize" He reached over and opened the music-box, which began its preoccupied little song once more At last Tony looked up with an uncertain smile.

"You must give me time to think," said Adrian softly. "Another day we can talk it over with Domenica" He stood up slowly, almost unsurely. "Now come, little one, I must pay my respects to your sister"

Domenica closed the casement against the garden, and forced down her emotions once more, systematically smoothing them over with a bitter surface of pride. Steadying herself before the mirror, she prepared to meet her guest.

Adrian tilted his glass and watched the liquid curve toward the rim After prolonged deliberation, he put down the glass and lit a cigarette instead. In the resulting silence, Tony gathered enough assurance to speak

"I spent the morning reading about Antinous."

Adrian looked pleased, but Domenica's jaw tightened

"Ah? And what did you learn?"

"Hardly anything. The books only gave the bare outline of a story"

"But one of the most useless stories in the world," interpolated Domenica, with calculated sharpness. Adrian raised his eyebrows and turned to her with a certain deliberation of his own.

"Why do you say that?"

"Because it's cruel and pointless." She chose her words with caution, to counterbalance the recklessness of her thoughts. "The Emperor Hadrian conceived a passion for all things Hellenic, including a young Greek, Antinous, whom he added to his retinue. Only a few years later, Antinous died mysteriously, drowned in the Nile Knowing that he was responsible for the death of his favorite, the Emperor originated a religious cult in his honor, as a sort of weak apology to history. Where is the beauty in a story of that sort?"

Adrian winced and looked unbelievingly at Domenica

"How can you possibly see it that way? In the first place, why be so certain that the Emperor was directly responsible for Antinous' death? The facts are not known – the drowning might have been an accident."

"I doubt it," replied Domenica coolly. "There are always grounds for the darkest suspicion when a person in a high position dies under mysterious circumstances – and violently Especially when the office he has occupied is one founded on an emotional basis. And the Emperor, by exposing Antinous to the intrigues of a Roman court was undoubtedly responsible for his death in more than one sense"

He nodded impatiently. "I'll concede that point for the time being It's primarily the 'weak apology to history' you mentioned that disturbs me. There was nothing unusual about the presence of a male concubine in a Roman court, nor, I imagine, was there anything too extraordinary about the murder of such a person Therefore, why should the Emperor feel compelled to offer an apology to posterity for Antinous' death?"

"Well then, why?"

"Simply because he loved him. Perhaps, as you say, the devotion was destructive – demanding from its recipient either death by slow corruption or a quick, physical killing – but it was a sincere affection that created a new religion and a new era in art in atonement for its destructiveness. You cannot create these things without a genuine dedication Regret being insufficient, he tried to resurrect Antinous' spirit in religion and his form in marble – memorials not easily corrupted or destroyed."

"All of which makes beautiful fiction."

"It could be played on a stage. Fear, pity, catharsis . . ."

"Certainly – if you see it as a play." She leaned forward slightly, never shifting her gaze from his face "But what if you were caught in the midst of it without benefit of pleasant historical perspective? Is there catharsis then? Is there anything other than the pity, or above all, the fear?"

Adrian returned her gaze with equal watchfulness. The light seemed to accentuate the drawn shadows beneath his high cheekbones.

"You insist on putting this in the present tense?"

She nodded.

"Then you would be correct. It would be bitter. The Emperor himself might agree with you – but only after Antinous' death."

"Why," asked Domenica slowly, "must the realization come too late? Is there no such thing as foresight?"

"What danger could be foreseen if the love were genuine?"

"There are certain types of love that are always wrong."

Adrian closed his eyes for an almost imperceptible pulse of time.

"Such as . . ?"

"Such as the love of the sophisticated for the naive."

"Ah," he said, and smiled a little to himself

Adrian crushed out the cigarette and rose with unstudied weariness Taking his drink with him, he walked across to the bronze head of Antinous.

"Such innocence is incomprehensible"

Domenica sighed and leaned back

"Leave the past alone, Adrian."

"I cannot afford myself the pleasure of playing Emperor." He looked directly at her with a smile too self-contained either to request or offer sympathy. He placed the full glass in the niche and turned away from the bust of Antinous.

"Goodnight – Domenica, Tony."

Tony, who had been listening quietly, almost forgotten, jumped to his feet, about to make a startled protest

"Goodnight, Adrian." Domenica gave her approval.

Tony stared uncomprehendingly at his sister and moved to Adrian's side, the latter tossed his head in a quick, pained gesture.

"I'll walk with you through the garden," suggested Tony, gently.

"Thank you" Adrian dug his hands into his trousers' pockets as Tony touched his arm Together, they walked out of the room.

Domenica sat alone, listening intently. After a moment, she heard Tony's soft voice raised in a question, and Adrian's rapid, low tones offering some facile explanation. She could picture Adrian, his eyebrows arched to offset his expression of perpetual defeat, reconstructing the evening in light, inconsequential terms for Tony's reassurance. She covered her eyes with her hand, trying to forget the man she had felt in every way justified in driving from her house.

Suddenly, out in the garden, Tony laughed The night was so still, and the sound so intimate, that she looked up with a start, expecting to find him beside her. With an intuitive shock, she recognized a new quality in his laughter, an almost suggestive self-awareness She stood up abruptly, overwhelmed by a sense of injustice The instant Tony re-entered the parlor, she lashed out at him.

"Why did you laugh like that? Are you utterly naive? Or do you enjoy leading him on?"

Tony stood still in wide-eyed disbelief Then gradually, as though his whole manner were undergoing an alchemical change, he tightened his mouth, lowered his eyelids and tilted back his head. The expression, entirely defensive, was Adrian's Without a word, white as marble, he walked past her toward the staircase

Domenica did not watch after him, instead, she struggled ineffectually to regain her lost sense of equilibrium She forced herself to walk at an even pace to the niche containing the bust of Antinous, where, in one swift gesture, she lifted Adrian's glass to her lips and emptied it Shuddering, she returned the empty glass to the niche and glanced about the room. Adrian's cigarette smoke hung everywhere, tarnishing the hexagon parlor. As though she were performing a rite, Domenica crossed steadily to the French windows.

As she parted the windows, the image of the room swung to either side of her in two slipping arcs The sad, spoiled fragrance of declining summer drifted in from the garden, and she stepped out a little way, caught in the undulations of the night air Again, she seemed to hear Tony's laughter, breaking against her like waves. And then she realized that Adrian was standing only a few feet away, watching her.

She did not know how to behave, but instinctively retreated into the lighted parlor Adrian followed

He was standing very close, not looking at her any longer, but gazing into the room beyond Suddenly, he turned to face her, and taking one step forward, put his arms around Domenica in a gentle, emotionless embrace Then he released her, and with a polite inclination of his head and an unfocussed glance into the room, he retreated into the garden.

Automatically, she closed the French windows, and as they swung together, the parlor swept before her in a whirling reflection Among the breaking images of light, she seemed to see a white face suspended like a marble mask above the staircase. Abruptly she comprehended.

"Antonio!"

But he had disappeared from sight up the stairs, and she imagined that she could hear him crying in his empty bedroom

The Little Guy

by Jeff Winters

". . . . I am the grave of all that's nothing "

The taxi took on added interest to the neighbors when it stopped in front of the house with the broken windows. The woman sweeping her porch and the young couple coming from the grocery store stared at the familiar figure getting out He was a big man around thirty, lean and hard His face was dark with stubble and he carried his coat and tie over one arm After digging for change, he stood several moments with his back to the house and pointlessly folded the tie as the cab roared off At last he took a deep breath, turned around and moved toward the house without raising his eyes from the walk He kicked aside the four newspapers on the porch, picked out the key and held it poised in air a moment before sliding it into the lock. He first pushed the door open wide then moved slowly forward as if exploring a place he'd never seen before When the door had drifted shut behind him, the young couple leaned close to murmur over the groceries and the woman left her broom out on the porch to hurry inside

He stood in the middle of the front room looking at what was left. His eyes went from spot to spot as if remembering each thing as it had been. There was one place over in the corner he avoided. The rest he inspected carefully, thoughtfully.

The books from the smaller case were scattered under the piano The case itself was in splinters on either side of the broken piano-stool. The ash-trays and lamp that had been on top of it were across the room as if flung there with one furious sweep. The records were everywhere. some broken on the edge of the cabinet, some smashed on the floor, others had been stamped on. The record-player lay upside down several yards from where it had stood. The insides of the radio looked as if a foot had rammed into it again and again.

It had taken strength to lift the armchair and bring it down on the coffee table The flower bowl and cigarette box were in fragments, the table itself split down the middle The big print of Rouault's Old King was gashed where the fishbowl had hit it; the paper and mat were waterwarped. The fish lay dry and dead on the floor among pieces of glass. There was white sand on the divan and a long strand of shrivelled water-plant from the bowl. Across the top of the piano were long, deep scratches; the letter-opener that made them was rammed deep into the wall The floor was covered with bits of ceramics and glass, cigarette butts and torn paper. One drape was ripped from the curtain rod and all of the front windows were broken.

At last he began turning his head toward the far corner. His breath held a moment and his jaw muscles flickered when he saw the outline in chalk It was of a small figure in the grotesque pose of a rag doll. The design was of something completely discarded where it had been flung that last time. The outline in chalk of a very little guy. And hardly any blood at all

He looked at the torn strip of shirt tangled in a light cord and then up to where the Congo mask had hung. His feet crunched fragments as he went over to reach up toward the bare nail His finger-tips missed it by inches, and he was a tall man

In the kitchen, he looked up at the top shelf of the cupboard Everything had been swept onto the floor or into the sink. Silverware littered the linoleum along with garbage and granulated soap There was another piece of shirt in here, too, and little brown smudges where bare feet had walked on broken glass He looked through the broken window over the sink and saw the big frying pan out on the back lawn.

The grocery cabinet under the sink was untouched There was a half-filled bottle of bourbon on the second shelf. He picked up a plastic measuring cup, rinsed it out and filled it to the top with the light amber He drank half of it, filled it again and went back into the front room with the cup and uncorked bottle He pushed the armchair upright with his foot, a splash from the cup wet his hand and wrist He sat down as if very tired Now, drinking steadily, he began again to look around without expression from fragment to fragment, splinter to splinter Each time the cup emptied, he filled it and started all over again to study each thing in the room

The afternoon became bright at sunset, then twilight rose out of the ground. He sat in the same position. Once he reached down to set the radio upright and turn it on From a vast distance, came a high humming scream that mounted until it pierced the air He wrenched it off and sank back into the chair to watch the darkness come. Gradually a lamp on the floor behind the divan cast a stronger and stronger light. The neighbors must have seen it burning all night, these last four nights, and shuddered and hurried by

The phone screamed suddenly. He didn't start. His steadily moving eyes merely settled on it After a while he rose, pulled the shrillness to the armchair and lifted the receiver His voice was low and uninflected

"Hello. Oh, hi . . . No, they released me No need for a lawyer The only thing they had on me was the fact I was living with him. They sure ran THAT in the ground . No . . No, Ann, except the place needs a little cleaning up if you want to help with that Okay, if you want to and, hey, bring a bottle, will you? I don't care, anything Oh, and bring some cash, doll. I'm not sure I have a job anymore and I'll need a little until I can get to the bank. Whatever you can spare. Okay."

He was still sitting there when Ann came in She stopped in the doorway, looked from him to the hidden lamp and walked to it carefully between the fragments. It wouldn't stand alone, she leaned it against the wall. When she asked if he was hungry, he shrugged. She took off her coat then went into the kitchen taking the new bottle out of its sack There was a tinkle of glass and silver out there, a faint THOP, and she returned to fill his cup. Ann stood looking around the room for several moments "Heavens, where were the attentive neighbors during all this?" When car lights swept the room, she put the new bottle on the floor beside his chair and went to draw the remaining curtain across the front window. She turned on the ceiling light and tried to press together a gash in the lampshade beside her

Dave ground out his cigarette, rose and went for the broom She watched him cross the room: "Dave, aren't you tight at all?" He didn't stop in answering: "No effect It's like water." He came back with two cardboard boxes, a dust pan and the new plastic broom They began putting the glass and pottery in one box and the burnable stuff in the other. She looked at a gaily-colored pig snout. "I suppose we'll be finding pennies for months " He looked at her then went on sweeping

"Heavens, it must have been full, Dave "

"He'd been filling it almost a year Big thing, remember? A year of pennies and he didn't get to spend a one "

"What do you suppose this came off of?"

"What? Oh, that's off the Chinese lamp. It's the thing you screw on top to keep the shade on "

"Oh, of course You don't want to keep it, do you?"

"Put it on the piano with the pennies He liked that lamp It was one of the few things I got for the place "

"The phonograph was yours "

"I made that for myself before I met him. I mean things for this place One time way back I said this was sure different from the places I'd rented before I meant the size and not having the landlady next door, but he took it for a compliment and began spending whole paychecks on new furniture and gadgets and stuff He'd stand around like an eager kid waiting to hear what I thought of each new thing And I'd just say it was okay You know, that's all I ever said?"

"Hm This mask was made of plaster, Dave. I thought it was wood all along "

"Save every damned piece of that mask I'm gluing it back together if it takes me the rest of my life "

"Some of the pieces are pretty small "

"I don't care if they're dust Say, Ann, have you run across his little address book anywhere? I want to go through it "

"No. It was that little brown one, wasn't it?"

"About so big Leather His name was stamped on it in gold "

"No, I haven't seen it Oh, I know Those officers must have picked it up"

"No, they didn't I asked them "

"Funny But it's small We'll probably run across it way back under something Stop sweeping so hard You make dust "

"I'm through "

"Where you going with the radio, Dave? Is it broken, too?"

"Look at it "

"You can fix it, can't you? That one of mine "

"Not this one "

She glanced at him and went back to putting the books on the shelf Then at the silence behind her, she looked up again – and stared He had picked up a wilted flower He seemed to have stopped breathing

"Darling, throw it away!"

"That was the rottenest touch of all. They all said he must have put it in his hair himself, but I know he didn't Not little Joe It was put there and the hand that did it should be burned to the bone. This was as bad as the surgery the guy did on him That cutting, that cutting! Christ, I hope he was dead first!"

"Dave, must we TALK about it! I've lived with every horrible detail day and night since it happened and I can't bear to hear another word about it!"

"No?"

"NO. Do you know how long I stood outside that door before I came in tonight?"

"Yes, I do, Ann I used up my last three bucks driving around the neighborhood before I told the cabby where to stop "

" I'm sorry "

"I hate those two words Not from you. I mean from me."

"Darling, you've nothing to be sorry for!"

"I see "

"Is there another box somewhere? These are both full."

They finished after midnight and stood looking at the place It held an even greater horror now with its bareness. The broken things leaned in a terrible imitation of what they'd been till last Sunday. Dave sat down on the arm of the divan and glanced at the corner. Only the chalk outline was gone. Ann stood smoking in the middle of the room with her arms folded. Her slim fingers held the lighted end up to keep ashes from falling on the freshly mopped floor. She pursed her lips and shook her head.

"Dave, this place can't be fixed unless we start from scratch. It would have to be complete. You're going to move in with me. My place isn't big but we can . . ."

"No. I'm staying here."

"You can't, darling. It would be awful for you."

"I don't expect it to be a circus "

"All right, then. I'll move in here with you."

"That would be awful for you."

"I know, but you never have been much of a circus yourself. But I keep hoping."

"No, Ann, I don't think you'd like it."

"But I want to now — that I can."

"You never did understand why I didn't want to live with you. You thought it was Joe."

"No, not really."

"Yes, you did. But it had nothing to do with him or this place or anything except not wanting to get involved and complicated."

"I know that and I understand."

"Oh, it doesn't matter "

"Yes, it does because I do want to come live with you."

"Because you feel sorry for me?"

"Because I feel you might change your mind about me now."

"I'm not romantic, Ann. You can move in if you want to but just remember I'm not romantic. You're still on your own."

"I know that."

"It puts you in a pretty pathetic position "

"Dave Holland, never use that word about me again EVER."

"Look, do you think it's fun feeling like a dirty dog?"

"I have my problem and that's yours."

"I don't think it'll work."

"I do. Let's give it a try. All right?"

". . . Okay."

She went to him, sat on the divan beside him and began unbuttoning his shirt. He let her pull it out all around then slip it off. When her hands touched his belt, he got up, yawned and arched his big chest far out. Her eyes followed him as he went into the bathroom and turned on the shower She watched awhile through the open door then went into the bedroom.

In the dark she said, "Do you think the police have any leads at all?"

"I thought you didn't want to talk about it "

"I don't but you do. Have they?"

"None they let me in on Oh, they must have some all right but it's a question what they'll do."

"Dave, you know, this will be another one that just fades away."

"I know it. They all say it served him right. Little Joe was a problem that solved itself. Your hands are cold."

"Silly, I'm trying to warm them."

"Ann, are you sure you want to live here?"

"Positive. Let me fix it up?"

"I don't care."

"Darling, you're just never EAGER about anything! You always just shrug and let other people do the deciding. How can you be so fierce and strong and yet just let things HAPPEN to you!"

"Not always." Then he swore without passion in a monotonous whisper After a long silence, he turned on his side toward her warm hands

She woke up in the night The bed beside her was empty. A slit of light glowed under the bathroom door The sound of a steady, dry gagging came faintly through the dark. It went on and on as if this were the solution and if he tried hard enough the clot of agony would gush out. She lighted a cigarette and lay in the dark waiting. After awhile the light went out and she heard him go into the front room The armchair sighed under him. Matches flared periodically as he smoked cigarette after cigarette through the night

- - * - -

A startled hush spread through the office as Dave walked the length of the room. Some greeted him uncertainly, some too warmly Some looked down quickly when his casual eyes caught them staring He answered all who spoke but there was no smile in his friendliness Going past the boss' secretary, he winked seriously and went into the private office without knocking The gray-haired man behind the desk was reaching for the phone His hand stopped. He opened his mouth, closed it, then smiled very cordially

"Why, hello there, Dave boy! I didn't hear you knock I must be getting deaf in my old age!"

"Am I still working here, Mr Falter?"

"Sit down! Say, you're certainly looking fine considering all you've been through. You know, I̲ was arrested once for drunken-driving and, do you know, those officious bastards grilled me for four solid hours until my . "

"Am I?"

The older man took a deep breath and moved a blue pencil parallel to a red one Dave turned to go

"Oh now, hold on!"

"You answered me "

"It's not as simple as just yes or no, Dave You're always so damned direct It puts a person in an unfair position Let's put it this way, Dave In selling advertising, it's the salesman himself that's more important than anything else. You know that We don't sell THINGS We sell IDEAS and to believe in our ideas, our clients have to believe in US."

Dave was grinding out the cigarette he'd just lighted "Mail my check as soon as you can I'll be needing it "

"I hope you're not taking this personally, Dave boy After all business is business, and, well, I'm DAMNED sorry."

"So am I."

"I'm going to write you the best recommendation a man ever had!"

"Think I'll end up having to get out of this field? I like it "

"Why, not at all, man! I've every faith you'll do BIG things in advertising some day You were made for it! However, for your own comfort, I would suggest you start in again, in some other city, perhaps "

"Yes, I guess this thing has livened many a business conversation around town "

"Dave, there'll always be a few morons who delight in scandal. But I will say, all the people who REALLY know you, are WITH you right down the line withOUT exception. That's God's honest truth. Oh, I'll admit some of us were a bit surprised, Dave But I've seen a lot of life and I always say every man to his own . . a ."

"Perversion. That's so true. Well, give my regards to that good-looking young son of yours. See you around "

He walked out Mr. Falter stared at the door long after it had closed

When he told her, Ann said, "Well, darling, you're not surprised, are you?"

"It's just something to be expected so I should forget it?"

"Look at Mr Falter's side of it a moment! He's in a terrible position He's not a BAD man by any means Don't forget I worked for him three years. He likes you and, what's more, he values you. He's really over a barrel. You of all people ought to be able to sympathize with the poor guy "

"Funny how the person with the kicked-in teeth is always supposed to get saintly all of a sudden and forgive the heels that do it. Sympathetic friends all tell him to rise above it and turn the other cheek . . . if there's anything left of it."

"Oh, you're a martyr?"

"Well, I'm a bit unemployed at the moment through no fault of my own. No one in my field would even be seen firing me now. I'll only have to leave town, change my name and start again from the bottom. Nothing to it."

"You're going away, Dave? Where?"

"I don't know. But it won't be for awhile. I've a little in the bank, I think, and unemployment insurance."

"And me."

"Uh, not too much you."

"Ah, he has his male pride."

"I have my good sense. You know the one that does the keeping always gets left."

"That's a chance we keepers have to take. What are you going to do in the meantime?"

"Cruise."

Ann tapped her cigarette many times, lighted it and blew out the flame with a cloud of smoke. She said, "Better tell me what kind you mean, my friend. There's cruising, and there's cruising."

"Honey doll, I'm not out for fish or boys. I'm going to see what I can dig up on little Joe."

"I see . . . What makes you think you can do better than the police?"

"They have thousands of cases. I've only one."

"Go on."

"And I want to find out who did it."

"They don't?"

"Ann, there's no election coming up. And anyway why raise a ruckus tracking down a guy that did society a service? You saw how the papers handled this."

"Go on."

"Well, I know more about this than the police do."

"You held out on them?"

"Hell, no. It's just that I KNEW little Joe. I know where he liked to go and the types of people he liked. I remember little things he said. So I'm going to go where he went and watch the people he watched. I'll know when I'm getting warm and I've a feeling I'll know the guy the instant I lay eyes on him."

"I see."

"That means you don't."

Ann had been splitting a cardboard match with her thumbnail, peeling the thin layers apart up to the head. It looked like a tiny octopus with a black body and she looked at it as she spoke: "No, I don't. Not at all. Didn't they haul in every young bum in town? Every tramp with a muscle to his name was picked up. They did everything that could be done."

"Ann, I sat in on those questionings and I swear to God some of those guys were released with the silliest alibis a cocky thug ever got by with. They just went through the motions for the public."

"No police force likes unsolved crimes."

"Look, they'll shoot some burglar and blame it on his body. They'll question his corpse and get confessions for a dozen big unsolved crimes. You watch."

Ann sat back, folded her arms and looked at him: "So you're going cruising. You're going to clear up the whole thing and bring in the guilty man all alone. You read too much."

"I said I'm going to look around."

"Don't put it cautiously. It's not like you. You're going killer hunting."

"All right. What's wrong with trying?"

"If you don't know, I haven't time to tell you. It would take weeks. For instance, what will the police think when they hear about this?"

"I told them this morning."

"Oh? What did they say?"

"I was told not to push my luck."

"Did they ask why you're doing this?"

"They didn't think they had to."

"You know, Dave, the police aren't wrong about everything."

"But there's such a thing as being mistakenly right."

Ann took a deep breath. "Darling, last night in a possibly weak moment, you told me you needed me. We were in bed so maybe it doesn't count. What I want to know is, dressed and calm and in your right mind, do you really want me here with you?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"A great deal. For me."

"Do you want me to stay enough to give up this sleuthing jag?"

". . . No."

"Wouldn't it make any difference if I said I VERY MUCH don't want you to?"

"Not enough."

"Dave, I don't! It's all wrong!"

"I won't get hurt."

"That's a damned silly brag. How do you know!"

"Or are you afraid I'll get into bad habits?"

". . . I'd rather see you dead."

"My outline in chalk?"

"Yes."

"Look, I'm not submitting affidavits about my gender. You get those oftener than you want them."

"Oftener than you want to give them, too, but all that proves nothing. It's not that I want you to stay clean necessarily . . . it's just that I don't want you to get out of the habit of me and into the habit of someone else, anyone else."

"All right, I'll tell you again. You're a nice, handy habit, doll. One of the nicest I ever had. Why should I tell you to stay here when you know damned well I hate people hanging onto me? I want you around all right."

She stood up suddenly. "Don't remind me I'm convenient. I've an atom of pride left."

"But you ARE and I like it!"

"Have you no tenderness? Don't you need affection like other people do? You're cold, Dave, the coldest person I ever knew. Sometimes I have the feeling you don't really LIKE me as a person. No, it's more than that. you don't really know I AM a person."

"I'm not the type that makes love with words."

"But I've seen you say and do such nice little things for . . ."

"Little Joe? Look, it's none of your goddam business but he and I committed NO unnatural acts that one night a week I wasn't with you. I was too tired. Sometimes I think that was your intention. And if you were jealous of the way I treated him, just remember it's easier to be nice to friends than lovers."

"But aren't I your friend, too!"

"That's exactly what you are but you won't settle for that. You're too vain or female to have a man only like you. And I don't love you. The sound of your voice doesn't make me weak at the knees and I go for hours without giving you a thought. But I like having you around. You're nice. You're good company. If you want me on those terms, I want you and that's all there is to it."

"I see. I don't know why I keep putting you in a position where you have to slap me where slapping hurts worst. Well, anyway, FRIEND, I'll mull over your enticing proposition. Or for my pride's sake, let's say I'll hang around until something better crops up, hm?"

She lit two cigarettes, put one in his mouth: "But, Dave, I wish you would give up this romantic vengeance idea about little Joe. Why not just let justice take care of itself?"

"Justice is only a word unless you GIVE it meaning."

"But that's what the police are for!"

"I've got news for you."

"What good will it do! Darling, this simply can't end right for anyone!"

"I'm the only one who CAN make it end right."

"All right, you find the killer and he hangs. Does that bring little Joe back to life?"

"Christ, I don't want the guy punished! I just want him to know that he IS a murderer! He doesn't think he is! He thinks he did a good and sanitary thing. So do a hell of a lot of other people, including you."

"You're going to change society?"

"I'm going to try to change it in one tiny, little way. Someone has to. If someone had before, this wouldn't have happened."

"But why YOU!"

Dave got up, ground his cigarette out and began walking around the kitchen: "It has to be me and I'll tell you why. I'll tell you why I'm the guy, THE guy. The reasons might sound silly to you but they're good enough for me. They're good enough that I haven't any choice. For one thing, the job I've worked so hard on all these years and my name and my reputation have been smeared all over the landscape. Through no fault of my own. You don't take that philosophically. You fight back so it won't happen again to you or anyone else. But that's only part of it."

He took a deep breath and faced her. "Once, way back, I got tired of all these friends he brought home. It was like a depot and I told him so. And he said – he looked up at me and said, 'You could stop all my cruising in a minute if you'd just LIKE me a little. Not sex because if you liked me I'd not need that.' That should mean something to you, Ann. It didn't to me until last Sunday then it hit me like a club. It's hard for me to show people my feelings but if I'd tried just a little, he'd be alive today. What he said is a great thing to remember and live with. I keep hearing his words like a record caught between grooves. In a way, it makes me his murderer."

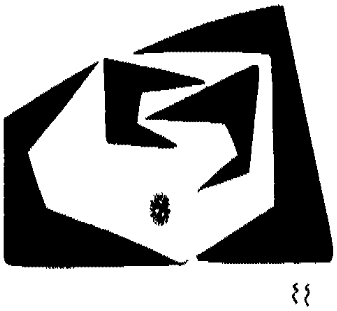
He banged a cigarette on the sink and lighted it: "That's why you throw me. The same thing's happening all over again and it's too soon. And whatever happens to us or inside you, will be my fault. Every time I hurt you, your eyes get a little harder and you lose a bit of all your goodness. My fault, MY fault: he's dead because of me!"

Then he was leaning on the table, speaking directly to her. "You can argue away those reasons but here's one that sticks. The biggest. Something everybody missed. I walked in here that day with a cluster of neighbors staring across the street and the young couple next door gawking from their porch. The radio was making that high scream and the fish were flopping on the floor. I didn't see him at first. Then I noticed one of his feet. It was all cut and bleeding on the sole. I went over and saw something no one else saw. There were tears still wet on his dead cheeks. Ann, you don't cry when you're afraid. A child, a girl, maybe, but not Joe.

"Then add those tears to the little smudges of blood all around the house. He wasn't running from the guy. A killer doesn't stop in the middle of a chase to hack big scratches across the piano and reach way up the wall for a mask and sweep dishes from the top shelf. Joe wasn't running: he was following the guy and he wasn't crying because the big fists smashed into his face. He didn't get up each time and limp after that big guy to save himself. He could have run away. The wrecked house proved that. He followed his murderer all around the place trying to stop him from hurting all the things I liked. Trotted after him on broken glass like a little fury and asked to be killed because he kept getting in the way and at last those big hands had to shut him up. Then they threw him in the corner like a broken doll. The blood says that, Ann! It says he cried for ME!"

His two fists came down on the table. The ketchup fell over. He stared at the red flow, grabbed the bottle, set it upright and stood looking down at her. "And you try to talk me out of a SLEUTHING JAG. You say revenge is violent and let justice take its own sweet time. Well, let me tell you, little Ann, there's no virtue in patience when madmen run the streets. Things just don't get right alone. And this isn't lynching either. It's justice and I've got to make it good. Violence is bad and death is bad and it comes in spite of all our goodness. But THIS death no living thing should have had to bear. No one no matter how depraved! And especially not the little guy because he was very small and very good and never made for hurt."

Suddenly Ann was crying silently in his arms, and he held her so tightly she clenched her teeth. They stood and stood until the whirr of the kitchen clock seemed a roar.



(The story printed above is the first chapter of an unpublished novel of the same title. Jeff Winters is a familiar name to the 1953 readers of ONE Magazine. Author of a number of controversial articles, "Homosexuals Are Not People," "Those Mad Magazines," and others, we are glad to welcome him back among the magazine's current contributors.)

edith

by
Gabrielle Ganelle

"I'm TALKing to you, Edith! And stand up STRAIGHT, I said!" Her father put his paper down. "Edith, what's the matter with you? Why can't you conduct yourself better? . get better grades? . . be like Marcia?"

How had he ever heard of Marcia? But then EVERYone heard of her sooner or later. Marcia was a popular girl in school She was an A student and athletic and she liked the boys Her fingernails were always nicely trimmed and white under the edges, her hair was usually in immaculate little frizettes around her head, her sweaters and skirts had no dog hair on them. She was the perfect active student whose assignment papers were impeccable, who conformed to schedules and rules with militant subordination, and who never had an original thought in her life! Edith traced a design with the toe of her shoe.

"Edith! Don't do that! You'll fray your mother's carpet." Her father waved the report card close to her face so she could feel the puffs of air it made. "Scarcely passing," he said "What do we have to do with you! You're supposed to be a big seventh grader now."

"I got an average grade, Father."

He slipped thick fingers through his hair. In her quiet obedience her whole nature seemed to him brooding of contumacy, seemed a defiance. There was a complacency about the child that was not childish Exasperating

"THAT is scarcely a passing grade " He stomped out of the room and Edith returned to her book but could not read.

Before going to school next morning Edith stopped at the candy store. A little bell tinkled when she opened the door It was cool and dark inside Edith didn't want candy, or any of the school supplies that were set neatly in rows at the corner. But a pencil or two more wouldn't hurt. She was using lots with her drawing lately.

She turned to the sound of foot steps coming from the rear of the store. A young woman appeared. "Oh, hi, it's you Sorry I kept you waiting, my hands were wet and I . "

"That's all right," Edith said. "I really don't mind I love this store." Edith held onto the eyes of the woman with her own The young woman's candid blue eyes had the depth of a mirror, yet Edith saw for a moment beyond herself

"Did you want something?" the clerk said quickly. She fingered the rubber coin mat. It was as though the child knew something What was the challenge? . and how could a kid be so capable of making it without words?

"We have a new kind of wax gum, one cent apiece," she said.

"A pencil, " Edith said, "with soft lead "

There was a noise at the back of the store "Larry? That you? Come 'ere a minute I want you to meet my pretty little girl friend. Comes in every morning. This is my fiance, Larry," she said as he came from the rear of the shop. "We're going to get married "

An explosion occurred so deep in Edith she was sure no one could tell. The man had blue eyes too. He seemed pleasant enough. Edith classified his face among those she termed the carnival faces The lines about his mouth presented his smile with a flourish , lines bowed around the lips, a twinkle applauded behind the eyes. "Hi, sis," he said, "say, you ARE a pretty little thing You'll be a knockout some day "

"Hey, I'm jealous," the young woman laughed

Edith put her penny on the glass counter "Thank you," she said and left the store.

In class Edith sat at a desk in back close to the big mullioned window She could see the store from there "But EVERYbody gets married," she thought. "What if she DOES marry him?"

"Edith Hobson " The sound of her name came slowly to her, brought the raised hands down She felt her face grow hot Miss Jasper had apparently asked a question "I don't know . " Words like naked feet stumbling over rocky terrain

"Edith, please rise." Miss Jasper tightened her fist about her thumb and pencil. She pondered for effect "Remain standing," she said, "until I tell you to be seated. And come to me after class."

After class seemed forever. Edith did not approach the yellow desk till the last pupil had gone Miss Jasper was fumbling with assignments self-consciously and did not raise her eyes to the child for a moment Finally "What is WRONG, Edith?" she said.

Edith hated that question She did not know how to answer it

"Are you going to make me believe you're a stupid girl, Edith? Is that what you want me to think?"

Edith wanted to swallow but she knew her teacher would see. She would see her fear The little lump in her throat moved like a frightened thing up and down. She watched the nostrils of Miss Jasper's nose grow so wide she thought they would burst and wondered what it would be like if her nose splattered suddenly against the face -- a flat, square face with no chin and eyes like dim exits

Miss Jasper capped the ink bottle self-consciously There was a silence about this child that bred distrust She seemed amenable like fish out of water are amenable A hazard to her job. The child's eyes were directed toward her but there was a soluble quality of unseeing about them The firm round concentration she was accustomed to seeing in her pupils' eyes seemed dissolving here "I'm TALKing to you, Edith!" she said. The child blinked twice as though to pump attention back into them It was like opening a door perhaps and disconcertedly Miss Jasper said, "You're dismissed " And called after, "Don't think your father won't hear about THIS!"

"EAT, Edith! How do you ever expect to be like the others if you don't . . Oh, Harry, it's you " Her mother sprang from her chair, turning to Edith's father "Did you bring the vase? Good Let me see " She stepped back, put her hand on her chin, closed an eye "I think I'll put it in the rumpus room and send all that old furniture to the Salvation Army The first thing I'll do --"

"Ye Gods!" Harry wiped the back of his fingers over his cheek as if to examine the bristle.

"What's the matter with YOU, Harry?"

"Did I say anything?" he said

"You don't have to."

Edith watched the yellow beam of sunlight that came from the windy trees outside the window. The light moved between the leaves of shadow onto a small battalion of dead ants.

"Wait a min-nut," he said, breaking the word in two, like breaking a switch over his knee. "I work hard, and what thanks do I get for it . . tired looking jars you take a fancy to and that need the doing over of a whole room!"

"How do you like THAT! Call my vase a JAR. Listen here, Harry, what I do with that vase is my business."

"The hell you say. It's MY money," he said, pointing to the middle button on his coat. And, pointlessly, "No wonder your kid is the way she is!"

Next day, being Saturday, Edith found her mother at work pushing the couch back against the wall where it had been only a week before, and bringing the floor-lamp over to the side of it. "Now don't go getting in my way," her mother panted. "I've been tripping over your dog all morning. Take him for a walk why don't you?"

Although she had decided never to go there again, Edith walked too quickly and found herself too close to the little candy store, in spite of her decision. As Edith came around the corner the young clerk was just going into her bag for the key to open the door.

"Can't you find your key?"

The young woman looked up quickly from the broad expanse of her open, powder-fragrant purse. "But today is SATurday," she said, jumping over words that might have been a greeting. "What are you doing here today of all days?"

Saturday made it different, apparently. The thought reeled about in Edith's head. Why was today Saturday? Today was Saturday because it was the day after Friday and the day before Sunday. No other answer was more pat. "I was just passing," Edith said.

She walked her dog Rollo to the swimming pool in the nearby playground. It was quiet except for the brilliant little shavings of sunlight that drifted on the water. She and Rollo wandered to the coppice where the lady painters were who met once a month. Miss Jasper was among them, breathing heavily, looking intently at the scene before her . . her nostrils distending . her lips pressing white together. There, among the lady painters, some who wore cricket caps and others green sun visors like postal clerks, there, Edith sat among the ladies with their superior little airs and no talent.

Edith knew if she had a brush she could tell them. But, Edith also knew that they would never understand, submerged peacefully, as they were, in the little Lethe of their lives; forbidding to exert understanding where the better self might know the freedom of real life. Their gamut of emotions all neatly conscripted to the preciseness of law – regimented to the army of regulation, where prejudice was patterned. Marching. Flawlessly? Almost! To a static victory without glory. And their private little armies were so disciplined, Edith knew, that she would be their enemy.

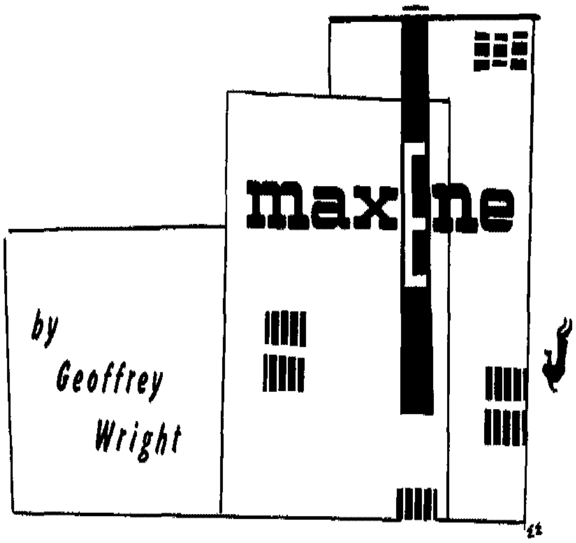
The thought made a small disturbance in her head, aroused as it was by the whipping Father had given her last night. "For being incorrigible," he'd said, "like your teacher says."

"I'll show you . . INCORRIGIBLE."

Edith winced, so intense was the thought of the flogging Father had given her the night before.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

All material (including art work) becomes the property of ONE and shall not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed return envelope bearing sufficient return postage.



maxene

by Geoffrey Wright

In childhood Elsa had been an enigma to her family – a silent, pensive, unoffending little creature, seldom moved by amusements to laughter, or by scoldings to tears. During adolescence she kept a plain, colorless, childlike appearance, and even at twenty her round blue eyes and round expressionless face had acquired none of the delineaments of maturity. Through school she was obedient to her elders and a facile student, yet at her core she remained wooden and unresponsive both to men and towards her own sex.

Now passing forty, she had spent her years in what was, in all essential respects, a neuter, genderless life. Her sex had been no more to her than a thing of monthly discomfort and annoyance, unmoved by any of the hungry yearnings of lips and arms, of breasts, thighs and vitals, which perennially stir mature womanhood. Her current acquaintances thought of her as harmlessly strange – a remote, prematurely-aged spinster living alone with her two cats and her eight canaries. Her physician regarded her as frigid, though Elsa was the last patient he would have thought of counselling on such a problem. Her employers considered her the evenest, most efficient secretary they had known, her co-workers as the most distant person they had ever met. All this is necessary to know, in order to understand the cataclysm in Elsa's life, which overtook her in the shape of a woman named Maxene.

It began one Monday morning in early summer, after she had entered the elevator of the State Building. So long had she worked there in the employ of the State, that she never troubled to call her floor. The elevator operators would say jokingly that the cage would stop by itself at fourteen to let her off, even if no one were at the controls. This morning, she had a female companion in the elevator, whom she scarcely noticed until she heard a low, unfamiliar voice say, "Eighteen . . please." The voice was slightly husky, with a quality so rich and throaty that Elsa turned involuntarily to look at the speaker. There stood a young woman of perhaps twenty-five, tall, whose slender, bosomy figure created an impression both of softness and strength. Her dress accentuated her trim waist and her erect graceful carriage, and its color was in calculated contrast to the profusion of burnished auburn hair that hung in bold waves to below her shoulders. Her musky perfume filled the elevator as it crept skyward, and she eyed the elevator-boy coquettishly. But Elsa's glance became a stare which finally drew the other's eyes to meet her own. The stranger's lips parted in a flashing smile, and she extended her hand.

"I'm Maxene," she murmured, half in the elevator-boy's direction, "I've just taken a position with the Tax Department on the eighteenth floor . . . receptionist, you know."

Ordinarily quite stolid and mechanical in such encounters, Elsa now found herself unaccountably embarrassed. She met Maxene's gloved hand with a brief pressure of finger-tips, meanwhile quite unable to tear her gaze away from the magnificent hazel eyes which looked down into her own.

"Ten!" the operator's voice boomed, while Elsa stood speechless. Her flesh crawled. Strange new tensions began flashing through her being. They were almost at the fourteenth floor before Elsa recovered herself sufficiently to reply to Maxene's overture.

"Good morning. I'm . . . I'm happy to meet you. My name's Elsa. I work in the Administration offices . . ." She spoke abruptly in her usual monotone, stuttering slightly under her present confusion. The elevator door rattled open at fourteen. Elsa raised her hand in a timid gesture of parting, and with an effort looked away from her companion and down the long corridor towards her office. She felt Maxene's eyes silently following her as the elevator resumed its ascent.

For Elsa, the day passed in a nervous daze. Even her employers noticed her preoccupation, and asked solicitously if anything was wrong. "I'm feeling rather ill," Elsa had confessed hesitantly as half-painful, half-delicious tremors shook her body. She did not at all connect her unprecedented physical disturbance with Maxene. On the contrary, vague premonitions about the menopause began to agitate her mind. I must see my doctor very soon, she thought. By five, however, she felt curiously vital and buoyant, and her nervousness had disappeared. She said goodnight to the staff with an effusiveness extraordinary for her, and walked the entire twenty blocks to her apartment. She had forgotten about the doctor.

The third floor of the State Building housed a pleasant cafeteria at which many of the employees spent their noon hour. Elsa had always brought her own lunch and eaten by herself, hunched at her desk in the empty office. But the day after her meeting with Maxene she did not bring her lunch, to everyone's consternation. This was not the only change to overtake Elsa. Now some color tinged her puffed, middle-aged face, a spring had come into her walk. Life sparkled faintly in her china-blue eyes, and a smile played at the corners of her drooping mouth. The others were astonished but said nothing, and Elsa ate at the cafeteria that noon, looking continually about her with bright searching glances. If anyone had asked Elsa what had come over her, or for what or whom she was looking, she could not have said because she did not know. She was only aware that her body tingled with unexplainable life, that she felt on the verge of a mild hysteria, that, after long years of seclusion, she suddenly felt it unbearable to be alone.

Elsa did not see Maxene that day or the next. But the third day during lunch Maxene made her appearance in the cafeteria. She entered minutes after most of the other diners were seated, and was therefore quite conspicuous as she moved lithely along the cafeteria line. Elsa's first sight of her had the effect of an electric shock. As formerly in the elevator, the same emotions now gripped her. She began to fidget uncontrollably, trying not to stare but incapable of looking away. Elsa was sitting at an otherwise empty table, and when at length Maxene began to walk straight in her direction, she was almost overcome. Maxene beamed as she arranged her dishes across from Elsa's seat, and as she took her chair Elsa's eyes ravished the stranger's face. It was an unusual face, somewhat angular of cheekbone, nose and jaw, with flawless skin and vivid makeup which would have appeared offensive on features less symmetrical, less dramatic. But Maxene had a flair for the spectacular and was the sort who could affect any extreme of dress with impunity. A more careful eye would have mistrusted a certain narrowness between the eyes, a pinch in the nostrils, and a hardness in the line of the full, sensuous lips.

But to Elsa, Maxene was compounded of all the beauty, all the glamour that Elsa had never had for her own.

Their conversation was one-sided. Maxene kept up a bold vivacious chatter about commonplaces, meanwhile eating her lunch with much gusto. Elsa giggled and gaped rather foolishly, nodded her head, choked on her food, and appeared altogether carried away by her tete-a-tete. Then the lunch hour ended and everyone scattered. Elsa returned to her desk with a rapt expression, the target for many inquisitive stares. This episode was repeated for several days, with little variation except in Maxene's costumes. She seemed to have an unlimited wardrobe, chiefly of knitted, sheathlike dresses, scanty of bodice, that clung closely to the strong curves of her body. She was the center of attraction for most male eyes, but for those first few days she elaborately ignored this, as she publicly contrasted her charms with the small, drab sparrow who was Elsa.

After a few such occasions, Elsa was completely captured. She made no attempt to analyze or classify her situation, beyond acknowledging to herself that she desired Maxene above all else, that Maxene's company transported her into a delirium of happiness – and she took it for granted, of course, that Maxene was drawn to her with an equal and similar attachment. Had she followed Maxene's veiled glances toward the tables in the center, where the office executives sat in white shirts and expensive suits, she might have suspected Maxene's designs. But even so she could not have comprehended.

Then one sweltering July day, Elsa and Maxene lingered at table a few minutes after lunch hour ended, both having arrived a little late. Maxene had been narrating at length some bit of office gossip, but finally she concluded her tale and stood up with a pretty yawn. Elsa followed her as she started for the cafeteria door. But, quickly changing direction, she headed instead for the ladies' powder room whose entrance was at an opposite corner.

"My makeup simply disappears in this heat," she remarked to Elsa. "I'll have to do the paint job over in seclusion!"

Elsa hung back, uncertain whether to follow or to return to her office.

"Come along, Elsa," Maxene coaxed provocatively, "it's too hot to work anyway."

In her infatuated state Elsa's better judgment was easily overridden, and she paddled happily after her idol. The cafeteria was by now deserted, and so was the powder room.

Maxene seated herself before the dressing-table's enormous mirror. Elsa stood close behind, her eyes feasting on Maxene's beautiful back and shoulders, and the rounded arms and hands busily setting out an array of cosmetics. Elsa was seized with a blind yearning to rest her hands upon the soft, warm skin, to pour out her heart to Maxene, to whisper the words that would tell Maxene of her adoration. Had she spoken a little sooner, while still in some control of herself, the sequel might have been different. But instead a fear of displeasing Maxene restrained her longing, and in the ensuing moments the unreleased desires of years reached their bursting point. Suddenly, almost violently, she threw her arms around Maxene, pressing her fingers into Maxene's flesh, uttering sighs that were near to sobs. Maxene stiffened at the onslaught, hands poised in midair, eyes wide with astonishment.

"Elsa . . Elsa . . . whatever's come over you?" Still unaware of the exact situation, Maxene forced a laugh. "Goodness, but you're certainly an affectionate one!" However, Elsa's emotions had become too unbridled to be laughed away. Now she was pressing her lips against the naked shoulders. Her whole body trembled visibly. As Maxene watched her companion narrowly in the mirror, a wise, knowing look stole into her eyes. Then, with an expression of cold rage settling upon her face, she flung back Elsa's arms and stood up. Her mouth grew terrible with anger.

"Don't ever touch me again with your foul hands or your filthy slobbering lips! You slimy old bitch! . . . slut! . . . queer!" The words were spit out with such dreadful incisiveness that their effect on Elsa was almost that of physical force. She began to cower and retreat, looking up at Maxene with a dull uncomprehending stare. The latter followed her step for step, as Elsa backed away on legs that were giving way under her. Now Maxene towered over Elsa like an enraged Amazon, her face cruel and scornful.

"I should have seen through you earlier!" Maxene's voice was raucous with contempt. "I thought you were just senile and stupid. Why you hideous old bag! Do you think I give a damn about you? I had a run-in with a queer once before, a young one, and there wasn't much left of her face after I got through with it. Now get this straight, you . , you . . ! I couldn't use you stuffed!" Elsa was slumped against a wall, eyes dazed, her fingers pulling at her grey, frowsy hair.

"Oh, please, Miss Maxene, don't talk to me like that, please," she whimpered imploringly. "I didn't didn't know what I was doing. I . . . you're the first beautiful girl who was ever kind to me. I didn't . mean anything . bad . . I . . "

Maxene bent deliberately and spat in Elsa's face. "Now take off, you hear? One more false move out of you and you'll be sorry the rest of your life. If we were someplace else, I'd take it out on you now." Elsa started for the door, a small bent figure with hands before her face. Maxene resumed her seat at the dressing table, her face still white with fury, and remained motionless until she heard the door close.

Elsa did not return to work that afternoon. Once free of the cafeteria, she fled from the building and back to her apartment. She telephoned her employer that she was overcome by the heat, and would not return until morning.

The next few days passed over Elsa like a horrid nightmare. At work she fell back into her former habits, and appeared to have reverted to her distant, efficient self. Her employers noted an absent-mindedness, and a fixedness in her expression, but they laid it to an indisposition. In her occasional encounters with Maxene, now often seen with male companions, Elsa passed by with averted eyes. But at home her pets and her apartment fell into neglect while she filled her time with silent, morbid introspection. With a mind badly equipped for such a pastime, she got no further than the excruciating pangs of unrequited love, mixed with deepening self-accusation over the direction in which her affections had so suddenly blossomed. She mulled over her otherwise empty and featureless past. In a dim, wordless way, she slowly convinced herself that her womanhood, hitherto merely fruitless, had almost overnight turned evil, vicious. And the more she condemned her badness, the more her imagination became flooded with sensual fantasies of Maxene — Maxene's hair against her face, Maxene's body in her arms. As she indulged these fantasies, their hidden lusts - to her new and overpowering - began marching forth nakedly into the full view of her mind. She would fall upon her bed overcome by desire, and when this had passed she would be dissolved for hours in torments of shame.

Early one morning after a night of sleepless torture she got up and dressed and went out on the street, her mind almost on the verge of madness. A few blocks away the spires of a cathedral soared above the neighboring rooftops. She could not remember having been inside this or any church, but now some instinct impelled her in the direction of the cathedral. Perhaps, she thought, she would find something there to still the unspeakable tumult within. As she approached she saw others entering the imposing portals, and half-timidly she followed them. Early services were beginning. Elsa remained standing far in the rear, her eyes roving curiously over the unfamiliar sights. Morning sunlight fired the multicolored windows with sparkling jewelled hues. The vaulted ceiling far overhead was in semi-darkness. Up and far ahead through a majestic perspective of aisles and pillars gleamed the sanctuary and altar, a distant, immaculate vision of gold and white. At its center glistened the cross, flanked by great polished candelabra with tall slender tapers, each with its crown of bright unwavering flame. Then miraculously a great healing peace touched Elsa's heart, slowly smoothing away the scars and sufferings of the past month. Elsa stumbled into a deserted pew and fell upon her knees, sobbing with relief.

Morning after morning Elsa returned to the cathedral. She made no effort to understand the services or to speak to anyone, or to discover any connection between the cathedral and the calm that had brought respite to her spirit. She knew simply that the episode with Maxene had seemingly detached itself into the past and that she could breathe again. One morning she grew bold enough to think deliberately of Maxene. She would go to Maxene once more, she thought, this time with a cleansed heart and the hand of sisterly friendship. From the depths of her own forgiving heart she would ask Maxene to forgive her, and to forget.

She went to work that morning in a mood of exaltation which lent a luminous quality to her plain features and a new dignity to her manner. Her fellow-workers had by this time become completely mystified by Elsa, and no longer remarked at her abrupt changes of humour.

About mid-morning chance brought Maxene on business to another office on the fourteenth floor, just as Elsa had stepped out into the hall on an errand of her own. The two walked toward each other in the long, deserted corridor, and Maxene's face became glacial as she observed Elsa's approach. But Elsa was quite prepared. With both hands extended and an angelic expression upon her face, she turned squarely into Maxene's path.

"Maxene, my dear," she began, "I want to . " But she got no further. The cavernous hall echoed the noise of a vicious slap, and Elsa felt a brutal stinging blow across the mouth that hurled her against the wall. By the time Elsa had recovered enough to look around, Maxene had disappeared. Elsa pressed a hand to her mouth and huddled against the wall. Deep inside her being she felt the fragile castle of her security melting away, her peace shattering. By a Herculean effort she held herself together until the workday was over. Then she sped home and back to the old torments to which were now added a dreadful, overwhelming doubt of her own soul.

At the cathedral next morning her spirit failed her utterly. The stained glass windows shone, the candlelight beamed, everything was the same — except that the surroundings were now powerless to bring her their magical touch of solace. A heavy dull pain gripped her heart, she felt half-dead for want of sleep, and she sat with closed eyes till services were over. Back home, numb with hopelessness and exhaustion, she ate a morsel of breakfast and departed for work.

About eleven-thirty that morning her supervisor, Mr. Jones, called her into his office. Usually the top of his desk was invisible under a clutter of correspondence and memoranda, and his summons would be the signal for several hours of constant dictation. But this morning his desk was bare except for a single sheet of paper which was placed before him. Even in her distracted state it was plain to Elsa that this was no common occasion. With the mien of a dumb creature awaiting the slaughtering-knife, she sank into a chair, notebook unopened. Mr. Jones was a spare, balding man of late middle-age, with a refined, gentle face and a manner habitually kind and impersonal. This morning his features were drawn in a look of grave concern. For two or three minutes he sat silently, studying the paper before him.

"Elsa," he commenced at last, "perhaps it would be best if you would read this letter first. It explains itself. Then we will talk." He passed the letter to Elsa who took it with shaking hands. Her vision was blurred with tears and fatigue, and she held the paper close. It was official stationery, and the letter was carefully typewritten.

"Dear Mr. Jones," it began, "you have a person in your office name of Elsa. It is a disgrace to womanhood to have to work in the same building with her. She has made indecent, wicked advances to me in public restrooms and hallways It is plain that she wants to seduce me I am all woman, Mr Jones. The first time I was generous enough to overlook her insults to my person but now I have taken more than enough I demand her dismissal. If she is not fired immediately I will complain to higher authorities Yours respectfully " Below followed Maxene's signature, in a childish, uneven scrawl.

Mr. Jones had been watching Elsa intently as she read the letter When it was obvious that she had finished he waited quietly for her to speak, but she did not speak She sat hunched in her chair with a face growing so pale and contorted that Mr Jones became alarmed for her But suddenly she took a deep breath, and calmed, and laid the letter back on Mr. Jones' desk Still she was wordless.

"Well, Elsa Elsa " Mr Jones spoke in a low, compassionate tone "I think you've answered by your silence better than you could with words " He leaned his elbows on the desk for several moments, his face resting in his hands

"I'm sorrier than I can say, Elsa," he finally resumed, "but I'll have to ask for your resignation, the end of this week " Elsa nodded dumbly, as if she had expected this

"I wish it could be some other way, Elsa," he continued "Even with things as they are I would rather see this . this other woman go, than you I think I understand you There've been plenty of tales going around about this Miss, er . . . about Maxene She may be ah . . normal, but she's hardly the one to play the part of outraged innocence, of that I'm sure

"But I see the situation this way, Elsa Now all this is still a private matter, and I could and would gladly help you get some other position in the city, outside of State employ. But if you stayed on, this other party would make so much noise that you'd have to leave anyhow, and by the time she got through with you, you couldn't find a job in this or any city Have your resignation on my desk tomorrow morning Say that you've been offered a position at a better salary. I promise you that I'll help you get it " The finality of tone in these last words indicated that their conversation was at a close Elsa rose from her chair with effort and started haltingly for the door

"All right, Mr. Jones," she said brokenly, in a rough, strange voice "I'll have it ready for you tomorrow "

It was five after twelve and the rest of the office staff had vacated for lunch. Elsa fell into the chair at her desk She felt choked, stifled, the thought of food sickened her. She must get out, she thought, somewhere outside where she could be alone The roof . yes, the roof It was six flights up She did not want to see anyone just then She would take the stair Slowly she mounted the long flights, breathing more and more heavily, stopping for a moment at each landing to rest against the balustrade At the twentieth floor the stair rose to the roof through a dismal attic-like passage, criss-crossed by bleak steel beams Dust lay thickly everywhere and the air was scorching Elsa's head throbbed and her heart pounded as she reached the heavy metal-clad door that opened onto the roof Leaning her weight against it, she pulled on the heavy latch, and the door creaked slowly open.

The midsummer sun blinded her after the gloom of the twentieth floor and the wind over the black tarred roof struck her face like a breath from an inferno The steel door clanged shut as she sought a narrow strip of shade to one side of the covered exit It's all over, she told herself, I can't go on . I can't go back to the office . . there's nowhere for me to go The pain around her heart became exquisite, like dagger-points, pressing She gasped for breath and began to make her way with pitiful tottering steps towards the low parapet that skirted the edge of the roof The sun and the brazen sky blazed mercilessly and at the parapet the noises of the city swept up in a loud discordant roar. The babel of sights and sounds was meaningless, it was not for her She was alone in a vast world that excluded her inflexibly, unfeelingly Her brain felt caught in the relentless pressure of a vise She was without plan or purpose.

A few steps to her left was the top of the fire escape. Peering through sunblinded streaming eyes she stumbled out onto its precarious metal grating. A blast of searing, dustladen air surged up from the asphalt parking lot far below and whipped her thin black dress and grey hair into frenzied agitation. Dimly she saw the tops of the cars in the lot, like row upon row of small glossy beetles With a tight grip upon the blistering railing she leaned out over the chasm. For a moment something in the depth and spaciousness of the setting, or perhaps something in the hazard of her position, took her out of her pain and her memories. She felt at ease. Then her mind broke Strange whistling noises came from her throat. She began to babble hoarsely.

"Ah . . I can't face it . everyone will despise me . . . I can't bear it Queer . . queer? . . she called me that Maxene . . you called me that . . what is it, Maxene? Oh, God . . I'm cold . . cold " Her teeth were chattering terribly "My whole life here . twenty years driven out! – Oh, the cars . how far down it is! Maxene . . how could you do it . . . Maxene . " Her hands relaxed their grip, her body began to crumple. "Maxene . Maxene, I loved you . I loved you, Maxene . " She went limp, a great darkness blotted the sight from her eyes. She knew no more except that she was spinning, spinning into a black abyss of nothingness that spread to swallow up her soul.

- - - - -

Sirens shrieked and wailed as police cars and ambulances raced into the lot and edged toward the little dark blob of humanity sprawled face down between the rows of automobiles. A button earring had rolled some inches from the body. One shoe lay upside down several feet away, while an open handbag scattered its contents far and wide in an opposite direction. An officer adjusted the ripped clothing into some semblance of decorum Another gingerly lifted the head by its hair, but could recognize nothing in the flattened, battered face He searched for identification among the contents of the handbag, as ambulance attendants hurried forward with blankets and stretcher

Maxene was returning from a luncheon date with a tall burly fellow who worked in the same parking lot Seeing the disturbance, the man ran into the alley toward the lot, leaving Maxene far behind Teetering gracefully on her high heels, she followed after him over the rough paving stones A silver fox rested over her smooth shoulders in spite of the July heat. The fur matched the silver-grey of her dress and turned her auburn hair into a startling red. She elbowed her way rudely through the throng. Almost at its grim center, a woman just ahead whom she knew slightly let out a fearful scream.

"Oh, Christ . . it's Elsa! . it's Elsa! . . oh, Jesus, Jesus . ." The woman began crossing herself repeatedly and a friend led her away, staggering and moaning. Though somewhat prepared by this, Maxene nevertheless started with shock as she looked down at the black, still figure almost at her feet. It was Elsa, all right, there was no doubt

Desperately Maxene fought to control herself A small flame of remorse and compassion began to suffuse her, but she stifled it with an expertness born of long practice Her eyes hardened and her lower lip shot out in a grotesque snarl of disdain At that moment, even Elsa would have called her ugly They were lifting the body onto the stretcher Gobbets of dark thick blood were oozing from the nose and mouth. Almost accusingly, the blood began spreading toward Maxene's satin pumps. She recoiled daintily from this horror and began pushing her way back toward the street.

On the curb before the State Building she rested against a lamp-post, her breath short, her face set in tense, fierce lines Lesbian pervert woman-lover . good riddance, good riddance She hissed the words over and over again to herself Slowly she became composed, and broke into a low, hard laugh Then, remembering her noon-day ritual, she undid the broad flap of her handbag and surveyed herself in its mirror Her eyes narrowed as she

100-40332-46

detected a smear of lipstick. Hastily, with cremes and tissues; she removed the offending smudge, and with a hair-brush restored a perfect lip-line For a full minute she mouthed into the mirror, retracting her lips and studying her teeth intently. Satisfied, she turned to enter the building.

The elevator boys stood in an obsequious row at the open doorways of their elevators. What was this, she thought, something new? It was, indeed The old man at the far end had been replaced by a tall young stranger, broad of shoulder, with ruddy face and crisp blond hair. Maxene passed a hand through her long curls, arched her eyebrows and adjusted her fur-piece to a more fetching angle She undulated towards his cage with the steps of a wellrehearsed mannequin as he, with a broad grin, appraised her from head to toe. Entering the cage she posed against a far corner, while he closed the door hastily against the possibility of additional riders. As the elevator started upward, he turned upon Maxene with an approving stare while she, in turn, bestowed upon him her most dazzling smile.

"Eighteen . . . please"

ABOUT OUR AUTHORS - - - - - - -

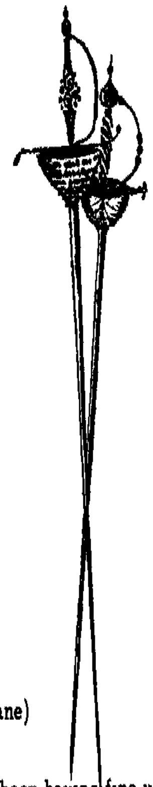
GABRIELLE GANELLE has appeared in Miscellaneous Man, Whetstone, Climax and many others She has written for ONE for the past year and a half, studied short story writing under Thomas E Gaddis, author of the now-famous BIRDMAN OF ALCATRAZ

CANDACE ORCUTT hails from New Jersey, aside from writing, she takes interest in art & music. Her future plans are for novel writing.

GEOFFREY WRIGHT, who, until his "Trio For Two," was devoted almost solely to philosophical writing, comes from the Mid-west farming country He says he first tried story writing "for relief of style," but later came to value the short story as an independent means of self-expression

THE WINNERS OF THE CONTEST WHICH CLOSED December 31, 1956, WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN ONE'S March, 1957 ISSUE.

THE
OLD
CAVALRYMAN



by Yves Cerny

(Translated from the French by Clarkson Crane)

During the spring maneuvers of 1936 we had been having fine weather until that day Sometimes a bit of early fog, but the sun always broke through before long and dried out the men's overcoats Then it would be nice until evening.

But May is an uncertain month in the mountainous region of central France. The morning we left Bugeat we started across the Millevaches plateau under a lowering sky with swift clouds thickening and growing blacker every moment. Soon we were plodding under a kind of fine drizzle that moistened our faces and clothes as if with a nearly imperceptible watery powder. Then, little by little, drops began forming along our eyebrows and lashes and sliding down our cheeks. The material of my overcoat, thick and closely-woven, was of good quality, so that for the time being the dampness was not soaking through, but I wondered what was happening to the men's overcoats, made of cheap stuff, already worn, and never really waterproof

I was beginning to feel genuinely sorry for these infantrymen, their unhappy faces gray under the rain, for real rain was falling now, cold, penetrating, and falling so steadily and relentlessly that we no longer had any hope of its letting up. Obviously, we were in for it the whole day.

"It's the foulest march of all," the second lieutenant told me. "Not even a town at the end of it. Just a village! Two little pubs with bedrooms upstairs. The officers eat some in one, some in the other, because neither one's big enough to hold us all And at night two to a bed I remember it from last year."

At the end of the day, by the time I had made sure all my men were under cover and had eaten properly, I had done a lot of sloshing about in the mud.

During the march I had scarcely seen Yvon, the young cyclist-messenger of the company, who was acting as my orderly. On the narrow road he had stayed at the rear of the column except when some order was relayed to him from section to section. When it was time for the officers to eat, he came and told me which of the two pubs to go to. He said my things were in my room and that he would show me the way there when I was ready.

The dinner was heavy but very good, like nearly all the dinners since we had left Tulle. We were just finishing when one of the girls who were waiting on us told me my orderly had come a few minutes before. I asked her to take him into the kitchen and give him some chicken, a piece of pie, and some wine.

A quarter of an hour later I went to see Yvon to ask him to tell me where I was to sleep but not to bother to go with me. I had some paper work to get through and didn't want to keep him waiting up for me. But I hadn't realized that, to find place for us all, the billeting officer had had to requisition rooms in outlying houses, some well beyond the outskirts of the village.

"Is it far?"

"More than half a mile, sir."

"You don't think I could find it by myself?"

"In the dark and with this rain? Oh no, Lieutenant. It's a big farm set back from the main road. You have to take a dirt road just beyond a little bridge."

"Well, then, you'll have to wait for me. Have you got my flashlight?"

"Yes, sir."

I finished my paper work, paid for Yvon's meal, and we started off in the dark behind the rather dullish beam of my torch. Yvon asked to hold it in order to spot certain roadside landmarks. The night was so black I took his hand and let him guide me.

It went on raining, hard and without slackening, with gusts of wind that whipped the drops against our faces and down our necks. We had been walking for at least ten minutes and I was beginning to wonder if he had lost his way.

"No, sir, I don't think so."

"And I sleep with whom?"

"By yourself, sir. I told the billeting officer you had taken Captain Martin's place and were commanding the company. After he'd found quarters for the Colonel, the headquarters staff, and the captains, there was an uneven number of officers, so he gave you the extra room."

"You're a good kid! But how about you? What'll happen to you in all this?"

"Oh, I'll find some place to stay."

"Yes?"

I didn't insist. Under these conditions I didn't quite know what I could do for him anyway.

After crossing the little bridge, we left the main road and took a slimy dirt road. I could see a lighted window some distance ahead of us on higher ground.

"The road makes a turn to get there."

"How about cutting across?"

"If you like, sir."

Wicked idea! 'Cutting across' meant making our way up through a water-soaked field where we slipped back every step we took. We were both floundering and twice I felt a surge of water over my shoe-tops.

The window was on the side of a large, rectangular house, the front door to the right around the corner. Yvon went ahead and knocked. At that very moment a spurt of water gushed down from the roof and drenched us. I thought I'd taken my share of the wetting, I didn't know my orderly had got nearly the whole of it down his neck.

The door finally opened and an impressively tall man in his middle forties stood framed in the doorway. He asked me to come in.

"Are you pretty wet, Captain?"

"No, not very. It's lieutenant, by the way. Lieutenant Seilhac. But my orderly here . . ."

"Oh, it's you, young fellow! Come in a minute. Didn't you tell me there'd be a captain staying here?"

"No, I said the officer commanding the company."

While I was explaining the situation to my host, I kept glancing at Yvon's sodden overcoat, his muddy puttees, and his shoes. He was in a bad way.

"Are you wet underneath?"

"Down my neck, Lieutenant."

I asked the farmer to let Yvon stay for a bit and take off his overcoat. The upper part of his khaki blouse was dark-brown with wet and, under his blouse, his shirt – What had I better do? If we hung his clothes by the fire, they might perhaps dry out. I confess I didn't even think of letting the boy start back as he was.

The farmer stood there, without speaking, looking at us one after the other. I had read his name on the billet: it was something like Issartel or Issarles.

"Would you mind if the soldier dried out his clothes? If there's no one about . . ."

M. Issarles started.

"No, of course not. The missus is busy out there with the cows. She won't come in for awhile. Anyway, I'll go tell her. Take off your clothes, boy, and sit in front of the fire."

He walked to the far end of the room and went out. I could hear from nearby the muffled sounds of a well-stocked cow shed.

Yvon slipped off his blouse and shirt. He had been wearing nothing else under them and was now bare to the waist – a nice, boyish torso, hairless, with two little pinkish-brown nipples. His shoulders and arms were more muscular that I'd have thought.

"Get close to the fire. We'll find something to hang all that on."

Yvon sat down on a chair, arms folded on his chest. The flames cast a changing, golden light on his skin. While I was taking off my overcoat (at long last!) it occurred to me how little I knew about the kid, only that his French-born parents, who were in the civil service in French Equatorial Africa, had made him enlist the year before, when he was eighteen, and now seemed to be losing interest in him completely. M. Issarles came back and interrupted my thoughts. On seeing the half-naked soldier, he stopped dead for an instant, then silently began hanging our overcoats and Yvon's blouse and shirt on a drying-rack and on the backs of chairs.

"I'll bet your feet are wet," he said. "Pull off your shoes."

He had spoken half-leaning over the boy and I saw his hand hover a moment above the bare shoulder, hesitate, and finally move away.

"You too, Lieutenant. Take off your shoes. I'll take care of them."

"Aren't you afraid the leather . . . ?"

"Don't worry. An old cavalryman knows what to do with wet leather."

He went again to the back of the room and soon returned with a big fistful of hay. While he was methodically stuffing it into my shoes, he kept watching Yvon remove his.

"Take your socks off too, boy. I'll give you my wife's galoches.* Mine'll fit you, Lieutenant."

"I always thought I was tall," I said, "but you dwarf me. How tall are you?"

"Stood six foot three and a half the day of my physical and not much less now," he said, straightening up.

"More than three inches taller than I. You said 'cavalryman' a minute ago. You must have been a cuirassier."

"That's right, Lieutenant. 7th Regiment of Cuirassiers."

Yvon had raised his head and was looking at him with interest. The veteran noticed it. He went over to a chest of drawers standing in the shadow and brought back a heavy, red-velvet-covered frame with metal corners in which was a full-length photograph of a very handsome cuirassier.

He started to show it to Yvon, but caught himself up and handed it to me.

"You'll see it afterwards, young fellow."

Then, facing me:

"In those days, I tell you, soldiers were men!"

"Not all of them, Monsieur Issarles, surely not all of them! You're not going to make me believe the whole French army was as tall as you."

"No, we had many a Marie-Louise** too. But I never did see a kid like this. Look, Lieutenant, if there was a war, would you have the heart to lead him out to get himself killed?"

I was a little taken aback and tried to find the right thing to say, but my host apparently didn't expect an answer. He had already gone to get a shiny new pair of galoches, obviously too big for me, but at least something to keep me off the hard-packed earth floor. Then, kneeling down in front of Yvon, he took his feet in both hands.

"Wait! I'll warm 'em up for you!"

He was lifting them toward his mouth as though to breathe upon them when he saw that I was watching

"Get warm at the fire," he said at once. "Then put the galoches on I'll bring you both some coffee with a nip in it The missus has got it out for us."

I took advantage of the moment of silence to look around the room. It was very large and dimly lighted – in fact, lighted more by the wood fire on the hearth than by the kerosene lamp hanging from the ceiling.

Evidently the main living and sleeping room of the farm, it was as long as the house was wide (more than thirty feet) and half as deep On the left of the door by which we had come in was a supply of firewood, thick logs evenly stacked, on the right, a combination sink and washtub with a copper faucet. (At any rate, there was running water in the room if not electricity.) Then, on the left wall, a long, heavy sort of cabinet surmounted by rows of shelves, on the right, a small door opening into the rest of the farm building, and a cast-iron cooking range, apparently cold Again on the left, in the middle of the wall, was the window that had guided us in the dark. Opposite it, on the right, was the wide, deep fireplace, its hood prolonged upward by the chimney. Between the window and the fireplace stood a long, heavy, solid-wood table, bare and very clean. I was sitting at one end of it, my back to the front door. Finally, on the left, just beyond the window, was the beginning of a pine staircase that led to the upper floor One could see only the first three steps, the others being enclosed in varnished wood with a door at the bottom. There was a bed under the staircase and another one opposite between the fireplace and the end of the room In the half-darkness there I was able to make out on one side of the window, which was symmetrical with the front door, a large wardrobe and on the other side a kind of closet for hanging clothes. Between this closet and the right-hand bed was the door through which Issarles had gone to see his wife.

"Where's my stuff," I asked Yvon

"In the room upstairs"

"Go up and get my toilet things. I see there's running water in the sink. We might as well wash up while we can Wait!" I said, as I handed him my torch, and I quickly took off my blouse and put it around him. "It can't be any too warm up there Bring down my pajama top. It's flannel. You can put it on while you're waiting."

He gave me a grateful look, then slipped the galoches off, opened the staircase door, and I heard his bare feet going up. Immediately, a blanket of cold air from the stairs enveloped my shoulders, I felt thankful I'd given him some covering.

When Yvon returned, I told him to take his turn before me at the washtub, then to come back to the fire and get warm. M. Issarles was busy bringing in logs for the fireplace. I explained to him that the boy was using the water at my suggestion. He only nodded his assent, but I saw that he kept his eyes on us, as though watching our every movement

While Yvon was washing his face, neck, and hands, and even his feet, as I noticed when I happened to turn my head, the farmer brought in three cups, a pale-green glass sugar bowl, and a bottle of brandy He poured the coffee as soon as the soldier had finished at the sink

"Drink it hot, boy, it'll do you good!"

Then he looked at me and half lifted his cup as though to drink my health But the gesture was barely indicated and I was the one who actually said, mechanically, "Here's to you" Thus, once again, this big man with the inscrutable face had turned first toward Yvon, then, as an afterthought, with a kind of forced politeness, had included me.

This attitude was surprising in the case of a man who had been through the strict discipline prevailing in our armed forces before 1914, when he had to address the top non-com in his troop as 'Lieutenant.' He could have no doubt about my officer's rank and he certainly knew the command that had been entrusted to me. Could his behavior spring from a special kindness toward the boy because of his youth, his weakness, his lack of everything? Perhaps, and I liked him for this kindness. But I couldn't help thinking there was something else.

I glanced at Yvon. His weariness was beginning to show in his face Perhaps out of deference toward so kindly a host, perhaps to bestir himself a little, he ventured to put in a word, and asked M. Issarles how long he had been in the service. The farmer's eyes brightened He looked eagerly at the boy.

"Well," he began, "I'll tell you."

I motioned unobtrusively to indicate that, while he was talking, I'd take the opportunity to wash up, and I left the two of them together.

While washing, I had no trouble listening to M. Issarles. He was talking freely now, though in the somewhat slow manner characteristic of that part of the country and with a rather pronounced local accent. Yet I heard occasionally certain intonations in his voice that were quite unexpected in a man of his stature and big, masculine features. I glanced discreetly at him over my shoulder and was surprised at his sudden animation and his nearly avid expression.

He was sitting at the far end of the table, leaning sideways toward the young soldier, who had his back to the fireplace and whom I could not see clearly, since his head was partly turned from me What Issarles was saying was not particularly interesting, the usual talk of a man reliving his time of military service, but the subject matter was from the remote past – before 1914 – and therefore must have been unfamiliar to Yvon in many details.

Suddenly, I heard a woman's voice, a grave and even, rather sad voice. I don't know why, but I felt that the tall woman, dressed in black, whom I could make out in the dim light, had been standing there for some time and that she had been waiting for the first break in her husband's flow of talk before calling him. He stopped with a disgruntled look, then got up and followed Mme. Issarles into the other part of the farm building.

I called Yvon and opened the front door. It was raining as hard as ever. I suggested that he follow my example and that we add our own personal water to the endless downpour outside.

"Didn't you have to?"

"Oh yes, sir. Only it was hard to say so. M. Issarles didn't stop talking."

"All right, do it while you can You mustn't expect to find indoor toilets in these farmhouses"

When I had shut the door, I went over and felt his clothes. Nothing had really dried, not even his shirt. We hadn't been there long enough. What time was it? Barely nine-thirty It's true we had eaten very early Yvon could wait a bit longer.

"Get back in front of the fire There's no danger his coffee'll keep us awake, but the brandy's not bad."

"A bit too strong for me."

"Is it? It's a really good eau-de-vie. Distilled from plums. Quite a fruity taste."

The farmer came in again He didn't explain where he had been or why his wife so consistently remained out of the room He glanced at Yvon, then at me, and for the first time that evening acted in a friendly way toward me.

"Sit down again, Lieutenant. How about some more of my brandy?"

"Thanks, I'd like some The boy finds it too strong, but I don't."

"Don't you want just a swallow, young fellow?"

"No," I said, "I'll give him a lump of sugar soaked in it. By the way, M. Issarles, I found what you were telling us a few minutes ago very interesting. About your army days. I understood you to say you were still in the service in 1914 and that you went straight to the front in that cuirassier's uniform –

the plumed helmet, the breastplate. It seems unbelievable now, doesn't it? May I see that photo of you again?"

He did not reply at once. Then, suddenly, just as I was wondering whether he had heard me, he said·

"I've got another one."

"And you want to show it to me?"

Again he waited for a bit, then got up, went over to the chest of drawers, and brought back another frame, smaller than the first The picture was only about five inches by seven and showed two soldiers – a cuirassier (himself, obviously) and a footsoldier I couldn't make out what branch of the service the latter belonged to; he wasn't wearing the blue blouse and red trousers of the pre-World War One metropolitan infantry. He looked young and slight beside his big friend, whose heavy hand was resting on his shoulder, and he had a glowing expression like the faces of apostles in some religious paintings.

"You used the word 'Marie-Louise' a little while ago It seems to me your friend here , eh? He's really a nice-looking boy But how old was he?"

"Just twenty and I was twenty-three."

"Twenty! I'd have thought younger A relative of yours? What branch was he in?"

"Your own, Lieutenant. The Colonials Naval Infantry they used to call them. You see I know something about all this, maybe more than you do."

I wondered again whether I should resent his manner Without a change of expression, but in a suddenly toneless voice, he went on

"He's the one who told me all about it. A good kid He had no father, you might say. You see, his father had gotten a girl into trouble He was a non-com, nearly always somewhere overseas in the colonies You know the kind. Maybe he didn't forget the kid entirely, but he never acknowledged him Once he wrote the mother, 'Put him in the Government school with the other army kids and let him join the Colonials like me.' The boy's name was Louis " He paused and I could see that he was deeply moved. "Poor little Louis! We got to know each other at the Chalons camp during the big maneuvers, the combined maneuvers they used to call 'em " Again he paused, as if memories were crowding upon him "I was a mounted courier He was liaison man. One day he tripped jumping over a ditch and sprained his ankle. I happened to come along. I got him onto my horse and carried him back to his barracks Holding him in my arms, you might say Well, we were pals from then on I liked the kid In the army, good pals, that's something, isn't it? But with this boy it wasn't the same It was more, somehow He used to call me 'Big Fellow.' I always thought he could spend his furlough with us here " He looked around the room and shook his head slowly "In those days the house wasn't like it is now. Well, everything was all set for him to come And then the war broke out He wrote me a goodbye letter, a letter – When I read it, I guess I understood better what I'd meant to him and him to me – I felt I might have – God! I don't know. Only by the time I got it, well, everything was all over. I didn't hear about it till later So you see , "

He made a gesture toward Yvon and shook his head again Yvon was sleeping, slumped sideways, head resting on the back of the chair, one foot still in its galoche, the other out.

"Monsieur Issarles," I said — but, as though he were deep in the past, he did not seem to hear I had to repeat his name before his eyes turned toward me "Monsieur Issarles! A while ago you asked me if I'd have the heart to lead such a young kid out to get killed in war Well, unfortunately, that wouldn't be up to me to decide But this evening I want to ask you to do something for him We're not going to send him back to the village in this rain You might have had to find room for two officers. I'm going to take him in with me, but I don't want to do it without your permission. After what you've told me, I think we're agreed about this, aren't we? Good! I'll wake him up."

Issarles stopped me with a gesture of authority He glanced at one of the two beds farther back in the room, then at Yvon, finally at me. He seemed to hesitate, then to resign himself to the situation. He got up, took a candlestick from the mantel, lighted the candle at the fire, and handed it to me All he said was to suggest that I leave the galoches downstairs. "They're too big and you're not used to walking in 'em " He leaned over Yvon and gathered him up in his arms The soldier was sleeping soundly, he didn't make a move. His head fell against the old-time cuirassier's shoulder. I opened the stairs door for Issarles and he started up ahead of me

I found a very clean room upstairs, much smaller, owing to the sloping roof, than I had expected. A wooden bed was already made up, the red eiderdown comforter showing through the network of a white crocheted spread. I put the candlestick on the table, turned down the covers, and said in a low voice to Issarles, "Wait!" It took only a minute to undo the boy's belt and loosen the laces on the legs of his breeches Then a tug freed him from his clothes. Issarles laid him on the bed, as though he were a child, carefully crossed the two edges of the pajama top over his chest, made sure it hadn't rumpled under his back, and, last, as though regretfully, drew up the sheet and the covers Yvon had not awakened

I took off my blouse and my necktie, unbuttoned my shirt. Issarles was still standing there, motionless, lost in a dream

I wound my watch.

"Tomorrow I'll get up at six o'clock and come down to wash and shave That won't disturb Madame Issarles, will it? And then, together, we'll wake him up. Because he looks as though he'd sleep the clock around."

My host didn't answer He stood there, rigid at the foot of the bed, and I began to feel the chill of the floor through my cotton socks. I had to put an end to this

"All right, Monsieur Issarles, I'll say goodnight now "

I took his hand, and, without thinking, rather because I felt the need of finishing off the evening in a decent way, I added:

"And thanks! You're really a good fellow "

He did not look at me immediately, then his eyes sought mine, as if he were trying to understand why I had said that Mechanically, he straightened the comforter and, finally, without a word, walked slowly out. I heard his heavy, descending tread. Twice, his step faltered and I thought that the big man, as though in spite of himself, would be drawn back up to the room But, after a long moment of silence, the door at the foot of the stairs closed softly

I finished undressing and slipped between the sheets. My weight made the bed sag and Yvon slid against me He didn't take up much room, the little fellow, I didn't push him away. I just moved my shoulder aside so that his head would rest more comfortably, and I fell asleep very quickly, even while I was imagining that I was thinking it all over!

---

*Galoche a shoe with wooden sole & leather upper, widely used in France

**Marie-Louise: a colloquial term applied to the young Frenchmen who, in 1814, at a desperate hour in French history, were conscripted by order of the Empress Regent Marie Louise and who fought heroically In 1915 this term was revived for boys who were called up before the usual age.

EDITORIAL

With this current issue, ONE Magazine enters upon its fifth year. Just concluded in Los Angeles was ONE's 5th Annual Meeting and 1957 Midwinter Institute, attended by visitors from various parts of the United States. A brilliant intellectual, artistic and social success, its sessions marked an unmistakable "coming of age" for the homophile movement in the United States Those of us who recall that memorable evening in 1952, when the idea came into being of an organization that should serve as spokesman for the millions of homosexual American men and women, and, through its publications, as a public forum for discussion of the whole question, cannot fail to note how far we have come since that evening.

Then we had only an idea . . and hopes. Today, there are accomplishments Then, we had doubts and fears, today, we have the convictions and confidence that come from experience and some measure of success. Yet there is one thing we had then and still have the unshaken determination that there is a job to be done, and that we are going to do it to the very best of our ability That has never changed

Perhaps it has been this solid foundation underlying our every move that has enabled ONE to weather storms others have found disastrous. Perhaps it was this inspiration that pulled us through dark and dangerous days when merely to open the office door and do anything at all took every ounce of courage and endurance we could muster

A striking feature of ONE's history has been the fewness of its staff changes Though there have been the weak who just "couldn't take it," the lazy, who found hard work "dreadfully boring," the obtuse, who were unable to grasp the philosophy underlying ONE's attitudes, still the turn-over has been remarkably small

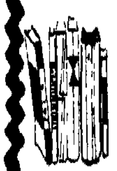
For, three of the seven founders are still hard at work Two of the present Magazine Staff started in early 1953, two more of the editors barely a year later Thus, the key positions throughout the Corporation are largely held by those who manned the walls at the beginning, and who have held on ever since.

This would seem to controvert the various "experts" who charge homosexuals with instability, as sick and neurotic personalities.

Now that the five-year mark has been reached, ONE's case needs no further defense - the need for finding the truth about homosexuality, the need for telling the public this truth through various media (books, classes, lectures, publications), the need for helping the homophile to help himself What remains to be done is to do all this . . to do it better, on a larger scale, and with increasing skill.

ONE moves into the next five years determined to continue and expand its work, to sharpen its aim and better its accomplishments We find deep encouragement in the many and faithful friends throughout the United States and elsewhere, who are today working side by side with us, and feel sure their number will increase Their very existence signifies to us the "coming of age" of the homophile as a group, willing to help itself and to find for itself an honorable place in society.

Board of Directors
ONE, Incorporated



BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

Notices and reviews of books articles plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review

HOMOSEXUALITY, Disease or Way of Life? . . . Edmund Bergler, M D.
Hill & Wang, Inc , New York
1956

If, in reading this book, the homosexual can see through the disguise of the title into what Dr Bergler is actually talking about, it can be of considerable value. Judged by the book, the title would better read, "MASOCHISM,- Disease or Way of Life," since according to Dr. Bergler masochism (referred to by him as "unconscious psychic masochism") is the basis for homosexual symptoms It lies at the bottom of the homosexual's dissatisfactions, and appears, therefore, to be the disease for which cure is desirable.

The basic assertion which Dr. Bergler seems to defend unequivocally, that unconscious psychic masochism ("masochism" = "desire for pain or suffering") is the exclusive basis for the homophile tendency is dealt with quite convincingly within the limits of his clinical data on which, as with any researcher, his definitions and conclusions must be based However, generalizations from limited data (of which Dr. Bergler accuses Dr Kinsey almost bitterly) is a trap into which Dr. Bergler himself appears to have fallen with a resounding crash

The term "typical homosexual" occurs frequently throughout the book Of the typical homosexual, we are told, (p 18), " . the hatred and scorn for women shown by the most violent heterosexual misogynist appears to be benevolence when compared with the contempt shown by the typical homosexual for his sexual partners " Again, (p. 20), "Homosexuals typically use the husband-wife camouflage . The so-superficial feminine identification in the 'wife', promoted by the use of cosmetics, feminine attitudes, falsetto voice, feminine locutions, and so on, is a half-conscious smoke screen." In several places the typical male homosexual is represented as a fellatio-addict, totally unconcerned about any personal aspect of his sex partner beyond the male sex organ This "typical" pattern, it is alleged, is based on a post-Oedipal preoccupation with his own sex organ as the sole symbol of counteraction for his passive, unconscious masochism, and that this attention is later transferred to the sex organs of other males as a "resubstitution" for the earlier attachment.

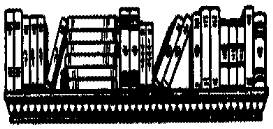
Apparently a favorite argument with Dr. Bergler in persuading homosexuals to undertake reorientation is (p 65), that "homosexuality is always connected with severe self-damaging tendencies." The homosexual is told that he must change for his own safety However, the damaging agencies turn out to be totally unconnected, except circumstantially, with homosexuality On the same page, Dr. Bergler enumerates them as "jail, extortion, blackmail, pathologic jealousy, social ostracism ," Pathologic jealousy, we must remind ourselves, is by no means a monopoly of homosexuals, as for the others, they would not exist for the homosexual except for current social attitudes Psychic masochism does, by definition, lead individuals into situations involving suffering and punishment whether the individual is homosexual or not. Thus, as it turns out, damages to the homosexual are neither self-inflicted by homosexuality per se (as the term "self-damaging" implies), nor are they a necessary outcome of homosexual behavior

As to the many cures claimed by Dr. Bergler, in which there is described a complete and basic reorientation of the patient into heterosexual patterns, the most interesting commentary may be found on pp. 28-29. Dr. Bergler first gives his opinion of homosexuals as "essentially disagreeable people" whose inner conflicts "sap so much of their . . . energy that the shell is a mixture of superciliousness, fake aggression, and whimpering. Like all psychic masochists, they are subservient when confronted with a stronger person, merciless when in power, unscrupulous about trampling upon a weaker person." Then Dr. Bergler refers to his "cured homosexual patients," and "their opinions of homosexuals years after their cures." He goes on to say, "The impressions of their former confreres I have received from cured homosexuals were deadly criticisms that made mine appear mild by comparison." This being the case, Dr. Bergler's clinical approach must be quite similar to others in current vogue, or to that instinctively self-applied by certain types of homosexuals, namely, that an extreme anti-homosexual bias must be induced in order for the individual to support any kind of a heterosexual superstructure. The happily-oriented heterosexual, as is well known, does not invent or even espouse "deadly criticisms" of homosexuals.

As to the strong anti-homosexual attitudes prevalent among some heterosexual persons, and attributed by many homosexuals to repressed homosexual leanings, Dr Bergler says that this attitude on the part of heterosexuals is due, (p. 301), "Recollection of the lack of direction that characterized the surging-up of his own puberal sex, and the allure of early infantile passivity in himself, manifested when he was in danger of being seduced by older boys who 'meant business' in puberty." It is very difficult indeed to reconcile these observations with Dr. Bergler's views, stated elsewhere, that bisexuality is non-existent. What could this "lack of direction" mean, and this susceptibility to seduction, unless it implies an original potentiality for both homosexual and heterosexual orientation?

Of real value to readers is Dr Bergler's list of undesirable character traits, stemming from unconscious masochistic tendencies, to which both homosexuals and heterosexuals are frequently prone. Both groups can profit alike from this phase of Dr. Bergler's presentation, providing they can ignore the smoke-screen of homosexuality, and come to grips with the basic conditions involved.

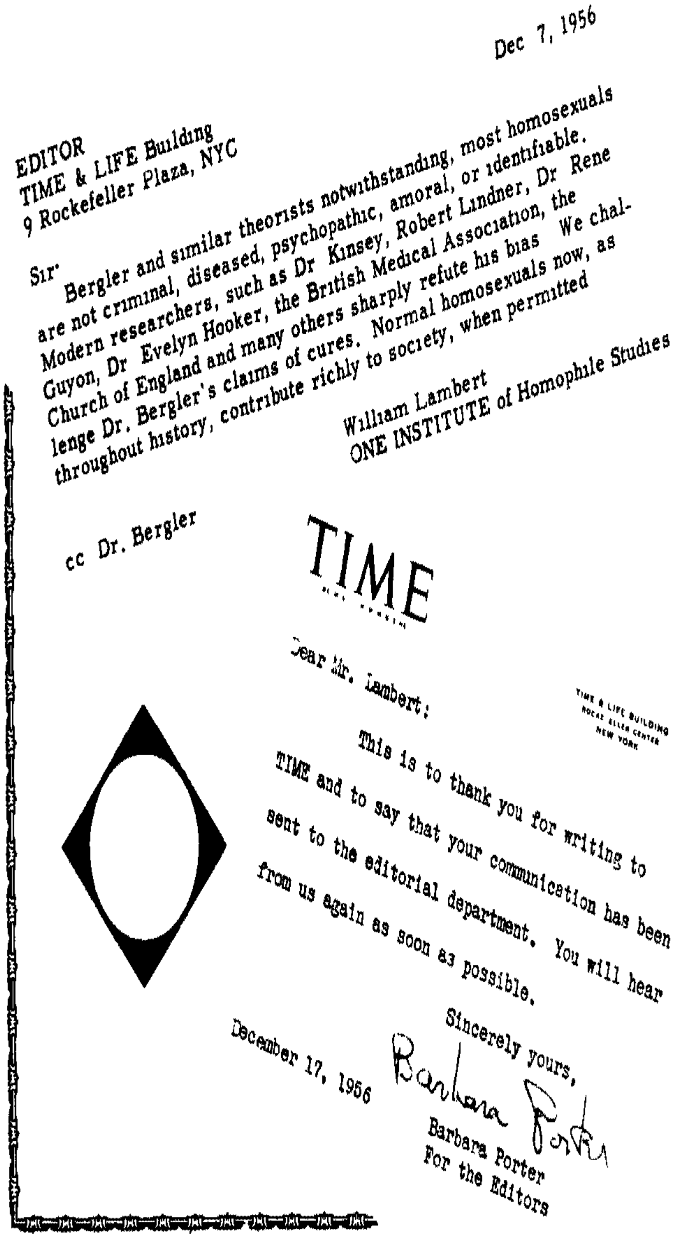
L.V.



LETTERS

Our usual letter column is being omitted for this issue to permit the insertion of the following timely correspondence, which we are sure will be of interest.

In TIME Magazine for December 10, 1956, a review of Dr. Edmund Bergler's "HOMOSEXUALITY - Disease Or Way of Life" aroused many comments from our readers and friends. ONE's Bureau of Public Information publishes the following items of correspondence relative to this incident. The letters, we think, speak for themselves.



Dec 7, 1956

EDITOR
TIME & LIFE Building
9 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC

Sir:

Bergler and similar theorists notwithstanding, most homosexuals are not criminal, diseased, psychopathic, amoral, or identifiable. Modern researchers, such as Dr Kinsey, Robert Lindner, Dr Rene Guyon, Dr Evelyn Hooker, the British Medical Association, the Church of England and many others sharply refute his bias. We challenge Dr. Bergler's claims of cures. Normal homosexuals now, as throughout history, contribute richly to society, when permitted.

William Lambert
ONE INSTITUTE of Homophile Studies

cc Dr. Bergler

TIME

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Lambert:

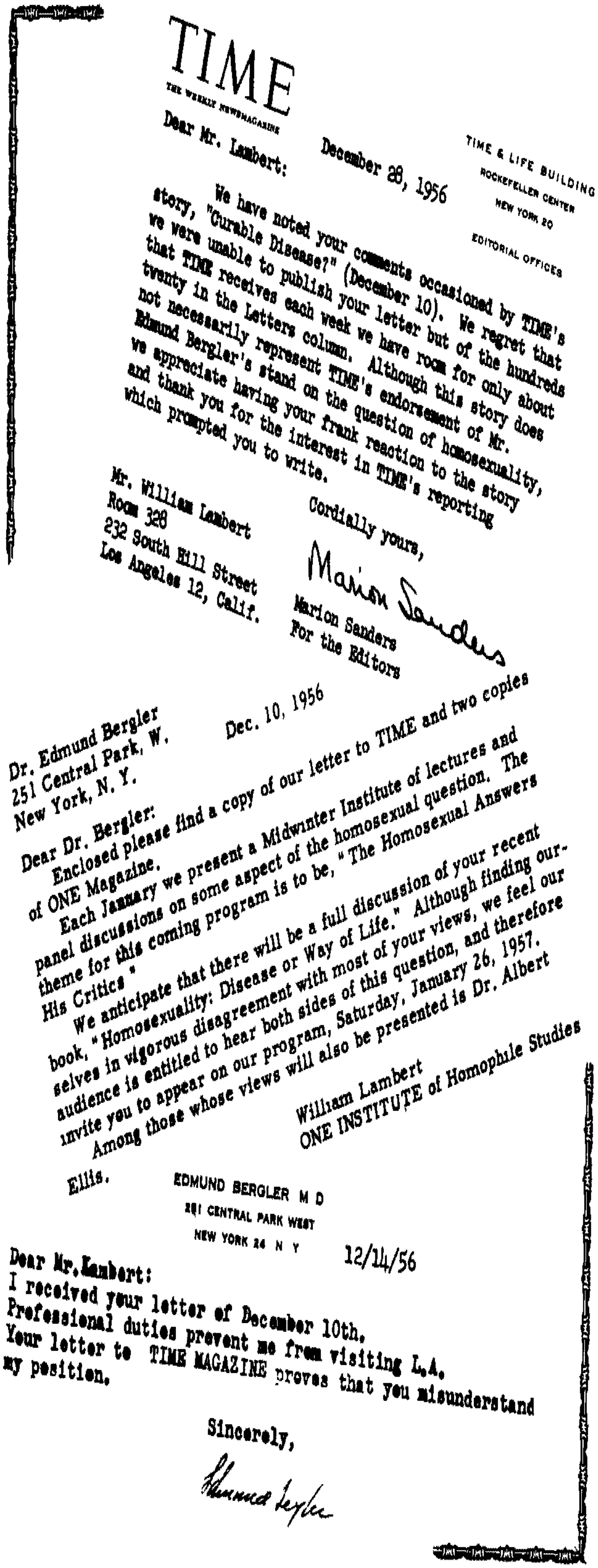
This is to thank you for writing to TIME and to say that your communication has been sent to the editorial department. You will hear from us again as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Porter

Barbara Porter
For the Editors

December 17, 1956



TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

December 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Lambert:

We have noted your comments occasioned by TIME's story, "Curable Disease?" (December 10). We regret that we were unable to publish your letter but of the hundreds that TIME receives each week we have room for only about twenty in the Letters column. Although this story does not necessarily represent TIME's endorsement of Mr. Edmund Bergler's stand on the question of homosexuality, we appreciate having your frank reaction to the story and thank you for the interest in TIME's reporting which prompted you to write.

Cordially yours,

Marion Sanders

Marion Sanders
For the Editors

Mr. William Lambert
Room 328
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Dr. Edmund Bergler
251 Central Park, W.
New York, N. Y.

Dec. 10, 1956

Dear Dr. Bergler:

Enclosed please find a copy of our letter to TIME and two copies of ONE Magazine.

Each January we present a Midwinter Institute of lectures and panel discussions on some aspect of the homosexual question. The theme for this coming program is to be, "The Homosexual Answers His Critics."

We anticipate that there will be a full discussion of your recent book, "Homosexuality: Disease or Way of Life." Although finding ourselves in vigorous disagreement with most of your views, we feel our audience is entitled to hear both sides of this question, and therefore invite you to appear on our program, Saturday, January 26, 1957.

Among those whose views will also be presented is Dr. Albert Ellis.

William Lambert
ONE INSTITUTE of Homophile Studies

EDMUND BERGLER M D
251 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 24 N Y

12/14/56

Dear Mr. Lambert:

I received your letter of December 10th.
Professional duties prevent me from visiting L.A.
Your letter to TIME MAGAZINE proves that you misunderstand my position.

Sincerely,

Edmund Bergler

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Atten Mr Oberon

WANTED: Quatrefoil & Derricks, by James Barr
We are constant buyers of novels and poetry on homosexual themes. SEND LIST TO US.

Now Available: Special Offering of PROUST, "Remembrance of Things Past," 2-vol. Random House Edition in good condition @ $6.50/set, postage 25¢.

Other new American and English titles on request.

VILLAGE THEATER CENTER BOOKSHOP
116 Christopher Street, New York 14, N. Y.

DER KREIS / LE CERCLE

Monthly magazine published since 1932. Articles in German, French and English, no translation duplications each article appears in one language only Photos and drawings $7 yearly First Class, $11 yearly

Postfach 547 Fraumunster, Postcheck-Konto VIII 25753 Zurich 22, Switzerland.

ONE INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty five cents per copy (plus postage for mailing) subscriptions are two fifty per year, two years for four dollars one year first class sealed three fifty, two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada all other countries three fifty per year Air Mail one year, five dollars Single copies are thirty five cents Publication offices 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California

Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed Copyright 1957 by ONE, Inc., Los Angeles, California

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French; literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9 yearly.

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch; photos and drawings, also articles about women. $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Published every other month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality Available in English, French or German $5 yearly.

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

one

100-403320-46

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

0-1
(9-22-54)

Office Memo.. ıdum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (Your file

DATE: March 25, 1957

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile & serial 100-403320-44)

Post

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. Office of Origin: WFO

1. ( ) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room # 1703.

Report submitted ____________________

~~Report~~ Letter will be submitted 4/2/57 (In Dictation)

Reason for delay ____________________

2. ( ) Advise Bureau re status of this case.

3. ( ) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

4. (X) Sureply [redacted] immediately. Per Bulet 3/4/57.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

100-33796

SEARCHED ✓ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 26 1957
FBI - WASHINGTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

O - 317590

[redacted]

4-22 (Rev 12-17-56)

Federal Bureau of [illegible]estigation
Records Branch

4/10 , 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☑ Attention Mitchell
☑ Return to Klein Kuf 1706
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main ______ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of ______
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
b Kd.

Subject Buebb Dwight Huggins
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities
R# ______ Date 4/10 Searcher Initials JP

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
P1	25-85612	
P1	105-12189-2841	
	Buebb D.	
P1	100-178600-34	
11	105-12189-2841	
	B. D	
	NB	
	Dwight	
	NR	

Boardman
Belmont
Nichols
Stanley
Kleinkauf

SAC, Washington Field (100-33796)

April 16, 1957

Director, FBI (100-403320) -47

RECORDED - 25

-125

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet March 4, 1957, and urlet April 2, 1957.

In connection with your inquiry concerning this matter you should ascertain the present employment of B. D. Huggins. The possibility exists he may be engaged in the practice of law. You should also ascertain whether any of the 23 pieces of correspondence addressed to Huggins at Post Office (P. O.) Box 8815 were from individuals indicating an interest in possible membership in captioned society. During the course of your inquiry in this matter you should ascertain the names of the members of the society in Washington, D. C., it being noted that the main purpose of this inquiry is to determine the identities of individuals who are members of this society and who might be of interest to this Bureau under the Security of Government Employees Program.

The Chicago Office is instructed to determine the nature of the employment of Buell Dwight Huggins with the U. S. Department of Justice, 2111 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, from October 1939 to June 1940. You should also check available records of that office for additional pertinent background data concerning Huggins.

COMM — FBI
APR 1 1957
MAILED 25

The New York Office is instructed to discreetly ascertain the nature of the correspondence addressed to Huggins, P. O. Box 8903, Washington, D. C., from the Department of Justise, Southern District of New York. Any available records should be reviewed for additional pertinent information concerning Huggins and his background.

There is enclosed for each office a copy of a memorandum prepared at the Bureau dated April 12, 1957, setting forth a resume of this case together with the results of the Bureau's file review.

All inquiries in this matter are to be limited to established sources. Buded May 4, 1957.

Enclosure

2cc - Chicago (Enclosure)
2cc - New York (Enclosure)

[redacted]

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 APR 26 1957 [redacted]

JHK:GFT
(12)

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 4/2/57

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet 3/4/57 instructing WFO to make inquiry to determine the individuals who are operating the Washington Chapter of the captioned organization.

The records of the U.S. Post Office, Washington, D.C., reflect that P.O. Box 8815 is located in the Southeast Station and is rented by B. D. HUGGINS, who gave as his address 214 - 2nd Street, N.E. His references were KENNETH H. BURNS, 1123 West 42nd Street, Los Angeles, California, and Congressman KENNETH J. GRAY. HUGGINS now maintains two boxes at the Southeast Station; Box 8903 for personal mail and Box 8815 for the organization which, according to the Post Office records is the "Health Education and Sex Society."

On 3/11/57 Mr. FRANK SCINTO, Office of Naval Intelligence, Pentagon, advised SA THOMAS C. RIES that ONI is conducting an investigation of the subject organization in California and has furnished the Bureau one report on the Society. SCINTO further advised that ONI has established a mail cover on P.O. Box 8815. He made available the results of the cover for January and February, 1957. This reflected 23 pieces of correspondence addressed to HUGGINS and 4 addressed to the Society. The following return addresses were noted for mail addressed to the Society:

	Date
Mattachine Society, Inc. P.O. Box 194 Murray Hill Station	2/13/57

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO

TCR:mrs
(3)

RECORDED - 27

INDEXED-27

-49

APR 4 1957

C.H. Atty

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY SP[illegible]

	Date
Severn Park, Md.	2/6/57
Beaux Arts Academy Executive Director Box 88 Pine Hill, N.J.	
Suite 312 693 Mission Street San Francisco, California	2/15/57

The majority of the mail addressed to HUGGINS at Box 8903 bears return addresses of local banks, building and loan associations, ALFRED P. O'HARA of U.S. Attorney's Office, Congressman GRAY, Civil Service Commission, Government Printing Office, Congressional Record, Department of Justice, SDNY, and Treasury Department, Division of Disbursements.

Mr. SCINTO was of the opinion that HUGGINS might possibly be identical with BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS, who formerly served in U.S. Navy and who, according to ONI records, was at one time an applicant for a position in the State Department. WFO indices are negative for BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS.

The Credit Bureau, Inc., maintains a 1948 report which reflects BUELL D. HUGGINS was employed in the Solicitor's Office, Post Office Department, having been appointed 3/18/47. This report shows numerous Washington addresses for HUGGINS.

On 3/22/57 Mr. EDWIN SMITH, Personnel Office, Post Office Department, advised that HUGGINS was appointed in 1947 and resigned 12/31/54. He was born 10/9/18. His file has been forwarded to St. Louis. By separate communication St. Louis has been requested to review HUGGINS file.

The arrest records of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department were negative for HUGGINS on 3/26/57 and the U.S . Park Police on 3/20/57. WFO is checking Civil Service Commission and State Department files relative to HUGGINS. WFO intends to contact Inspector ROY BLICK of the MPD Morals Division in this matter. Inspector BLICK has been on sick leave and his records have not been available for examination. The Bureau will be advised of the results of this investigation. P.

April 12, 1957

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On March 4, 1957, a letter was directed to the Washington Field Office (WFO) instructing that an inquiry be made in this matter to determine the identities of individuals operating the Washington chapter and if possible identify individual members of the chapter; that the list of individual members be forwarded under instant caption; that the indices of WFO be checked to determine whether an inquiry concerning these individuals had been conducted under the Security of Government Employees (SGE) Program and if so a communication be directed to the Bureau under each specific individual case caption; and that the inquiry be limited to contacts with established sources.

WFO letter April 2, 1957, advised that Post Office (P. O.) Box 8815 is rented by B. D. Huggins, 214 2nd Street, N. E.; that his references were Kenneth H. Burns, 1123 West 42nd Street, Los Angeles, California, and Congressman Kenneth J. Gray; that Huggins uses P. O. Box 8815 for the organization, which, according to P. O. records, is the "Health Education and Sex Society"; and that Huggins also rents P. O. Box 8903 for personal mail.

WFO letter also stated that the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) is conducting an investigation of captioned organization in California and has established a mail cover on P. O. Box 8815, the results of which for January and February 1957 were made available and reflected 23 pieces of correspondence addressed to Huggins and 4 addressed to the society. None of the 4 were received from individuals. It was noted that some of the mail addressed to Huggins at P. O. Box 8903 was received from Congressman Gray; Civil Service Commission; Government Printing

100-403320

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

J. H. Kleinkauf/gft
(10)

ENCLOSURE 100-40[illegible]-47

Office; Alfred P. O'Hara of the United States Attorney's Office; Treasury Department, Division of Disbursements; and Department of Justice, Southern District of New York. Frank Scinto, ONI, advised he was of the opinion Huggins might be identical with Buell Dwight Huggins, who formerly served in the U. S. Navy and who at one time was an applicant for a position in the State Department. WFO advised its indices are negative regarding this individual.

WFO letter also advised that The Credit Bureau, Inc., maintains a 1948 report reflecting a Buell D. Huggins was employed in the Solicitor's Office, P. O. Department, having been appointed March 18, 1947; that the records of the Personnel Office, P. O. Department, reflect he was appointed in 1947 and resigned December 31, 1954; that he was born October 9, 1918; and that his file has been forwarded to St. Louis, Missouri. WFO advised that a separate communication has been sent to the St. Louis Office requesting a review of Huggins' file. This letter also states arrest records, Metropolitan Police Department and the U. S. Park Police are negative regarding Huggins; that checks are being made with the Civil Service Commission and the State Department; and that contacts will be made with Inspector Roy Blick of the Metropolitan Police Department Morals Division for information in this matter, it being noted that Blick has been on sick leave and his records have not been available for examination.

A check of Bufiles reflects the only reference identifiable with Kenneth H. Burns, mentioned above, is that he chaired the convention of The Mattachine Society held May 15 and 16, 1954, at San Francisco, California, and that he is chairman of the board of directors of the society. (62-75147-26-450, p. 79)

A review of Bufiles reflects the following data which could be identified with Congressman Gray:

In November 1954 Kenneth J. Gray (D) was a newly elected member of Congress from the 25th District of Illinois; that he and a party of 9 were given a special tour of the Bureau on May 18, 1955, at which time he made very favorable comments concerning the work of the FBI and he thought it would be an excellent idea if every citizen of the nation had an opportunity of seeing the Bureau's facilities; that on February 24, 1956, H. G. Bender, administrative assistant to Gray, requested the Bureau to conduct a handwriting comparison examination for Gray, the questioned signature being on a veteran's insurance policy wherein the veteran was killed in an airplane crash and a claim on the policy was submitted sometime later, which claim requested a change in beneficiary; and that Bender was advised the Bureau regretted it could not accede to the Congressman's request and suggested he might desire to engage a private handwriting expert. (94-47670)

By airgram December 15, 1955, the Bureau's representative in Mexico City reported that the December 15, 1955, issue of the Mexican daily newspaper "Excelsior" contained an article from International News Service at West Frankfort, Illinois, to the effect Gray had expressed the opinion he had been poisoned in Mexico City during November 1955 while there to inspect the Pan American Highway; that Gray reportedly stated while dining at a Mexico City hotel an unknown individual had approached him and could have put something in his hot chocolate; and that Gray was quoted as stating he was asking the Department of State to investigate. The airgram further stated that U. S. Embassy officials in Mexico City had received instructions to investigate the matter but had discontinued the investigation, expressing the belief Gray was merely a victim of a stomach disorder from Mexican food. (62-102686-10)

On February 15, 1956, a copy of the address of Colonel John J. Griffin, vice president, First National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, to the Christopher Council of the Knights of Columbus, Christopher, Illinois, was sent to the Director by Gray. In this address Griffin concerned himself with "the duties and obligations we owe our Government in the preservation of principles and ideals that we seem to enjoy so fully and value so lightly." (66-1731-1174)

A review of Bufiles reflects the following concerning a Buell Dwight Huggins, who may be identical with the afore-mentioned Huggins:

A Buell Dwight Huggins was the subject of a "Selective Service-Conscientious Objector" case, Springfield origin. He was registered with Local Draft Board #1, Herrin, Illinois, the records of which contain his address as 923 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the fact he was born on October 9, 1918, at Cambria, Illinois. In a letter dated April 18, 1942, addressed to Mrs. Louise J. Hamilton, clerk, Local Draft Board #1, Herrin, Illinois, Huggins requested his appeal for conscientious objection be withdrawn immediately as he was convinced that his being in a group of virile, heterosexual males at any camp would be disastrous to all concerned. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Danville, Illinois, upon receipt of advice of the above letter stated that the investigation in the matter should be discontinued. (25-85612)

On February 23, 1945, U. S. Representative Mary T. Norton addressed a letter to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of a report on Bill H. R. 2232 to "Establish a Permanent FEPC" and stating that page 7 of the report contains the following statement of Congressman Fisher of Texas in the minority viewpoints: "It might be remiss not to point out that said employees include a number who have subversive records, according to the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and according to the findings of the Attorney General of the United States." One such individual listed under the heading "Washington, D. C.," was a Buell D. Huggins. Mrs. Norton requested a statement as to the truth of Fisher's statement or some idea whether such findings had ever been made by the Attorney General.

S. A. Andretta, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum to the Director dated February 27, 1945, furnished a copy of Congresswoman Norton's letter and enclosure thereto and requested a check of the names against the Bureau's index of individuals who had been reported to the Bureau for investigation as authorized under Public Laws 135 and 644 of the 77th Congress. Bureau memorandum to Andretta dated March 9, 1945, set forth the data requested concerning the individuals who had been so investigated; however, Huggins' name was not included. (100-178600-34)

The following information was contained in Springfield letter dated June 24, 1955, captioned "Buell Dwight Huggins, Security of Government Employees":

On June 8, 1955, [redacted] University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, confidentially advised that on the preceding day one Buell Dwight Huggins called at his office requesting he be shown the record maintained by the Security Office concerning him. Huggins reportedly stated that information contained in the file concerning homosexual activities on his part had been instrumental in making it difficult for him to obtain a promotion in the position he held with the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C. Huggins reportedly indicated he was at that time a homosexual and he intended to continue as

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

one. [redacted] further advised that Huggins declined to state specifically the nature of his employment with the U. S. Government; that Huggins was somewhat ambiguous in statements concerning such employment in Washington, D. C.; and that Huggins also stated he was at that time residing with his parents in southern Illinois.

On June 8, 1955, Confidential Source of Information [redacted] advised that the files of the Security Office, University of Illinois, reflected the following:

b2
b7D

The records of the University of Illinois Discipline Committee meeting during March 1941 reflect Huggins reportedly made improper sexual advances to another male student in a men's room in a University building and that Huggins was reportedly apprehended and referred to the Personnel Bureau for psychological testing and recommendation for disciplinary treatment.

In February 1942 the Counseling Bureau, University of Illinois, reported little progress was recorded for Huggins and it was recommended that he be separated from the University. The minutes of the University Senate Committee on Student Discipline meeting of February 12, 1942, reflect Huggins was denied readmission to the University for conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the University.

On December 9, 1952, the Committee of Bar Examiners, State of California, advised that it had received an application for registration as a law student from a Buell D. Huggins, in which Huggins disclosed he had been disciplined on grounds of homosexuality while at the University of Illinois. The committee requested further information concerning this incident.

The files of the Recorder's Office, University of Illinois, made available on June 8, 1955, by Assistant Recorder Priscilla Howe, reflect that Buell Dwight Huggins attended the University of Illinois at Urbana from September 18, 1939, to September 30, 1939, on which date he withdrew; and that he re-entered the University in September 1940 and continued until February 1942 at which time he was denied readmission to the University because of conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the University. The above records contain the following background data concerning Huggins:

Date of birth: October 9, 1918

Place of birth: Cambria, Illinois

Parent: Francis M. Huggins
Cambria, Illinois
Father

Previous education: Herrin Township High School
Herrin, Illinois

Brown's Business College
Marion, Illinois
(January 1938 - May 1938)

Previous employment: Al Jobe
303 North Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri
(November 6, 1937 - December 28, 1937)

W. R. McCurdy
Box 152
Olney, Illinois
(September 1938)

U. S. Department of Justice
2111 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois
(October 1939 - June 1940)

U. S. War Department
Savanna, Illinois
(June 1940 - September 1940)

On January 5, 1955, Bureau memorandum to Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Chief, Investigations Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., advised that Huggins had made the statement he was employed with the Federal Government in Washington, D. C., and that a source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Huggins in 1942 was dismissed from the University of Illinois for making improper sexual advances to another male student. (105-12189-2841)

SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803) April 8, 1957

Director, FBI (100-403320)

"ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

/3c

Reurlet 2-11-57.

The United States Attorneys Bulletin dated March 29, 1957, Volume 5, Number 7, contains information to the effect that the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the postmaster at Los Angeles, California, in his claim that captioned magazine was non-mailable matter. A copy of the pertinent page from the United States Attorneys Bulletin is enclosed for your assistance.

You should ascertain the status of this matter through a check of court dockets and determine whether any further appeal has been noted. Your reply should be submitted under the above caption to reach the Bureau no later than April 19, 1957.

Enclosure

COMM — FBI
APR 8 1957
MAILED 25

NOTE: The captioned magazine carried an article stating that there were homosexuals in the FBI, and we have been looking into the operation of this publication. Most of its officials and those associated with the publication have immoral and subversive backgrounds and when cont [redacted] by Bureau Agents relative to their slanderous words about the FBI, were quite sarcastic. The Department was asked to render an opi relative to the obscenity of the magazine for a possible Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter violation. The Department adv May 14, 1956, that it would like to hold its opinion in abeyance the outcome of the appeal mentioned above relative to the maila of the magazine. The Department said that it had asked the Uni States Attorney at Los Angeles to keep the Department informe developments.

16

RW

RECORDED - 15 100-4033
INDEXED - 15

Follow-up made for April 22, 1957

28 APR 9 1957

-48

CEM:cjw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp

Tolson ____
Nichols ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Nease ____
Tele Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me~~ ~~ndum • UNITED S~~ ~~ OVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE April 22, 1957

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-16904)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Re WFO let to St. Louis 4-1-57.

On April 19, 1957, a review by SE JOHN H. PEARSON of the personnel records, Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, for one BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS, indicates that he was employed on October 5, 1939 as a Clerk-Typist with the Department of Justice, Office of the U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. This employment terminated on April 30, 1940 as a Clerk-Typist by reason of resignation, no details shown.

He was employed on June 12, 1940 as a Junior Clerk-Stenographer with the War Department, Ordnance Department at Large, Savannah Ordnance Depot, Proving Ground, Illinois. This employment terminated on September 10, 1940 as a Junior Clerk-Stenographer by reason of resignation, no details being shown.

He was employed on June 12, 1941 as an Assistant Clerk with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. This employment was terminated on June 30, 1941 as an Assistant Clerk by reason of expiration of temporary appointment.

He was employed on July 7, 1941 as a Junior Clerk-Stenographer with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. This employment terminated on September 12, 1941 in the same capacity by reason of resignation to return to school.

HUGGINS employed on July 6, 1942 as a Junior Stenographer with the U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland. This employment terminated on September 23, 1942 in the same capacity by reason of resignation to accept other employment.

He was employed on October 12, 1943 as a Clerk-Stenographer with the Office for Emergency Management, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C. This employment terminated on February 4, 1944 in the same capacity by reason of resignation, "Not satisfied with position."

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - WFO (100-33796)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - St. Louis (100-16904)

AHP:mvs
(5)

402220-49

RECORDED
INDEXED
APR 24 1957

C. K. STANLEY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

66 MAY 1 1957

He was employed on February 28, 1944 as a Clerk-Typist with the Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C. This employment terminated on June 19, 1944 in the same capacity by reason of resignation, "I never liked the work at the very start; I took it only because, after a thorough search, I could not get what I desired, and because I had to earn a livelihood."

He was employed on March 18, 1947 as a Clerk-Stenographer with the Post Office Department, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, D. C. This employment terminated on December 31, 1954 as a Clerk by reason of resignation to leave the city.

He was employed on April 4, 1955 as a Clerk with the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Los Angeles, California. This employment terminated on May 13, 1955 as a Clerk by reason of resignation due to illness in family.

No information could be located in file which indicates HUGGINS is a homosexual.

The following background and descriptive data was shown in HUGGINS' Official Personnel Folder located at the Federal Records Center:

Date of Birth	October 9, 1918 at Cambria, Illinois
Height	5' 9½"
Weight	165 lbs.
Addresses	1937-38: Cambria, Illinois; 1938-39: Clay City, Illinois; 1939: 503 North Fair Street, Olney, Illinois; 1939: 4437 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; 1939-40: 2111 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois; 1940: 210 Diagonal Street, Savannah, Illinois; 1940-41: 1115 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Illinois; 1941: 923 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;

Addresses (cont'd) 1941:
1115 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Illinois;
1941:
447 Luray Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1941-42:
1115 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Illinois;
1942:
Cambria, Illinois;
1942:
1347 Harvard Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1942-43:
3435 Mt. Pleasant Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1943-44:
630 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.;
1944:
1630 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1944:
1422 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1944-45:
3618 Rolliston Road, Cleveland, Ohio;
1945:
1584 East 86th Street, Cleveland, Ohio;
1945:
4318 Forest Park Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri;
1945-46:
Cambria, Illinois;
1946-47:
231 West 27th Street, Los Angeles, California;
1947:
5201 2nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1947:
416 Buchanan Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;
1947-48:
3212 Porter Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.;

Addresses (cont'd)
1950-51:
1151 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.;
1954:
65 M Street, Northwest, Apartment 304, Washington, D. C.;
1954:
c/o C. E. PATTON, 421 South New Street, Springfield, Illinois;
1955:
1532 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California;
1955:
c/o Mrs. ALBERT RAY THOMPSON, 513 South 22nd Street, Mount Vernon, Illinois.

Employments
1937:
Thompson's Restaurant, 303 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri;
1938-39:
Illinois National Supply Company, Clay City and Olney, Illinois;
1942-43:
Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.;
1944:
British Missions, Washington, D. C.;
1944-45:
General Motors Corp., Cleveland, Ohio;
1945:
Terminal Railroad Association, St. Louis, Missouri;
1945:
General Motors Corp., St. Louis, Missouri;
1946-47:
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California.

Relatives
Father - FRANCIS M. HUGGINS;
Mother - SARAH C. ROBINSON HUGGINS, 720 West Madison Street, Herrin, Illinois;
Sister - [redacted]
Illinois;

b6
b7C

Relatives (cont'd) Sister - [redacted]
[redacted] Illinois

Photograph None available in file

b6
b7C

RUC.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-425537) 4/18/57

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55095)

DOROTHY L. MARTIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
OO: San Francisco

Remylet 4/4/57.

On 4/17/57, SA SIDNEY M. WOLF contacted [redacted] [redacted] (conceal at request), Clark Hotel, 426 South Hill St., Los Angeles, California, [redacted] [redacted] in the employ of WALTER H. ROBERTS, Sales Manager.

[redacted] advised from their records that the "Daughters of Bilitis" of San Francisco, identified in the hotel records as a "tour group," held a breakfast for sixteen persons at the Clark Hotel above on 1/27/57, the reservation having been made by a Miss MARTIN of San Francisco.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised confidentially that Mrs. MARY MASON, mentioned in Bulet to San Francisco 2/8/57 in this matter, is secretary to HARRY W. BECKETT, General Manager, Clark Hotel above, and JEROME STEINBAUM, one of the owners of the hotel. Mrs. MASON has been employed there over a year and [redacted] furnished hearsay information to the effect that Mrs. MASON, who is about 65 years of age, was once employed by the Hotel Greeters Association and that she was discharged from that job for being too officious.

Files of the Los Angeles Office contain a booklet consisting of 187 pages furnished 12/17/56 by [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles (conceal at request). This booklet, which is located in LA file 100-53803-1A27, was furnished to SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON in connection with the matter entitled "'ONE,' THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY ONE INCORPORATED, 232 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA; RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)." At pages 103 and 104 of this booklet, there is an article entitled "Daughters of Bilitis" dated San Francisco, 1955, by DEL MARTIN, President.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
    (1 - 100-403320) ("ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, etc.)
3 - San Francisco (100-42733)
    (1 - 100-37394) ("ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE, etc.)
2 - Los Angeles
    (1 - 100-53803)

SMW:bek
(8)

57

NOT RECORDED
160 APR 24 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILE

In part, the article is quoted as follows:

"The first organizational meeting of the Women's Society, now known as the Daughters of Bilitis, was held in San Francisco on September 21, 1955. Eight charter members met for four consecutive weeks until the basic constitution and by-laws were drawn up, a name chosen, and officers elected. The first official meeting of the newly formed organization was held October 19, 1955.

"......

"Dedicated to a program of bringing understanding to and about the Lesbian, the Daughters of Bilitis meets twice monthly — one meeting being the regular business meeting, the other a discussion session. In twenty meetings held, there has been a total attendance of 183.

"......

"......

"Membership is open to any woman, twenty-one years of age, who is interested. While there is but a single chapter in existence at present, the constitution has been set up so that chapters may be formed in other areas. (Daughters of Bilitis, PO Box 2183, San Francisco 26, Cal.)

"AIMS & PURPOSES — (Daughters of Bilitis)

"A woman's organization for the purpose of promoting the integration of the homosexual into society by: —

> "1. Education of the variant, with particular emphasis on the psychological, physiological and sociological aspects, to enable her to understand herself and make her adjustment to society in all its social, civic and economic implications — this to be accomplished by establishing and maintaining as complete a library as possible of both fiction and non-fiction on the sex deviant theme: By sponsoring public discussion on pertinent subjects to be conducted by leading members of the legal, psychiatric, religious and other professions; by advocating a mode of behavior and dress acceptable to society.

"2. Education of the public at large through acceptance first of the individual, leading to an eventual breakdown of the erroneous conceptions, taboos, and prejudices; through public discussion meetings aforementioned; through dissemination of educational literature on the homosexual.

"3. Participation in research projects by duly authorized and responsible psychology, sociology, and other experts directed towards further knowledge of the homosexual.

"4. Investigation of the Penal Code as it pertains to the homosexual, proposals of changes to provide an equitable handling of cases involving this minority group and promotion of these changes by due process of law in the State legislatures."

- RUC -

FD-36 (Rev 3-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/16/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr Tamm
Mr Trotter
Mr Nease
Tele Room
Mr Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

RE: "ONE", THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC., 232
South Hill Street, Los Angeles
12, California
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet 4/8/57.

USA, Los Angeles, advises that the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on 3/4/57, affirmed the decision of the District Court that the October, 1954 issue of "One" was nonmailable matter. The 9th Circuit Court further denied apellants petition for re-hearing on 4/12/57, and the mandate from the 9th Circuit Court will be issued 4/17/57.

3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
HRO:CAB
(4)

-50

1 cc detached to Crime Records

RECORDED-66

23 APR ~~18~~ 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

AIRTEL

Mr. Nichols

CRIME

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________ M Per ________

cc [illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 5/1/57

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-132065)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY SA5Alg/lw

INDEXED-82

CLASS. & EXT. BY SA5Alg/lw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-20-91

2-20-91

Rebulet to Washington Field, 4/16/57

On 4/22/57, SA J. A. GRIMES contacted Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS A. BOLAN, SDNY, in an effort to ascertain the nature of the correspondence addressed to B. D. HUGGINS, P.O. Box 8903, Washington, DC, from the US Dept. of Justice, SDNY. It is noted that AUSA BOLAN has been extremely cooperative with agents of the NYO in connection with Bureau cases for the past several years and has been contacted frequently by SA J. A. GRIMES during the past two years with regard to the HARVEY MATUSOW and PAUL HAROLD HUGHES perjury cases and various Smith Act of 1940 cases.

AUSA BOLAN advised that his office maintains an index of all investigations or cases handled by the office, but does not index individuals contacted by various AUSAs in connection with their cases. Mr. BOLAN advised that a search of the indices of his office disclosed no reference to B. D. HUGGINS or the Mattachine Society, Inc. Mr. BOLAN pointed out that there are approximately 200 employees of the SDNY who have access to that District's official stationary.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 2/7/94

Page two of the memorandum attached to rebulet reflects that mail address to HUGGINS at P. O. Box 8903 included mail from one ALFRED P. O'HARA of the United States Attorney's Office. It is noted that one ALFRED P. O'HARA was formerly Chief of the Civil Division, US Dept. of Justice, SDNY.

NY

AUSA BOLAN advised that O'HARA resigned from the Department during the latter part of 1956 or early 1957 and is currently engaged in the practice of law associated with the Law Firm of Rogers, Hoge and Hills, 41 E. 42nd St., NYC. BOLAN stated that O'HARA was approximately 38 years old, married, has three children, and resides in Brewster, NY.

INDEXED - 26 RECORDED - 26 100-403320-51

[illegible] files of the NYO reflect that ALFRED P. O'HARA was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation conducted in 1953. The Bureau is referred to the report of SA ARTHUR W. WELLS, 7/15/53, at NY, captioned "Alfred Peck O'Hara, aka Alfred P. O'Hara; Departmental Applicant, Assistant United

MAY 2 1957

[illegible] Bureau (100-403320) (RM)
[illegible] Washington Field (100-33796) (RM)
1 - NY-100-132065
JAG:ACM
(4)

67 MAY 15 1957

EX-
CONFIDENTIAL

CH

"States Attorney, Southern District of New York." It is noted that this report contained no unfavorable information concerning O'HARA.

In view of the above information it would appear that the letter to HUGGINS from the Southern District of New York may possibly have been sent by ALFRED P. O'HARA.

The files of NYO contain no information concerning BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS and contain no information re the Mattachine Society, Inc., which is not in the possession of the Bureau.

No Loc

No additional investigation is being conducted re this matter, UACB.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

DATE 5-1-57

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

UNDEXED-42 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Remylet dated 4-2-57 and Bulet dated 4-16-57.

I. INFORMATION RE: BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS

(A) STATE DEPARTMENT

On 3-29-57 Mr. LEE MURRAY, Personnel Clerk, Service Record Card Section, advised that a search of the records of his office failed to disclose a service record card under the name BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS or B.D. HUGGINS. SE RICHARD V. SMITH was ~~also~~ advised by Mr. ALVIN L. WILLIAMSON on 3-29-57 that the Recruitment Files Section had no file for HUGGINS.

The State Department Security file for HUGGINS was reviewed by SA THOMAS C. RIES, on 4-11-57, and was ~~noted to~~ contain the following information compiled in connection with a 1945 State Department investigation of HUGGINS made as a result of his application for a position as a Foreign Service Clerk.

BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS was born 10-9-18 at Cambria, Ill. He was registered with Draft Board #1, ~~Williamson County, Herrin,~~ Illinois, and was classified 4F by reason of "Psycho-neurosis." He had been employed by the War Department at Omaha, Nebraska, from 6-12-40 to 9-10-40.

HUGGINS was employed by the British Ministry of Supply Mission from 7-24-44 to 9-20-44. During this employment, he admitted to a Miss WARD, Placement Officer, that he was a homosexual. As a result of this, HUGGINS was permitted to resign, not to be rehired. He was reported to have been living with a Naval Officer (name not given) at 1630 R. Street, N.W., who was requested to resign by the U.S. Navy. Upon receipt of this information, the State Department discontinued their investigation.

② - Bureau
1 - WFO
TCR:gy
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

RECORDED-42

INDEXED-42

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
5-10-57
SHK:grr

50 MAY 21 1957

EX-126

100-403320-52

15 MAY 3 1957

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(b)(1)(D)

WFO 100-33796

B. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission Investigative Files were reviewed relative to HUGGINS on 4-11-57 by SA RIES and the following pertinent information was noted:

Civil Service Commission has conducted no investigation of HUGGINS.

The files contain a letter, dated 7-28-55, from B.D. HUGGINS, 2015 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., to PAUL H. CLARKE, Security Officer, State Department, which alleged the following:

(1) [redacted] A ~~Federal~~ Wolc Communications Commission employee, was a homosexual.

(2) [redacted], Wash, D.C. A Defense Department employee, was a homosexual.

(3) [redacted] Nola ~~A Post~~ Office Department employee, "wore flashy ties and had bright red ribbons around his desk lamps at work."

b6
b7C

(4) HUGGINS made accusations that FRANK DELANEY, ROY FRANK, ISRAEL GORDON, and EDWARD MEITZLER mistreated him at the Post Office Department.

The file reflected that Civil Service Commission had advised the Defense and Post Office Departments of these allegations. With regard to [redacted], it was indicated that he had been investigated by another government agency. When interviewed, [redacted] admitted homosexual activities with one [redacted] [redacted] and DWIGHT HUGGINS.

b6
b7C

The file indicated HUGGINS was employed from 2-7-56 to 9-6-56 by John J. Driscoll Associates, Contractors, as a secretary. During that period his residence was given as 1738 Riggs Place, N.W.

C. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, MORALS DIVISION

On 3-29-57, Inspector, ROY E. BLICK furnished ~~the~~ following information to SA ROBERT H. KURTZMAN, most of which in-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

formation was obtained by BLICK in 1954. BLICK is not investigating the subject organization, but does receive the national publication of the organization from San Francisco.

According to BLICK one issue of the publication reflected that V.D. HUGGINS, 214 - 2nd St., N.E., was secretary of The Mattachine Society in Washington, D.C., and was trying to form a club here. All correspondence ~~for the~~ society was to be directed to Post Office Box 8815. The address of the main office of the Society was Box 1925, Main Post Office, Los Angeles, but was changed to 693 Mission St., San Francisco 5, California. The organization held a convention in San Francisco in 1956. BLICK has learned the society headquarters is attempting to form a women's organization named "Daughters of Belitis."

WOLea

According to Inspector BLICK, the society's publication is mailed as first class mail so the postal inspectors can do nothing about it. They did attempt to determine who the subscribers were, but found that a small number of copies were being mailed at each of the Post Office sub stations. BLICK advised that the following individuals are, or were, connected with the National Office Publication in San Francisco with phone number EX 7-0773.

Editor	HAROLD L. CALL
Business Manager	D. STEWART LUCAS
Art Director	MEL BETTI
Production Manager	ROD HOLLIDAY

CAL

WFO indices negative for these individuals.

II. RESULTS OF ONI MAIL COVER

(b)(7)(E)

In addition to the correspondence directed to Post Office Box 8815, as set forth in my letter of 4-2-57, the following individuals, firms, and agencies directed mail to HUGGINS at Post Office Box 8903, Southeast Station during January and February, 1957:

CORRESPONDENT	DATE
[redacted] [redacted] Ill.	2-14-57

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CORRESPONDENT	DATE
G.L. MITCHELL, Jr. Co. 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.	2-13-57
State of New Jersey Office of Counsel to the Governor	2-11-57
U.S. Department of Justice Southern District of New York	2-5-57
Guardian Federal Savings Association Dupont Circle Office Bldg. 1369 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.	2-1-57
Congressional Record Washington, D.C.	- - -
National Bank of Washington Washington, D.C.	1-23-57
Government Printing Office Washington, D.C.	- - -
Civil Service Commission Washington, D.C.	1-28-57
Treasury Department Division of Disbursements Washington, D.C.	- - -
[illegible] Suite 800 131 State Street Boston, Mass.	- - -
ROBERT N. O'NEALL Ferris and Company, Inc. Washington, D.C.	- - -
Washington Permanent Building Association 629 F. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.	1-10-57

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 100-33796

CORRESPONDENT	DATE
Perpetual Building Association 11th and E. Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.	1-11-57
National Permanent Building Association Washington, D.C.	1-11-57
Interstate Building Association 15th and New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.	1-10-57
Prudential Building Association 1338 G. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.	1-10-57
Council of State Governments 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.	1-15-57
Dr. EUGENE COLE 639 East Capitol Street Washington, D.C.	- - -
[redacted] [redacted] ILL.	2-25-57
KENNETH J. GRAY M.C., House of Represantatives Washington, D.C.	1-16-57
ALFRED P. O'HARA Chief Executive Assistant U.S. Attorneys Office ncl cc (City not shown)	1-14-57
No return address (Postmarked D.C.)	2-8-57

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

From the information set forth in St. Louis letter, 4-22-57, [redacted] Ill., and [redacted] [redacted] Ill., are sisters of HUGGINS. No information was found in WFO files identifiable with G.L. MITCHELL, Jr., or the G.L. Mitchell, Jr., Co., ROBERT N. O'NEALL, or Dr. EUGENE COLE, all of Washington, D.C. O'NEALL is apparently employed by Ferris and Company, an investment firm. It is noted that HUGGINS resided at 630 East Capitol Street during 1943-44. This address is in the immediate vicinity of COLE's residence. Inasmuch as this is a mail cover it would be impossible to determine the nature of the correspondence without making direct contact with the correspondents, which WFO does not intend to do. (X) (u)

III. LEADS

WFO will determine HUGGINS' employment. WFO will recontact ONI and the Office of Postal Inspectors for any additional information about the subject organization. WFO will also place a mail cover on Post Office Box 8815. (X) (u)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 4/30/57

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-32819)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

INDEXED - 81

Re Bulet, dated 4/16/57, instructing Chicago to verify employment of BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS with the United States Department of Justice, 2111 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, in 1939 and 1940.

On April 26, 1957, JOHN DZIEDZIC, Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk, United States Attorney's Office, 219 South Clark Street, Chicago, advised SA WILLIAM F. ROEMER that BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS was employed in the office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, at 219 South Clark Street, in Chicago, as a Clerk - Typist from October 5, 1939 to April 30, 1940, when he voluntarily resigned. HUGGINS was in grade Caf 2 and earned $1,440.00 per annum.

The records of the United States Attorney in Chicago show that when hired HUGGINS resided at 4437 North Racine in Chicago.

A letter in the file addressed to HUGGINS is addressed to him at 2111 North ~~Chicago Avenue~~ Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that this is the address shown in referenced Bureau letter as being the location of the United States Department of Justice, according to information supplied by HUGGINS to the University of Illinois. DZIEDZIC was unable to specifically advise as to whether HUGGINS resided at 2111 North Clark, but in view of the above letter opined that he did.

Also contained in the file of the United States Attorney in Chicago, on HUGGINS, is a letter, dated July 28, 1944, from British Security Co-Ordination, 630 5th Avenue, Room 3512, New York 20, New York (Their file 39581). This letter states that BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS "Who may become associated with British interest" claims employment with the United States Attorney in Chicago. It asks for confirmation of this employment and further information on character, associates, etc. It was signed JAMES W. SMITH, no title indicated. The former Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk of the United States Attorney's Office in Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/14 BY

② - Bureau
1 - Chicago

WFR:JAM

-53

EX 105

RECORDED - 81
INDEXED - 81

71 MAY 21 1957

replied to this letter verifying the employment and stated "There is nothing to indicate that HUGGINS would not be a loyal and honest employee in your employment."

Mr. DZIEDZIC stated that he recalls HUGGINS very well. He volunteered that HUGGINS was a very hard and conscientious worker. He added that socially HUGGINS was aloof from his fellow employees and did not mix with them.

DZIEDZIC stated that the complete record of the Justice Department on HUGGINS is not kept in Chicago, and that the above is the extent of the information on HUGGINS available here. He advised that a more complete file on HUGGINS containing background information can be located in the office of the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Personnel Section, Washington, D. C.

It is noted that a perusal of the telephone directories for Chicago for 1939 and 1940 established that no agency of the Department of Justice had office space listed in the directory at 2111 North Clark.

Contact of Mrs. WILLIAM ERICKSON, the present occupant of that address, on April 23, 1957, determined that the house located there was not used in 1939 or 1940 for anything other than a residence.

Mrs. ERICKSON did not reside at 2111 North Clark in 1939 or 1940, and therefore, was not able to furnish any information concerning HUGGINS.

This information would seem to preclude the possibility that HUGGINS was employed by any other agency of the Department of Justice during the years 1939 and 1940, and to indicate that he was not employed at 2111 North Clark, but instead resided there.

The files of the Chicago Office of the FBI as of April 26, 1957, did not contain any information which can be identified with BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS.

- RUC -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: May 9, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

Rp

Reference is made to previous memoranda reflecting captioned magazine alleging in November, 1955, issue that there were homosexuals in "key positions" of the FBI. Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur." We had our Los Angeles Office conduct a discreet investigation concerning individuals involved with this magazine and the Agents contacted one individual on the magazine who was most discourteous and somewhat hostile in his attitude. As could be expected, individuals connected with this magazine were in some cases neurotic, in many cases connected with communist organizations and we have investigated some of them. As a result of the attitude met by the Agents, consideration was given to determining whether the magazine which, of course, is ~~mailed~~ sent interstate could possibly fall within the purview of Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute. We asked the Department of Justice by memo dated March 12, 1956, to look over the November and December, 1955, issues of "One" and the October, 1954, issue of the magazine and thereafter give us an opinion as to whether it fell within our investigative jurisdiction. At the time, a case was pending in Federal Court in Los Angeles, California, which action arose out of the refusal by the U. S. Post Office to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One."

By memorandum dated May 14, 1956, the Department advised that it felt that decision relating to possible action under the FBI's statutes should be deferred pending the outcome of the appeal resulting from the Post Office case in Los Angeles. The Department advised that the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, California, was to keep the Department advised of developments. We have not heard from the Department in this respect but have learned that the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on 3/4/57 affirmed the decision of the District Court that the October, 1954, issue of "One" was nonmailable matter. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals further denied appellant's petition for rehearing on 4/12/57. Since we have not heard from the Department we should write again requesting a decision concerning whether "One" is obscene as per the meaning in the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute.

RECORDED-42 INDEXED-42 MAY 14 1957

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the Department be approved.

cc - Mr. Rosen, Attention: Mr. R. F. S[illegible]
Enclosure sent 5-10-57
SEM:grs
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

62 [illegible] 1957

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 10, 1957

Director, FBI

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Reference is made to this Bureau's memorandum dated March 12, 1956, and your memorandum dated May 14, 1956, relating to our request that the Department of Justice review certain issues of "One" and that a decision be rendered as to whether they may be termed obscene insofar as Title 18, Sections 1462 and/or 1465, U. S. Code may be concerned. At the time, a case was pending in Federal Court in Los Angeles, California, which action arose out of the refusal by the U. S. Post Office to transmit through the mails the October, 1954, issue of "One," and you advised it was felt that any decision relating to the statutes cited above should be deferred pending the outcome of the appeal resulting from the Post Office case in Los Angeles.

Our Los Angeles Office has advised that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on March 4, 1957, affirmed the decision of the District Court that the October, 1954, issue of "One" was nonmailable matter. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals further denied appellant's petition for rehearing on April 12, 1957. In view of the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, there are enclosed the November and December, 1955, issues of "One," as well as a reproduction of the October, 1954, issue of this publication, and it is requested that these issues be reviewed in accordance with this Bureau's letter of March 12, 1956.

COMM — FBI
MAY 10 1957
MAILED 25

It is requested that the enclosed items be returned upon completion of their review.

RECORDED - 100-40_3_-55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/85 BY

Enclosures (3)

Described above.

cc - Mr. Rosen
Attention: Mr. R. F. Schaller, Room 4260.

63 MAY 17 1957

olson
chols
ardman
lmont
hr
rsons
sen
ase
le Room
lloman
ndy

NOTE: See Jones to Nichols memo 5/9/57, same caption, CEM:grs.

CEM:mam
(5)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 10, 1957

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

Memorandum Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, 2/26/57, advised that D. M. Ladd, former Assistant to the Director, had on 2/26/57 furnished the Bureau with one copy each of 2 issues of the "Washington Newsletter" of captioned organization, P. O. Box 8815, Washington 3, D. C., which had been furnished to Loyd Wright of the Commission on Government Security. Mr. Nichols' memorandum suggested a check be made to determine who the people are in Washington connected with this organization as it may bear upon the Security of Government Employees (SGE) Program. Mr. Nichols' memorandum bore the notation "Yes H."

In answer to Bulets 3/4/57 and 4/16/57 the Washington Field Office (WFO) has furnished the results of its investigation to date. It has determined that P. O. Box 8815 is rented by B. D. Huggins, who may be identical with one Buell Dwight Huggins, a former student at the University of Illinois who has claimed past Federal employment and who was disciplined while at the university on grounds of homosexuality. He was denied readmission to the university for conduct prejudicial to the best interest of the university. Investigation conducted by WFO to date has failed to develop any data concerning individual members of the organization or any information which might bear upon the SGE Program, other than that developed regarding Huggins. To date WFO has not ascertained Huggins' employment. By letter dated 5/1/57 WFO advised that investigation is continuing to determine Huggins' present employment and will request authority to place a mail cover on P. O. Box 8815 with the thought in mind of possibly securing identities of individual members of the organization.

C H Stanley

ACTION:

To advise of the results of the investigation in this matter to date. This matter is being followed with WFO and additional pertinent data received will be furnished you.

100-403320

RECORDED-28 100-403320-56

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

18 MAY 16 1957

EX-131

cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Stanley
cc - Mr. Kleinkauf
cc - Mr. Baumgardner
JHK:gft
(6)

63 MAY 21 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 5/28/57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles 12, California

ReBulet dated 5/22/56.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Volume V, Number 2, issue for February, 1957, and two copies of Volume V, Number 3, issue for March, 1957, of "One" magazine.

2 Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encls. 3)
1 Los Angeles

HRO:CLR
(3)

EX-113

Enclosures Returned on 6/17/57

100-403320-57

RECORDED - 50

15 JUN ~~5~~ 17 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

60 JUN 20 1957

FD-227 (2-23-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED [illegible] GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-403320)

DATE: 5/22/57

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

Attention:

☒ Domestic Intelligence Division

☐ Investigative Division

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

a

Name: The Mattachine Society, Inc.

Address: Post Office Box 8815
Washington, D. C.

Type of Mail: Air Mail.

Type of Cover: Return addresses.

Period Covered: 30 days

Purpose of Cover: To attempt to identify members of the captioned organization.

Justification: *(Comment on necessity, desirability, productivity, possibility of embarrassment to Bureau. If necessary continue on extra page.)*

WFO feels that instant type of coverage is both necessary and desirable because of the lack of other established sources which could assist in identifying the organization's members. Inasmuch as the above mentioned Post Office Box is the only known means by which the society members communicate with the local officer, B. D. HUGGINS, it is felt this type of coverage should be productive.

There is no reason to believe this investigative technique would be embarrassing to the Bureau.

MAILED 4
[illegible] 1957
COMM - FBI

81

Postmaster to whom Form FD-115 will be directed if authorized:

ROY M. NORTH
Postmaster
Washington, D. C.

② - Bureau 97
JCR:lee F-97

1cc ret. to WFO 0-25
with "approved" [illegible] by
5/27/57

100-403320-
NOT RECORDED
8 MAY 23 1957

APPROVED
[illegible] 5-2[illegible]-57

63 MAY [illegible] 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP[illegible] MAIL ROOM

Village Theatre
Center
Books-Prints
116 Christopher St.
New York 14, N.Y.

Mattachine Society 6/28/57
Washington Chapter
PO Box 8815
Washington 3, D. C.

The first two items are returned pieces of correspondence stamped "Unclaimed". It is noted a piece of correspondence, addressed to [redacted] on 5/4/57, was returned. The New York Post Office Box 194 and San Francisco address are Society Offices.

Inasmuch as the mail cover and contact with established sources has failed to develop any information of pertinence to the Security of Government Employees Program, WFO will take no further action in this matter. WFO will advise the Bureau of any further information received concerning the organization or its members.

b6
b7C

A lead is outstanding for Baltimore to determine, if possible, if [redacted], Severna Park, Maryland, is Government Employee. BA is requested to expedite this lead.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June 4 1957

WOIII FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

WO:RSB:lvh

97-0

SUBJECT: [illegible] THE [illegible]AL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED [illegible] INC.
232 [illegible]
LOS [illegible] CALIFORNIA

100-403320-55

In reference to your memorandum to us of May 10, 1957, we have determined, in view of ONE, Inc. v. Olesen, 241 F. 2d 772 (C.A. 9th, 1957), to request the opinion of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles, California concerning the adequacy and suitability of the captioned magazine as a vehicle for prosecution in his district for the interstate transportation of obscene matter. You will be advised when we have reached a conclusion on this matter.

EX. PROC.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-7-2003 BY 60267NLS/BAW/cam
97,949

100-403320-58

RECORDED - 51
EX-126
~~SE-8~~

14 JUN 1957

2D

JUN 26 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem um • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: June 27, 1957

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remylet May 1, 1957.

On May 29, 1957, MR. FRANK SCINTO, Office of Naval Intelligence, Pentagon, advised SA THOMAS C. RIES that the ONI mail cover on subject organization was discontinued in February, 1957, and his office has no additional information relative to the society.

An inquiry at the Office of Postal Inspectors on June 19, 1957, revealed no additional information concerning subject organization.

WFO has placed a thirty day mail cover on PO Box 8815, Southeast Station, Washington, D. C., which is rented in the name of the Mattachine Society. The following are the results of the mail cover to date:

Correspondent	Addressee	Date
Not shown	PO Box 8815 Washington, D. C.	6/11/57
Suite 312 693 Mission Street San Francisco 5, California	The Mattachine Society, Inc. Washington, D.C. Area Council C/o [redacted] P.O. Box 8815 S.E. Station Washington, D. C.	6/19/57
PO Box 8815 Southeast Station Washington 3, D.C.	[redacted] [redacted] C/o General Delivery	5/4/57

The last item is a returned piece of correspondence which was stamped "Unclaimed".

2 - Bureau (100-403320)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
1 - WFO 100-33796

TCR:LEB
(5)

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 106

110-4-2230-59

105-12189-2200

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 28 1957

63 JUL 9 1957

~~64 JUL 5~~ 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/84 BY SP

b6
b7C

Baltimore is requested to, through established sources, attempt to determine the employment of [redacted] [redacted], Severna Park, Maryland. For the information of Baltimore, the subject organization is apparently a society of homosexuals. The Bureau desires to know if any members are employed by the U. S. Government, as their activities in this regard may have some bearing on the Security of Government Employees Program. If [redacted] is found to be a Government employee, a check of your indices should be made to determine whether he has been investigated under the SGE Program.

WFO is continuing attempts to determine the employment of DWIGHT B. HUGGINS. This is necessarily being done by Fisur. P.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 7/16/57

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNATION SECURITY

Remylet 6/27/57.

The following are the remaining results of the mail cover on Post Office Box 8815, Southeast Station, Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENT	ADDRESSEE	DATE
PO Box 8815 S. E. Station Washington 3, D.C.	[redacted] General Delivery Severna Park, Md.	5/27/57
PO Box 8815 S. E. Station Washington 3, D. C.	Long Beach Area Council The Mattachine Society, Inc. PO Box 1232 Long Beach 2, Calif. (Box closed-No Order)	6/20/57
693 Mission St. Room 306 San Francisco 5, Calif.	The Mattachine Society PO Box 8815 S. E. Station Washington, D. C.	6/22/57
No Return Address	Mattachine Society, Inc. PO Box 8815 Washington 3, D. C.	N. Y., N. Y. 6/26/57
PO Box 194 Murray Hill Station New York 16, N. Y.	Mattachine Society PO Box 8815 S. E. Station Washington 3, D. C.	6/27/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

2-Bureau
2-Baltimore (RM)
1-WFO

TCR:aw
(5)

RECORDED-93 100-403320-60
INDEXED-93

JUL 1957

71 JUL 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT aHB 7-26-57

DATE: July 23, 1957

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson ____
Nichols ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mason ____
Mohr ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Nease ____
Winterrowd ____
Tele Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

Roach

Reference memorandum Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols July 18, 1957, recommending that Liaison ascertain what steps Post Office is taking to curtail the magazine "One" and determine feasibility of legislative steps being taken to restrict publication. Referenced memorandum stated that if legislation not feasible, no further action should be taken.

This matter discussed by Liaison with Chief Postal Inspector D. H. Stephens, July 22, 1957, and the Chief advised that "One" has been upheld in Federal courts as being nonmailable and the Post Office is following to make sure that "One" is not using the mails. He stated that as of this time this publication is not using services provided by the Federal Government and there does not appear anything can be done to stop its publication at this time. Concerning legislative possibilities, the Chief stated that the Post Office is using every source and friend on the "Hill" and in the Department to strengthen its statute covering mailing and prosecution of obscene literature. However, he said that at this time with the civil rights question so prominent the Post Office has taken several setbacks in this regard. He mentioned that the "Moss Committee" and "The Ford Foundation" have checked on the Post Office to make sure it was not harassing the publishers of allegedly obscene publications. The Chief stated that unfortunately there has not been a true definition as to just what is obscene. In view of the above, the Chief stated that he did not feel there were any legislative steps that could be taken concerning "One" but that if it attempted to use the services of the Federal Government, the Post Office would immediately crack down.

ACTION:

For information.

100-403320-61

RTW:flk (7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Whaley

RECORDED - 36

10 JUL 30 1957

64 AUG 2 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/89 BY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

DATE: July 29, 1957

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (105-2377)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

OO: WFO

Re WFO let to The Director dated 6/27/57.

On July 2, 1957 a check of the indices of the Baltimore Office failed to reflect any reference to [redacted]

On July 2, 1957 a check of the Baltimore City and County Directories and the Baltimore City and County Telephone Directories was made on the name [redacted] without locating any such reference.

b6
b7C

On July 3, 1957 GERARD BROCKMEYER, Asst ~~Pos~~tmaster, Severna Park, Maryland advised SA PATRIC W. PADDOCK that he recalled an individual by the name [redacted] who had some months previously called for mail through general delivery at Severna Park. BROCKMEYER stated that he could recall little about this individual other than the fact that he was a white male and gave the appearance of a salesman of some type. BROCKMEYER said he could not further describe this man and had no idea as to what his business in Severna Park might have been. BROCKMEYER concluded by advising that he was hazy as to the period during which this individual had come to the Severna Park Post Office, although it had been some months since he had been there, and said that he had been there only once or twice.

On July 5, 1957, Miss LOIS LEVINE, Central Records Section, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland, advised SA PADDOCK that she could find no record for [redacted] in her files.

②- Bureau (100-403320)
2 - WFO (100-33796) (Regis. Mail)
1 - Baltimore (105-2377)
PWP:mlh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/89 BY

RECORDED-85

INDEXED-85

-62

67 AUG 5 - 1957

The following sources were checked at the request of SA SETH F. EIKENBERRY on July 10, 1957 without locating any record for [redacted] Severna Park, Maryland:

The Credit Bureau of Annapolis, Annapolis, Maryland, checked by Mrs. FRANCES H. LAUGHRIDGE, Manager. Instant credit agency covers Severna Park.

The Annapolis, Maryland Police Department, checked by Corporal NORMAN FINKLE.

The Anne Arundel County Police Department, Ferndale, Maryland, checked by Officer J. L. GAVIN. Severna Park is located in Anne Arundel County.

The following additional sources were consulted by SA EIKENBERRY without developing any background information re [redacted]

b6
b7C

The telephone Directory for Annapolis, Maryland, and vicinity (including Severna Park, Maryland), published in June, 1956.

The Annapolis Criss-cross Telephone Directory (which includes Severna Park), published for 1956 and 1956.

Polk's Annapolis, Maryland, City Directory for 1956.

On July 10, 1957 the records of the Baltimore County Police Department were caused to be checked by SA PADDOCK with the result that no reference to [redacted] was found.

On July 10, 1957, the records of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore and the Retail Merchants Credit Bureau, Inc., were checked by DOLORES MORROW at the request of SE JAMES R. COCHRAN with the result that no record of any [redacted] was located by Miss MORROW. RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/4/84 BY

100-403320-62

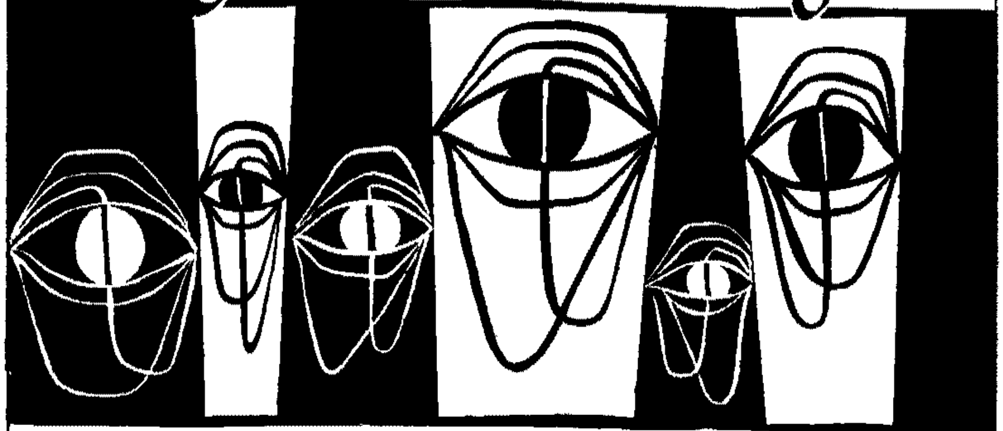
one

25¢

YOU AND THE LAW

by aclu attorney

He's got neurotic eyes



by Ruth M. Friedman

100-403320-63

The Homosexual Magazine

ICSE NEWSLETTER

Published every month by the International Committee for Sexual Equality Available in English, French or German. $5. yearly.

Postbox 1564, Amsterdam, Holland.

ICSE NEWSLETTER (in English)
Copies available from ONE, Inc. @ .50

ACE-HI Moving & Storage Co.

BRUCE D. ROSS, Owner
A Complete Personalized Service at Minimum Rates
5154 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 27, California
NOrmandy 1-3183 & NOrmandy 4-4026, 24 hrs. a day.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to:

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Atten. Mr. Oberon

BULLETIN!

Write to us for important news concerning

DERRICKS - by James Barr

We issue regular catalogues of novels, plays and poetry on homosexual themes, both recently published and out-of-print.

Village Theater Center Bookshop
116 Christopher Street, New York 14, N. Y.

one

The Homosexual Magazine

Volume V Number 4 April 1957

"A mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one."
—THOMAS CARLYLE

Editorial 4
YOU & THE LAW, by J. B. Tietz 5
TANGENTS, News & Views by Dal McIntire 11
"He's Got Neurotic Eyes," a story 14
by Ruth M. Friedman
AS FOR ME 18
Book Reviews 20
LETTERS 21
COVER – Dawn Frederic

STAFF:

EDITOR	ANN CARLL REID
MANAGING EDITOR	ROBERT GREGORY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS	LYN PEDERSEN news & research ALISON HUNTER women's dept ARMANDO QUEZON international
ART DIRECTOR	EVE ELLOREE
CIRCULATION MANAGER	SCOTTI WILLIAMS

ONE, INCORPORATED **Founded 1952**

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

ONE Magazine is published monthly at twenty five cents per copy (plus postage for mailing) subscriptions are two fifty per year two years for four dollars one year first class sealed three fifty, two years first class sealed six dollars in the United States and Canada all other countries three fifty per year Air Mail one year five dollars Single copies are thirty five cents Publication offices 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12 California

Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts unless stamped self addressed envelope is enclosed Copyright 1957 by ONE Inc, Los Angeles California

100-403320-63

Editorial

At the last of April, 1957, Columnist Drew Pearson reported certain facts concerning the U. S. State Department's Security Officer, Scott McLeod, who was appointed by our current Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. The report hinged on the possibility of a new appointment for McLeod, that of Ambassador to Ireland.

Apparently, in the course of his fervent career as Security Officer, McLeod (a friend of the late Senator McCarthy) ordered a former writer for TIME "to prepare a special report on homosexuality and what it had done to bring about the collapse of other civilizations."

According to Columnist Pearson, this report "found there were fewer perverts in the State Department than in the Army, Navy and Air Force, that this had had no effect on the fall of Greece or Rome. McLeod was annoyed by the report, buried it."

This was no doubt newsworthy material for the readers of Pearson's column for April 30, but hardly news for the Staff and Readers of ONE. Newsworthy by implication, however, is the continuing official effort to pin on homosexuals the label of "pervert" and "degenerate," and to hold them responsible for the ruin of national and other cultural groups. Homosexual-baiters who bother to get the facts are invariably disappointed, as was McLeod, to find that there is no historical support for such a superstition.

History does, however, show a definite tendency for totalitarian thinkers - those who try to regiment society by "thought control" or by other and cruder measures - to make scapegoats out of homosexuals. This is equally true whether we are considering religious or political totalitarianism. During the Medieval Inquisitions, homosexuality and heresy (religious non-conformism) were almost invariably identified. Now, homosexuality and political "heresy" are similarly linked, especially in governments which show a totalitarian trend. It seems that the homosexual, being a sexual non-conformist, is automatically suspected of non-conformity in all other respects.

ONE Institute, devoted to discovering and teaching the facts about homosexuality, is especially interested in history, and alert to any interpretation which can shed some light on the changing status of homosexuals in history. The Classic, Early Christian, Medieval, Renaissance and Modern periods each show rather distinct socio-sexual attitudes on this subject. Some modern interpreters venture to explain these distinctions on psychological grounds Doubtless other explanations can also be attempted on different grounds.

The fact remains that homosexuality has been neither persecuted nor encouraged in any truly democratic and liberal social group. Such groups regard sexual behavior, which does not injure others or create public disorder, as a matter of personal and private concern.

– ROBERT GREGORY

YOU & the LAW

by J. B. Tietz

The following article reproduces in full a paper delivered at ONE's Annual Midwinter Institute, during the morning session, January 26, 1957. The author, a heterosexual Los Angeles attorney, has for the past ten years been treasurer of the Southern California Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

◆

The original version of this paper was read to an open staff meeting of the Cedars of Lebanon Psychiatric Clinic I shared the platform with a psychiatrist and, since I believe you will be interested in the two opening paragraphs of his paper, and because I have plans for an expanded revision of my own paper, I am prefacing my discussion by his opening comments.

Homosexuality is as ancient as man It has been noted among earliest primitive cultures. The Tahitians, the Negroes of Zanzibar, the Indians from the Eskimos of Alaska to the coastal regions of Brazil, the Papuans of New Guinea, and the primitive Australians have had homosexual customs that were frequently related to their religious practices. Many ancient cultures accepted homosexual practices for methods of birth control, during military activity, and religious rites The Egyptians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Scythians, Normans, Celts, and Tartars openly practiced homosexuality The Hindu and Judaic-Christian cultures, however, have always looked with abhorrence on these methods of sexual expression and have forged severe taboos and severer penalties against it. But in spite of edicts, exorcism, excommunication and over-zealous punishment, homosexuality has survived. And it has remained, as it has always been, ubiquitous, involving about two percent of the population of the world, hurdling over geographical, racial, social, legal, economic, intellectual, national and occupational barriers, and remaining an immutable constant.

While society made pious attempts to stamp our homosexuality with fire, sword, imprisonment, intimidation and social opprobrium, a small group of philosophers, artists, writers and scientists speculated concerning its nature. These incredible Greeks again evolved a conception that is the basis of our modern scientific theory. The sculpture, literature, mythology, philosophy and ethics of the Greeks revealed man's nature as organically bisexual Over 2,000 years later, the theory of organic bisexuality was revived by the philosophers Hossl, Ulrichs, and Schopenhauer. Darwin and other evolutionists were able to postulate latent bisexuality and gave a firm scientific base for the previous speculations Krafft-Ebing, Moll, Westphall, and Hirschfeld, working in the field of clinical psychiatry, were able to collect clinical evidence for this hypothesis. Finally embryologists, physiologists, and biologists confirmed the organic bisexuality of man and were able to demonstrate experimentally that this may account for man's homosexuality.

The term homosexuality was originated by a medical writer in 1869.(1) Although it is presently a commonly accepted and precisely defined term among the medical profession, this is not yet true in the legal profession

A search of the index to the entire statutory law of California failed to disclose a single use of this term A search of the penal code provisions of several other states, applicable to,sex offenses, likewise failed to disclose an instance of its use.

The law, however, is and always has been very much aware of homosexuality, that is, sexual practices between two human parties of the same sex.

The state statutes on our subject are generally a single, short paragraph. They prohibit all unnatural sexual practices, a prohibition that, by reason of the definitions used by American courts, includes certain heterosexual acts and bestiality. This naturally has led to some confusion of thought and terminology. Some time ago a city prosecutor stated to me that he had just had one of the most interesting homosexual cases of his career and then proceeded to relate a case of bestiality, that is, a situation that involved an animal.

In this paper, I have used the phrase "unnatural sexual practices" chiefly because it is the ordinarily found expression in the opinions of the judges. I trust it will stir up no quibbling discussion, for it can be said that it is unnatural for man to fly and when so used, the expression arouses no argument.

The wide scope of the statutes is revealed by their very titles: The applicable Ohio statute is headed "Sodomy"; the Utah statute is headed "Sodomy - unnatural and detestable practices;" the Virginia statute is headed "Crimes against nature;" the California statutes (for we, uniquely, have two separate statutes) are headed "Crime Against Nature," and "Sex perversions."

In this discussion we are concerned only with sexual practices between human parties of the same sex. Pedication, fellatio and cunnilingus are, of course, embraced in this definition. Many forms of masturbation and use of various surfaces of the body, such as the armpits, are not, for an essential element of this crime, like the crime of rape, is penetration.

The enforcement of the law, in actual practice, is concerned almost solely with male offenders; one medical legal writer, Herzog, in a book written in 1931, says he never heard of a prosecution of female homosexuality but he points out that the statutes are broad enough to cover at least one form, namely cunnilingus.(2) Henry, in his two-volume work, has an illustration by Dickinson showing the use of a contrivance labelled a Double Dildo. The use of this device undoubtedly brings both participants within the definition of the crime. Actually, in Los Angeles city, there are a dozen arrests a year of female homosexuals. They generally plead guilty and I have therefore been unable to find a single instance of a female homosexual appeal from the many score of homosexual cases that are reported in the Appellate records.

The legal history of homosexuality is very old

In Leviticus XX;13 we find, "If a man also lie with mankind, as he lieth with a woman, both of them shall have committed an abomination; they shall surely be put to death; their blood shall be upon them."

Leviticus makes a clear distinction, in definition, between homosexuality and bestiality and does it very succinctly. Two verses after the above quoted one, we find: "And if a man lie with a beast he shall surely be put to death, and ye shall slay the beast," and the following one: "And if a woman approach unto any beast, and lie down thereto, thou shalt kill the woman, and slay the beast"

The ancient origin of our legal concept is emphasized by some of the words used Sodomy, or male homosexual love, is derived from one of the Scriptural twin cities of Sodom and Gomorrah; Lesbianism, or female homosexual love, is named after Lesbos, the ancient name for the Greek island of Mitiline; the Greeks also have given us a synonym for pederasty, "Socratic" love.(3)

The more modern legal handling of the problem was just as harsh as that of the ancients and has the following history:

Early in the Christian era the Roman Emperors legislated against homosexuality and Justinian's Code, in 538, condemned offenders to the sword; this became the foundation of social opinion and legal enactment for the next 1,300 years.

During the Middle Ages the problem of sex variants was dealt with in the same manner as that of heresy and witchcraft Havelock Ellis states that in 1750 two pederasts were burned in France and that only a few years before the Revolution a Capuchin monk was also burned

All during these 1,300 years the sin and sacrilege of sodomy was the ground for the imposition of punishment The Church had a maxim, "Sodomy is high treason against the King of Heaven." The fact that it was considered a religious offense is most likely the reason the Code Napoleon omitted punishment for it

The modern French law makes a clear and logical distinction between crime on the one hand and vice and irreligion on the other, only concerning itself with crime. Homosexual practices in private, between two consenting adult parties, whether men or women, are absolutely unpunished by the Code Napoleon and by French law of today Only under three conditions does the homosexual act come under the cognizance of the French law as a crime: (1) When there is public outrage, i.e. when the act is performed in public or with a possibility of witnesses, (2) When there is violence or absence of consent, in whatever degree the act may have been consummated; and (3) when one of the parties is underage, or unable to give valid consent.

This method of dealing with unnatural offenses has spread widely, at first because of the political influence of France, and more recently because such an attitude has commended itself on its merits. In Belgium the law is similar to that of the Code, as it is also in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Japan and numerous South American lands

English speaking authorities on the subject are in general agreement with this philosophy, and, although our statutes lag behind, our law enforcement officers, as I will later show, generally try to observe these logical distinctions

As Havelock Ellis points out,(4) the question of homosexuality is a social problem Within certain limits, the gratification of the normal sexual impulse, even outside marriage, arouses no general or profound indignation and is regarded as a private matter; rightly or wrongly, the law regards the gratification of the homosexual impulse as a public matter The law is in accord with what seems to be public opinion Thus it happens that whenever a man is detected in a homosexual act - however exemplary his life may previously have been, however admirable it may still be in all other relations - nearly every ordinary normal citizen, however licentious and pleasure-loving his own life may be, feels it a moral duty to regard the offender as hopelessly damned and to help in hounding him out of society

Alfred W. Herzog, when editor of the Medico-Legal Journal, said

"Whether indulgence in a certain act of homosexual intercourse was an irresistable or controllable impulse may be difficult to determine.

"We should, however, say that every homosexual is mentally abnormal by nature and should not be held responsible for his sexual inclinations and an occasional indulgence therein, except he thereby offends common decency or induces children to submit to his sexual practices." (5)

Ellis expresses the opinion(6) that legislation against homosexuality "has no clear effect either in diminishing or increasing its prevalence."

In England the law is exceptionally severe, yet, to again use Ellis as an authority, according to the evidence "of those who have an international acquaintance with these matters, homosexuality is fully as prevalent as on the Continent; some would say that it is more so. Much the same is true of the United States, though there is less to be seen on the surface It cannot, therefore, be said that legislative enactments have very much influence on the prevalence of homosexuality. The chief effect seems to be that the attempt at suppression arouses the finer minds among the sexual inverts to undertake the enthusiastic defense of homosexuality, while coarser minds are stimulated to cynical bravado.'

But, while the law probably has had no more influence in repressing abnormal sexuality than, whenever it has tried to do so, it has had in repressing or making unpopular the normal sexual instinct, it has served to foster another offense. What is called blackmailing in England, chantage in France, and Erpressung in Germany - in other words, the extortion of money by threats of exposing some real or fictitious offense - finds its chief field of activity in connection with male homosexuality.

Hirschfeld states in an interesting study of blackmailing(7) that his experience shows that among 10,000 homosexual persons, hardly one falls a victim to the law, but over 3,000 are victimized by blackmailers.

If Hirschfeld is correct, it is apparent a very small proportion of homosexuals are prosecuted. This undoubtedly is so. Yet there are over 200 arrests in the city of Los Angeles each year on P.C. 288 A, the most serious of the sections, and there are several score reported cases. Since my audience is composed of non-lawyers, I will explain how a case comes to be "reported."

There are four steps: First, the legislature enacts a statute. Next, the law enforcement officers, that is, police and prosecutors, make arrests and prosecute - often exercising considerable judgment, that is, they themselves decide whether or not to arrest or to prosecute. The case is brought to the trial court, that is, the court that tries those who are prosecuted and sentences those who are convicted. The decisions of trial courts are rarely "reported," that is, embalmed in books for posterity to read. Of course, statistics may be kept but individual decisions are rarely written up. Should the losing party in the trial court have the interest and the means to further contest the matter, he perfects an appeal, that is, he takes the case to the appropriate appellate court. The decisions of the appellate courts are almost uniformly set forth at length in consecutively numbered and dated books which are called "Reports" The facts are reviewed and reasons for the appellate court's conclusions are given. Appellate court decisions are binding on all lower courts in the particular jurisdiction.

We will now consider in more detail the four steps above outlined. First, the applicable statutes:

"California Penal Code Section 286. (Crime against nature. punishment.) Every person who is guilty of the infamous crime against nature, committed with mankind or with any animal, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than one nor more than ten years."

Since the sections are short, I will also read two definitive, in-between ones that are pertinent to our subject:

"Section 287: Penetration sufficient to complete the crime. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime against nature.

"Section 288: (Crimes against children: Lewd or lascivious acts: Punishment.) Any person who shall wilfully and lewdly commit any lewd or lascivious act including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in part one of this code upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child under the age of fourteen years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person or of such child, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the State prison for a term of one year to life.

"Section 288a: (Sex perversions: Punishment.) Any person participating in the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ of another is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not exceeding fifteen years." This section read, as just quoted, until the last several sessions of the legislature, when to the above was added the following:

> " . or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year; provided, however, whenever any person is found guilty of the offense specified herein, and it is charged and admitted or found to be true that he is more than 10 years older than his coparticipant in such an act, which coparticipant is under the age of 14, or that he has compelled the other's participation in such an act by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than three years. The order of commitment shall expressly state whether a person convicted hereunder is more than 10 years older than his coparticipant and whether such coparticipant is under the age of 14 The order shall also state whether a person convicted hereunder has compelled coparticipation in his act by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm (Am. Stats. 1st Ex. Sess 1950, ch. 56, Section 1; Stats 1st Ex. Sess. 1952, ch. 23, Section 3; Stats. 1955, ch. 274, Section 1.)"

Section 288a was enacted by the legislature because one of our Supreme Court decisions(8) held that Section 286 covered only acts of pedication (both human and bestial) but did not cover fellatio.

When the first version of Section 288a was enacted in 1915, declaring fellatio and cunnilingus felonies, it was declared unconstitutional on two grounds: one, because our constitution requires all statutes be in the English language and, second, because it lacked a definite technical meaning, that is, it sometimes was used to refer to both the passive and the active party.(9)

Thus we have the present Section 288a, passed in 1921, which I just read. Its constitutionality has been upheld against the attack of vagueness and uncertainty.(10)

There are a few other code sections I should at least mention, for you should know of their existence. The legislature ten years ago added a provision(11) that all persons ever convicted of any type of sex offense must register with either the county sheriff or the local chief of police.

There are also the Welfare and Institution Code Sections(12) providing for the determination of sexual psychopaths and for their incarceration in State mental hospitals

Next, we will look at enforcement of the penal statutes. After a police officer arrests the suspect the problem becomes one for the District Attorney, the county law officer having the responsibility of prosecuting violations of State statutes. If he thinks a prosecution under one of the felony sections I have just read is not indicated, for any one of several reasons, he still might issue a felony complaint on the reasoning that the defendant will thereby be induced to plead guilty to a misdemeanor, that is, a lesser charge. For example, prosecuting attorneys are generally willing to accept a plea of vag-lewd (lewd vagrancy) when the act and circumstances do not involve children, public outrage or violence. The District Attorney's office often anticipates such an outcome and where the offenders are both mature men and the offense not too public, they will not file a felony complaint but will turn the matter over to the city prosecutor where a misdemeanor complaint or vag-lewd complaint is issued.

Next we come to the trial courts. The philosophies of the trial judges are varied and they range all the way from ignorant leniency and ignorant savagery to the same views on punishment entertained by psychiatrists.

The final phase of judicial procedure is the appellate court. The California homosexual cases reported are surprisingly many. Not all questions, however, have been decided For example, there is not a single reported female homosexual case.

Although the appellate courts have not construed the statutes with respect to female homosexuals, the prosecutors and the trial judges entertain no doubts on the equal applicability of the statutes and so apply it in the comparatively few female cases that arise.

Time limitations forbid more than a few glances at the considerable body of law on our subject that has been written by our reviewing courts

First, proof of the act. In the absence of eye witnesses, it has been held that foreign substances such as sperm or fecal matter are proofs that support a judgment of conviction Anal lacerations and foreign lubricants are not infrequently used as corroborative evidence.

Where eyewitnesses are used the usual criminal law rules with respect to accomplices apply. That is, the uncorroborated testimony of an unwilling partner will support a conviction, but the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice will not, as in all criminal cases, testimony of an accomplice must be corroborated to sustain a conviction Who is an accomplice is a question for the jury under proper instruction from the court. A few years ago there were three important decisions on this point. Briefly, the cases held that ordinarily a child under 14 is not regarded as an accomplice.(13)

There is an appellate decision you may find interesting. It was a case involving three physicians, a case, I hasten to add, where the role of each physician was confined to that of expert witness The defendant pleaded guilty and made an application for determination of sexual psychopathy. The court appointed a panel of three experts and they gave him a 2-1 decision. The trial court reached a conclusion opposite to that of the majority of the experts and the trial court's right to go counter to the experts was upheld by the reviewing court.(14)

We will look at one more phase of the subject before concluding. What is a violation? In a prosecution against the active party it is of course no defense(15) to show the passive party consented because the act itself is a crime. It is a crime like adultery, rather than rape or battery However, it has some resemblances to rape, for neither requires proof of emission and in both there must be some proof of penetration, no matter how slight.

The problem of proof of penetration can perhaps best be illustrated by two recent cunnilingus cases although each of these cases was based on a heterosexual incident. In one known as the Angier case(16) the court held: "The word copulation has never had the meaning of a mere contact. A mere contact, either by a licking or a kissing cannot be construed to mean a copulation." In the later, Coleman case(17) the conviction was upheld and the Angier case distinguished for the reason that in the Coleman case there was testimony that the act was continuous for a period of five to ten minutes. Logically, of course, the time element shouldn't be so important, but since these are the only reported cases in California, we should be grateful for at least this much guidance.

In concluding, I desire to point out that the courts generally try to give defendants in such cases, at least those who have no records on the particular or related sexual offenses, careful consideration. This is particularly true of the appellate courts who have stated on more than one occasion that they believe they should look very closely into the stenographic record of the trial, since the crime is an offense easily charged and difficult to defend, and because the proof is often based on testimony of accomplices, a type of testimony always to be regarded with suspicion.(18)

(Turn to Page 17 for Footnotes)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

All material (including art work) becomes the property of ONE and shall not be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed return envelope bearing sufficient return postage

tangents

news & views

by dal mcintire

Pity the poor police of Pittsburgh. Their troubles are the mostest! Back in 1951, the whole Vice Squad was arrested (and disbanded) and 11 officers charged with perjury and obstructing justice when the grand jury uncovered their neat little racket of framing men on "morals charges" then arranging, through "cooperative" attorneys, to drop charges after "payments" were made.

Vice Squad boss Louis Morgan got a 3-1/2-to-7 year sentence in the County Workhouse, but served less than a year. His "right hand man," Patrolman Jack Soloff, served only 6 months for his 26 counts. Five were cleared, 1 after first being convicted. Three, Alan Tanser, Guy Russo and Martin Scanlon, were convicted, but began a long process of appeals, and meanwhile, showed up back on the force, despite public protests. Tanser was later also convicted of beating up a motorist, but even this didn't seem to affect his "fitness" for the force. After all, most of the original eleven were back.

This year, while Tanser, Russo and Scanlon were getting a rehearing before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, another Vice officer put the Department in hot water . . . .

At six A.M. of a recent Sunday, Lt Carnahan, head of the Vice-Dope Squad, was found shot in the thighs in a downtown club. Officials earlier had ordered the club closed at 3 A.M. despite the fact that "Police Superintendent James Slusser sometimes stopped in," as the POST-GAZETTE phrased it. Carnahan said he'd come in at 6 for coffee while bartenders and waiters were cleaning up — "I was working on something" — and accidentally shot himself while changing his gun from one pocket to the other. POST-GAZETTE described one of six persons said to be present as club's reputed part-owner, Frank Valenti, "widely known racket figure." But soon the story began to get fuzzy. Some said there were twenty persons in the club at the time of the shooting Officer Ted Walsh, who handled the "investigation" — in which no witnesses were questioned, no evidence taken, no report made — said he just happened by the club and looked in to see why it was open when he heard the shot. Another witness said scores of persons in the club saw the shooting, including a couple Ward politicians, and at least five police, including Officer Walsh. "When the shot was fired, it looked like the end of the Army-Notre Dame football game as the crowd scattered."

Carnahan finally named a girl (who'd already seen reporters), Shirley Cavanaugh, an alias-loaded, much-arrested prostitute, as having shot him. Her records had been removed from police files the day before. Harried police officials began to say, yes, they would consider bringing action for obstruction of justice. And Miss Cavanaugh came into headquarters for a cup of coffee — gave herself up. Carnahan, waiting for operation to remove the bullet, still didn't know how Shirley got hold of his gun. She said he'd been drunkenly waving it at her, she hit his hand, causing the shot. "He was my world," she said, "though he may not have treated me nice, I would never have harmed him." She admitted having had "more than business relations" with Carnahan. Her call-girl roommate also sang, saying Shirley gave regular tips on vice to Carnahan, and adding, "Shirley was always jealous of me if I talked to men too long."

The POST-GAZETTE editorialized, "TOO HOT TO HUSH UP . . . how come police officers — and allegedly there were several — were frequenting a private club which was violating the law by operating hours after it should have been closed? Why didn't the officers question witnesses and arrest the woman who admits she was involved in the shooting? Why did police wait until newspapermen had found and questioned the woman before taking her into custody? The answer is, of course, that the police dread a scandal within the fraternity and will go to stupid lengths in an attempt to hush it up."

Next the cops had bookkeeping troubles when it was found some officers were on the payroll when they shouldn't have been - one, for instance, while accompanying Steelworker-boss David McDonald to Florida

Carnahan was suspended, retroactive to the time of the shooting. The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board threatened to examine the club's books.

Under pressure from the press, Police Supt. Slusser admitted that Carnahan had been frequently warned to stop chasing the Cavanaugh girl, and also admitted other Vice Squadders have frequently been seen in "expensive automobiles with well-known prostitutes." Veteran police said Shirley (and several other professional girls) had been threatening for months to "blow the lid off the vice squad."

Next, a woman charged Patrolman Louis Chiarelli with attacking her in a parking lot, while Patrolman George Smith sat in the patrol car with them. She also charged Lt. Stipanovich with attempting to "persuade" her not to bring charges and with attempting to influence the testimony of hospital officials who examined her for evidence of rape.

Meanwhile, back on the Carnahan case, charges flew in all directions. Who got a court order to get Shirley's roommate out of town? Who got Carnahan's clothes before they could be checked for bullet holes? Why was Shirley's apartment searched and her letters seized without a warrant? Who was responsible for the cover-up?

The State Supreme Court upheld the convictions of Tanser, Scanlon and Russo — but the court also discovered that of the eleven policemen indicted in 1952, one Robert Leiner had never been brought to trial, and like like most of the eleven, was still on the force. Another, also still on the force, had been convicted but never sentenced Two days after the court upheld the five-year-old conviction (sentencing Tanser and Russo to 6-to-12 months each and Scanlan to 4) a Police Trial Board got around to considering the case — so the boys gracefully resigned from the force. A week later Attorney Albert Martin was disbarred by judges of the Common Pleas Court for "unprofessional, unethical and reprehensible conduct" in handling 138 of the morals cases with the old Vice Squad. Martin was charged with promising to "fix" cases, with bribing officers to change their testimony, and with influencing defendants to give false testimony. Action on the disbarment had been pending for well over a year, and when it came, Lawyer Martin had long since suffered a heart attack and returned to Miami.

In passing, we wonder how soon Tanser, Russo and Scanlon will be back on the force? As for Vice-cop Carnahan and his girl Shirley, well, they still have a long way to run . . . . .

COMMENTS

In a speech to Child Study Assn of America, Dr. Janey Rioch warned of dangers in changing family relations, predicted, "We are drifting toward a social structure made up of he-women and she-men" . . . Anthropologist Margaret Mead said recently family-conscious American men have so lost the spirit of adventure, that they would turn down better jobs to avoid minor dislocations for their children. But their concern does not extend to community's needs. "The idea seems to be to have four to eight children, preferably as close together as possible, and then to spend considerable time wiping their noses, changing their diapers and so on."....... Professor Dr. Donald McNassor of Claremont Graduate School, interviewing high schoolers, found most American adolescents feel art is "feminine," and wouldn't be caught dead "drawing flowers on a vase." He said America is the only country where art is felt to be unmasculine. A Milwaukee bachelor sued Frommes Method Hair & Scalp Specialists for $1,000,000 damages because of extreme & embarrassing enlargement of his breasts, which specialists told him came from estrogen hormones rubbed into his scalp, in hopes of reducing a bald spot. Ridicule of fellow workers had forced him to quit his job. Frommes spokesmen said they hadn't heard of any other case reacting that way to their treatments. ... 31 men arrested in raid of St. Mark's Baths in New York. Charged with disorderly conduct for sex acts. Four, pleading guilty, fined $10 to $25 Others to trial. NY POST reports, "Cops Padlock Baths After Vice Raid." Reader tells us place open next day.

THE LAWS

A recent resolution from the American Civil Liberties Union on HOMOSEXUALITY & CIVIL LIBERTIES, read, in part: "It is not within the province of the Union to evaluate the social validity of laws aimed at the suppression or elimination of homosexuals . . however . . homosexuals, like members of other socially heretical or deviant groups, are more vulnerable than others to official persecution, denial of due process in prosecution, and ENTRAPMENT . . We will support the defense of such cases that come to our attention. Some local laws require registration when they enter the community of persons who have been convicted of a homosexual act. Such . . laws . . . are in our opinion unconstitutional. We will support efforts for their repeal or proper legal challenge of them

The A.C.L.U. has previously decided that homosexuality is a valid consideration in evaluating the security risk factor in sensitive positions . . . ." One question: Would it be within the province of the Union to evaluate the social validity of laws aimed at the suppression or elimination of Negroes, Jews, or Jehovah's Witnesses? Of course it would. Then why not homosexuals?

From the NY POST (courtesy NY Public Relations Chapter of the Mattachine Society) an item on workings of New Jersey's Sex Offenders Law since its passage 6 years ago: Dr. Paul Tappan, former chairman of Fed. Parole Bd., criticized the strict and hysterical sex laws enacted in 20 other states since 1935 and praised the N. J. plan allowing parole in most cases. Sex offenders are examined by psychiatrists, then recommended either for parole, or for committment to a mental institution for a period not to exceed the prison term they might otherwise have received. Committment comes in cases where the offense is likely to be repeated, or where it is marked by violence, or involves a person under 15. Sodomy being one of the included "offenses," it still remains questionable whether the mental institution can generally cure those judged likely to repeat the "offense." ....

American Law Institute's 34th Annual Meeting in Wash., May 22-25 expected to consider Tentative Draft #6 of their Model Penal Code which will ultimately be submitted to Congress and State Legislatures. Copies of Drafts #1-4 available from Institute at $6.50 This contains their historic recommendations on relaxation of law on sodomy.

ABOUT OUR AUTHORS –

RUTH M. FRIEDMAN was born in a little white house on a hill, the year Lindbergh made his famous flight "Which may account, somewhat," she says, "for my being usually in the clouds." She writes us that "life" has educated her and "it is NOT a parochial school. I invent stories," says she, "that reveal the various ghettos of it (life), in hopes to have them abolished like slums."

he's got neurotic eyes

by Ruth M Friedman

"But I'm not ABOUT to undermine the propriety of the old school, Dad. All I said was . . ."

"No!" Swanson held up the protest like a shield. "Who do you keep company with that you use words like this in your mother's house! What . . ."

"Nonsense!" Ken sprang from his chair at the same time pushing his hands into his hip pockets. "We're living in a modern world, Dad, in a . . ."

"Aren't you letting the word get away from you, Kendall? Using it as an excuse to strip decency bare?"

"If decency is decency, it cannot be stripped bare! And on the contrary we're learning how not to grovel in our thoughts, how not to sneak behind the phony morals we call prudery. We're learning . . ."

"Where in hell are you learning all this . . . who teaches you?"

"Look! Dad!" Each word was divisible, a plea and a command. Ken began to pace. "That's what psych is, a ground in which we've yet to explore and discover. Homosexuality is just another . . ."

"I say don't use that . . . that PHRASE in my house!"

"That's what I mean," Ken said, "you get on this discussion kick, then you stop me when we've hardly started. You've asked me what my thesis was to be and I told you. If you really want me to be a doctor you'll just have to let me go about it in my own way."

"All right, Kendall, all right." Swanson put his match to a cigar and puffed rapidly as though he feared the boy would leave the room before he'd had it lit. When he had the cigar going Swanson watched the burning tip for a moment, biding his time.

He grated his throat and cleared his nose, an obscenely impressive gesture characteristic of him. It was a potential spitting out or a thing preparatory to it; a pronounced masculinity among the boys.

"Kendall, it's not only our father-son relationship. We've been *friends* and I'm sincerely interested in what you do and your progress."

"Yeh, Dad, then let's not put it on your lawyer-client basis." He approached his Dad, put his hand on the round, obese shoulder that had begun to sag in the last few months. "There's more to it than meets the eye." Ken began to pace slowly once more, like thought circling an idea, searching for the right word.

"It's just that I don't get it," Swanson said. "I don't understand."

"Of course! Why didn't I think of it before?" Ken swooped the ottoman from the floor; brought it close to his dad's chair and straddled it. "There's no way for me to introduce you to this thing I'm studying without cramming you with the three years I've had of it. But, . . . look," Ken leaned forward anxiously pointing to his index finger. Swanson glanced at the finger heedlessly for a moment. "Why don't I have you meet Tom?" The question was half speculation.

"Tom?"

"Sure. One of the fellows in my class; an A-1 psych major and an admitted homo . . ." he stopped, smiled, ". . . homophile."

"You mean here?"

"Where else? I'm meeting him and a couple other fellows tomorrow night. We're going to a lecture up town. I could have Tom meet me here. You may have a few questions to ask him."

Swanson rose quickly from his chair, rolled the cigar in his mouth.

"Kendall, I'm expecting the Hamilton boy in town sometime this week, the son of one of my best clients. A Yale boy."

"So?"

"Well, I . . . I just don't want to have them meeting, that's all."

"Eeee-gad!" Ken slipped off the stool frontways, turned, flopped into the chair still warm by his father. "Tom is quite human. I'm going to school, Dad. There are people in school. They're going to be my business, Dad."

"Hog wash," Swanson thrust the slang at him. "What do you think being a lawyer is, a dog keeper?"

"Then let's put it this way, people are not only my business, they're my art, too. And, Dad, if you can't understand . . ."

"All right, all RIGHT!" Swanson lunged at an ashtray and stabbed the cigar into it. Ken's half-uttered ultimatum sounded too final. "When is this lecture, you say?"

Ken grinned; it was a visible sigh. "Tomorrow night," he said.

After dinner the following evening, Swanson sat down in the living room, awaiting his visitor. Sometimes being a father seemed too much, he reflected moodily. Though affirming to himself that he would never go the side of modernism, he was resolved to keep his close-knit ties with Kendall so far as possible, and determined to meet him half-way. But this was becoming more and more difficult, he thought, what with the beginning of his boy's college career, and his own increasing preoccupation with his profession.

"Dear," his wife's voice, though soft, plunged into the midst of these musings like a stone thrown into quiet waters.

"Yes? Mrs. Swanson?"

"You needn't look so far away. It will all be right. After all, you wanted to know this thing better."

"I don't see how meeting one of these . . . these BOOBS can give me the knowledge . . ."

"Understanding, perhaps, is what Kendall means, dear."

"But I know too well what they're like! Every school has its character. Why, the one we had . . ."

"I don't approve any more than you do, dear," said Mrs. Swanson, "about this new schooling . . . but perhaps . . ."

The chimes arrested the thought. She looked apprehensively at her husband while the maid answered the door.

"Mr. Tom," the maid said, laconically.

Mr. Swanson rose quickly, a little too quickly, he thought, and made slower his approach. He held out his hand. "Good to see you, my boy," said he, and was immediately sorry for the tone that may have sounded too affectionate. At the same time he felt aware of the too gentle clasp of the hand in his. He released the hand quickly. "Ah, we were expecting you," he said.

"Yes, I know," said Tom, a bit nervously, it seemed. He wore glasses as though he had elected to wear them. Nevertheless, Swanson had to admit to himself the boy was good looking. But they all are, he thought, and even as he thought it he wondered exactly who "they" were.

"Kendall should . . . ah . . . be along any minute now." He glanced at his watch. "Confound that boy . . went out for cigarettes more than half an hour ago. You modern college people, always on the move . . . ah . . . oblivious of everything." He grated his throat, cleared his nose.

"Plenty of time for grim reality," Tom laughed.

Swanson's antennae were out and though he had to strain for that part of the laughter that betrayed the homosexual, he felt sure he was able to when the laughter subsided and that part of it managed to ring clear in Swanson's mind. "This is . . . ah . . . Mrs. Swanson, Tom. You should . . . ah . . . get along famously."

After the usual exchange of greetings, Mrs. Swanson asked Tom if he had eaten.

"Yes, ma'am, indeed I have."

Indeed I have! mocked the words in Swanson's mind, like thumb to nose.

"Tell me," Swanson said, "ah . . . how do you like college?"

"A fine place for learning, sir," Tom said and laughed so hard at his joke that Swanson could FEEL the innuendo.

"It's nothing like the good old days," Swanson said, watching the boy relentlessly. "Used to have a hell of a time." (He thought he'd rough it up a little, shock the little delicate.) "Take those damned crazy racoon coats we used to wear. Everybody wore them. Today most of the boys wouldn't be caught dead in one." He watched the boy shift from one foot to the other. His hands were clasped before him. "Ah . . . sit down, sit down, Tom."

"Racoon coats would be a panic," Tom said as he took to Swanson's suggestion. "They'll come back again, no doubt about it. After all, look at all the female fads that've come back from the gay twenties."

Swanson wondered if the boy thought him a fool. He poured himself a drink. It was NOT to steady his nerves, he told himself. "Ah . . . drink?" Swanson said, suppressing the urge to throw it at the boy, decanter and all.

"Never touch it, thanks," Tom said, "only at parties, and THEN only as a mouth wash to smell like the others."

"Yes, like the others," Swanson muttered. "Too . . . ah . . . strong for you?" Swanson hoped his affront had not gone unnoticed.

"Not that, sir," Tom said. "That is, not exactly. You see, I've got a kidney condition, and . . ."

"Confound . . . where IS that boy!" And confound this pretty-boy-floy.

He knew it wasn't Kendall by the sound of the chimes that followed this thought, because Ken carried his own key.

"Mr. Tom, Mr. Swanson," said the maid presently, leaving to their bewilderment a tall, bronze-looking fellow with a boyish grin.

"Hi," he said, "I'm Tom."

Good God, thought Swanson as he approached the boy, hand outstretched, a smile artfully hiding his distress. He was not comforted by the friendly hand pressure vigorously given him. "Of course, of course, we've been expecting you, son." Thomas Hamilton II, he thought, but why NOW? "Delighted to have you. This is Mrs. Swanson. Mrs. Swanson, this is Tom. You know." There was a pause where a wink might have fitted if none but Mrs. Swanson would have seen. "The young fellow I told you about," he said.

"Ah . . . drink, Tom?"

"Could use one, Mr. Swanson, pretty chilly outside."

"Sure," Swanson said, "do you good . . . put hair on your chest." He hoped as he said it that the other boy got the implication.

"Dear . . ." Mrs. Swanson called from the vestibule to which she'd retired a moment before. Swanson mixed the drink carefully, excused himself and went out to Mrs. Swanson. "Yes?"

"Where do you think that boy of ours is?" she whispered nervously. "He's been gone almost an hour now."

"I don't know, but wherever he is I've got to get back in there with THEM. Something might be said . . might . . . might go wrong!"

"Dear, aren't you making too much of this . . this thing?"

"Too MUCH, you say! Why, my whole reputation hinges on it! I've got to get back in there and . . . "

She clutched his coat-sleeve. "But he doesn't LOOK that type," she said.

"Type? TYPE!" he said. "Who said there was a type? All I know is he's got neurotic eyes. Even if he'd taken a drink I could still tell. He's got those blasted neurotic . . . "

"Hi, Dad." Ken bounded into the vestibule. "Tom here yet?"

"You!" Swanson turned to him. "Of COURSE he's here and so's the Hamilton boy."

"Sorry, Dad, had car trouble. If I'd stopped to call you I'd have been delayed that much longer."

"Well, come on, let's get in there." Swanson led the way hurriedly.

"Hello, Tom. Sorry I'm late." Ken was standing by the tall, bronzed fellow with the boyish grin, and was apparently addressing him, as far as Swanson could tell. The two boys shook hands.

"Wha . . . ? I . . . but . . . " Swanson turned to the earlier, bespectacled guest. "Mr. Hamilton?" he said, tentatively. "You Mr. Hamilton?"

"Yes, sir, Tom Hamilton II. Sorry I didn't make it more clear when I came in. But I thought you knew. My dad . . "

"Yes, yes I know, boy," Swanson said, hurried with irritation.

"Dad, I hate to make it short like this," Ken said, "but that lecture's almost started and Tom and I've . . . "

"Certainly, yes, certainly," Swanson said. "You just go right ahead."

Excusing themselves to Thomas Hamilton II, the Swansons accompanied the boys to the door. When the door was closed behind them, Swanson turned to his wife. "Doesn't seem like a bad chap. Reminds me of our boy somewhat. I mean . . . Bah." It was a mental shrug. "What's it to us."

"Come on, Mrs. Swanson, let's get back and entertain that young man in there who's queer for racoon coats." He grated his throat, cleared his nose, and stalked impressively into the room.

References: (Continued from Page 10)

(1) G. Legman, in his Glossary to Henry's SEX VARIANTS, Vol. II, ascribes the origination to Binkert
(2) Dr. A. W. Herzog, "Medical Jurisprudence", p. 570
(3) Herzog, Ibid p. 565
(4) "Studies in the Psychology of Sex," Vol. on Sexual Inversion, p. 343
(5) "Studies in the Psychology of Sex," Vol. on Sexual Inversion, p. 343
(6) Ellis, Ibid, p. 350
(7) Jahrbuch fur sexuelle Zwischenstufen, April, 1913
(8) 116 Cal. 658
(9) 129 Cal. 581
(10) 82 C.A. 17
(11) P.C. Sec. 290
(12) W. & I. Sec. 5500, 5502, 5512
(13) 74 C A. (2) 270 (Cf 103 Cal.508)
(14) 75 C.A. (2) 907
(15) 164 Cal.143 (people v. Dong Pok Yip.)
(16) 44 C.A. (2) 417
(17) 53 C.A. (2) 18
(18) 103 Cal 508

one Bound Volumes

With Index, in Red Buckram, Gold Lettering

VOLUME III (1955) & VOLUME IV (1956).

NOW AVAILABLE AT $5 50 EACH

For special side-stitch binding, allowing pages to open flat, add $1 00 per volume

As for me . . .

Few "As For Me" items have evoked as much response as the letter to "Dear Joe . . ." printed in the February, 1957 issue Following are two of the replies: –

To Joe's Advising Friend

"But love held me back," you wrote Love has held us all back at one time or another, whatever our opinions of homosexuality. The more we love the more reluctant we are to offend the beloved. I wonder how well you knew the "Joes" you passed in restaurants, bars, etc., or was this a manner of speaking? If you got no closer than that, you didn't get very close, did you? In effect, you advised "Joe" to try to change his sexual inclinations. You gave the usual reasons except that you left out God and morality. I grant that there is much truth and force in your argument. Yes, it is a heterosexual world, and homosexuals will meet with ostracism in some form and some degree This ostracism gives them the opportunity to become true individuals, but few would deny that if something is gained, something is also lost. Those on the borderline would do better to step across on the heterosexual side, if they could. If this can be accomplished by the power of will – then good.

But you, "adviser," who also have the "disease" and who, very likely, HAVE seen a doctor, brought to your argument a concept familiar but of doubtful validity. No, I don't mean the one about what is natural and what is freakish, although that one is doubtful too. I mean the one about homosexuality being a stop this side of maturity. If you had written, "this side of conformity," you would have made a true statement. We would generally agree what "conformity" means and would agree that in certain essentials the homosexual does not conform But you cannot equate "maturity" with "conformity." If the word, "maturity," has any meaning, it has such within the terms of an individual life That peach, or you, or I, reach or do not reach maturity. It is not the orchard or the community that reaches maturity And who knows what is maturity for another? Sure, our bodies reach maturity, but what about our minds, spirits, and souls? When and how do they reach maturity?

It is my opinion that no one knows this, about himself or about others All we can say is, "I think Joe is more mature than he used to be," or "I think I am more mature than I used to be." Suppose that homosexuality is a fixation that occurs in adolescence, it might be sexual maturity for some. And I hardly need to add that sexuality, except the most gross, is not merely a matter of the physical.

No, "adviser," do not pity your lost brothers, for, if they know their own souls, they are not wholly lost, even though they stumble into blind alleys. And I think, "adviser," that you know your soul but you have denied it.

Ric

P. S. If, advising friend, YOU are the doctor "Joe" should see, good luck with your patients. But if you are, as you allege, one faltering between the worlds, have courage – whichever road you take, it will not be as bad as you think

---

Dear Anonymous

Yes, I bought ONE

I bought it for the same reason I buy the trade journals of my occupation It stimulates my thoughts, it prevents my thinking from crystallizing in the same old grooves, it balances the preponderantly heterosexual attitudes of my friends and associates

A thousand forces have had a part in shaping me – not only in regard to my homosexuality but also in respect to others of my qualities Society is undoubtedly one of these forces. But society is not something apart from and opposed to my hopes, strivings and desperations – or yours We each have a part, unidentifiable perhaps, but a part nevertheless, in shaping our society If I refrain from casting my vote against what I believe is untenable in our Society, I am doing it and myself a great injustice. The vote is in and the administration is heterosexual. But the other parties are not going to sit back and wait to be elected, nor will they abandon their ideals.

Science understands some of the forces you mention Science also misunderstands some of them Many truths masquerade as superstitions, and some "superstitions" are true. Science is NOT infallible, and just because a scientist asserts a fact it is not necessarily true Don't misunderstand me. I have a hearty respect for science. I am, indeed, a scientist in my work But I am also aware of the limitations of science.

The doctor I went to knows a lot of unhappy heterosexuals, too. I am homosexual and reasonably happy I know other happy homosexuals. We are not ALL unhappy, although most of us have been at some time or another Our unhappiness was our misunderstanding about ourselves and our loneliness, our alienation from ourselves Many of us have learned to accept ourselves without feelings of shame, degradation and guilt. Like one reader of this magazine, we are willing to "stand up and be counted." Only, however, when it is not going to hurt those who are dear to us. It was only after this happened to me that I was able to sustain sincere friendships with those of the opposite sex You can't accept others lovingly until you accept yourself with love

I am glad you refrained from allowing your passion to drive you toward me in public rest rooms, theaters and on the street I should have sharply rejected you and, perhaps, hurt you; I don't spell my life "s-e-x", I spell it "l-o-v-e." I love my work. I love my friends. I love my companion I love my parents. I love to eat I love to sleep I love to be awake I love to think things out my own way I love all these things and one is as important as the other

Our search is difficult. But I refuse to admit that it is futile.

A Friend of Joe.

"When love beckons to you, follow him,
Though his ways are hard and steep.
And when his wings enfold you yield to him,
Though the sword hidden among his pinions may wound you
And when he speaks to you believe in him,
Though his voice may shatter your dreams as the
north wind lays waste the garden

"For even as love crowns you so shall he crucify you.
Even as he is for your growth, so is he for your pruning
Even as he ascends to your height and caresses your
tenderest branches that quiver in the sun,
So shall he descend to your roots and shake them in
their clinging to the earth

"All these things shall love do unto you that you may
know the secrets of your heart, and in that knowledge
become a fragment of Life's heart."

(An excerpt from "The Prophet," by Kahlil Gibran, appended to the above letter, and here quoted in part by request.)

BOOKS

BANNED BOOKS -Anne Lyon Haight
R. R. Bowker Co , 1955 - - Paper covered, $ 75, Cloth covered, $4.00

While many people who know the value of literature (authors, teachers, librarians & booksellers) have been trying to lead the rest of us to an appreciation of books, there has been at the same time another group of people, the censors, who are trying to limit our access to knowledge.

In the past, books have been censored largely on the grounds of heresy, treason, or obscenity. This has placed under forfeit such books as the Bible, Shakespeare's THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Paine's THE RIGHTS OF MAN, Mrs. Stowe's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Marx's DAS KAPITAL, Joyce's ULYSSES, Caldwell's TOBACCO ROAD and Kathleen Winsor's FOREVER AMBER, to name only a very few.

Mrs. Haight has gathered in this revised edition of BANNED BOOKS a discussion of censorship, statements on the Freedom of the Press, Court decisions, Postal Laws, and finally a bibliographic check list.

Mrs. Haight does not discuss homosexuality as a separate issue and yet implicit in everything said about censorship is the right to study, discuss, and write books on this subject, a right which would certainly be drastically curtailed if the censors had their way.

This book should be owned by everyone who writes or reads.

J. F. W.

ROAD OF NO REGRETS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Joseph de Pelissero
Greenwich Book Publishers, NYC, 1956 - $3.00

Out of a short bookful of highly-romanticized characters, the most unbelievable of all is "Jeffy," the hero himself. A middle-aged, homosexual ex-butler, left with affluent means by a deceased employer, he bounces from pinnacle to pinnacle of effervescent bliss as his young beloved, Adrian, plunges in and out of far-flung romances. "Jeffy" sits at home, for the most part, nourishing grand schemes for his lover's business and domestic career, apparently content with vicarious pleasures derived from the latter's adventures. The plot ends on a high note of felicity, as Jeffry watches his Adrian getting happily married to the daughter of a business associate

The writer's style is florid, tiresome, incredibly refined, and oozing with Victorian sentimentalism. The book is subtitled, "A Novel of the Homosexual in our Culture." If this is an accurate description, then may every budding homosexual read ROAD OF NO REGRETS and be advised

Robert Gregory

THE SPANISH GARDENER - A J. Cronin
Little, Brown & Co., 1950 - $3.00

The boy, Nicholas, is the central figure of this tender and beautiful story, but his vain, tyrannical father, and the warm, smiling youth, Jose, are jewels of characterization Subtle homophile overtones permeate this triangle of personalities, as Nicholas is torn between filial obedience and affection, and his blossoming devotion to "the Spanish gardener."

Much pathos is woven into the intricate turns of the plot, and no reader could fail to be deeply touched by the tragedy which finally overtakes Jose at the hands of the jealous father. THE SPANISH GARDENER is a book of deep and delicate insight, a "must" for all readers who know how to treasure a gem of character portrayal.

Robert Gregory

(See listings elsewhere for titles available through ONE Book Service.)

LETTERS

The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

◆

Gentlemen:

I think that your organization . . is doing a fine work in the field of education. Your publications are most interesting and instructive. I have no doubt that your research department is developing properly. The idea of social service to the homophile minority is also a most important thing. I can think of no group more in need of such service.

I enjoyed your latest book, HOMOSEXUALS TODAY - 1956, very much. It was most informative. All the material I receive from your organization . . I pass on to parties which may be interested in behalf of spreading education concerning the entire problem of the homophile.

MR. B.
Portland, Ore.

Friends:

Having read your magazine many times while living in NYC, I have been thankful for the light you bring to the dark truth of serious relationships within the same sex.

ONE has done a remarkable work. Literature and courageous reporting can pave the way for a new and better man. It may be a long time, but I believe he will arrive. Good luck.

MR. W.
Columbus, Ohio

Gentlemen:

When certain homosexuals are sick people, it is because they live in a society which does not recognize their particular type. They are innocent victims of a society just emerging from the dark ages as regards sex.

The Swiss magazine, The Circle, handled the question of so-called 'cures' claimed by two doctors not so many months ago. The matter was brought before an international medical conference of one sort or another, if I remember correctly, but other doctors discussed the question also, & the general conclusion seemed to be that the 'cured' individuals were not bona fide homosexuals in the first place.

I can understand how an individual with both homosexual and heterosexual tendencies fairly evenly developed could be induced under suggestion to suppress the homosexual & stress the heterosexual, thus evolving a 'cure.'

But let us see that doctor take an adult whose heterosexual rudiments are vestigial and effect said cure. I know of at least one individual who wasted five years and lots of money in psychoanalysis trying to do much as described, and he remains,

Yours truly,

MR. J.
Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Sirs.

I admire the apparently open frankness associated with your work, especially in the face of what is most certainly strong outside pressures. Establishing a unified 'place under the sun' may not prove to be possible in the present culture; that is, we accept the 'right' to organize for common ideals in occupation, religion, education, recreation, and a thousand others. But the right, so-called, to unify for the expression of a common sexual drive is both foreign and dangerous on many sides.

I do hope that at least a representative part of the contacts that you have obviously established do not go unknown to those persons, both private and institutional, interested in this field and its multiphasic problems. It is highly probable that you sit on a wealth of useful and desirable material

DR C.
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

A propos of the review of the Spanish translation of FABRIZIO LUPO by one, Carlo Coccioli. It is not very reassuring about Mr. Coccioli's general educational and cultural level to find him concluding that a book whose original title is "Fabrizio Lupo" was originally written in French!! Good God, didn't any of you people on the route from his typewriter to your printing press catch such an absurd mistake?

MR. G.
New York City

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Good God indeed!!

Mr. Coccioli is the AUTHOR, not the translator of the book in question. Translation was by Aurelio Garzon del Camino, and all circumstances were stated plainly in our review.

In the preface to the Spanish Edition, which is the only one available right now, Mr. Coccioli himself says that the original and first printing of FABRIZIO LUPO was in French. Our reviewer made no mention of the language in which the manuscript was written; but the name, Fabrizio Lupo, could be written the same in practically any Western language - at least in those under discussion.

D. S.

Dear Editors of ONE:

Regarding your Dec. 1956 issue: I don't know about Mr. "H" of Los Angeles, but I do not wish to be known as a capital "H" homosexual or a capital "L" lesbian. While I am not ashamed of being either of these sometimes-epithets - a small "h" or "l" will do, thank you.

I do not consider my sexual activity or preference to be the most important single aspect of by being. I should think being a PERSON and a RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN would come first on any man's list of idealistic objectives.

In closing - would suggest that I am suspicious of any who consider themselves capital-anythings except for the personal pronoun "I" or their personal names. All else is adjectival to that.

MISS S.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Madame:

Recently the June, 1954 copy of your publication came into my hands, and I noted with interest that your magazine was tackling an issue, long overdue.

I suppose it goes without saying that the general public, still heavily weighted with ignorance and prejudice, is not yet prepared to enter into any really objective consideration of the so-called "problem" of homosexuality. I find, however, for my own sake as well as for those in my parish who require sympathetic and enlightened guidance, that I must face this issue squarely and honestly, recognizing a situation or condition that does exist and which cannot be happily ignored any longer.

From casual yet careful examination I find that there is a tendency for the "Gay" world to seek for an existence of its own. This, no doubt, has been the natural result of the development of a sense of persecution and must be sympathetically understood But something tells me that this cannot be allowed to become an end in itself. I am hoping to find some basis upon which the homosexual can live a full and respected existence; indeed life, and the articles in your publication, lead me to believe that my hopes are by no means in isolation, but on the contrary are dreams shared by many others.

REV. A.
Ontario, Canada

Dear Friends:

The name of Prince Eulenburg was spelled wrong in your last two issues (for 1956). Hirschfeld quotes an author on homosexual themes "EulenbErg", but the friend of the Kaiser is "EulenbUrg."

MR. H.
Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The reader is entirely correct.

Lyn Pedersen

◆

one BOOK SERVICE

Notices and reviews of books, articles plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review

NEW TITLES

ROAD OF NO REGRETS - by Joseph de Pelissero, Greenwich Book Publishers, NYC $3.00
A must for the sentimentalists. The middle-aged homosexual hero rejoices in the eventual marriage of his young lover, Adrian, to the beauteous daughter of a business associate.

THE LAST OF THE WINE - by Mary Renault. Pantheon $4.50
A remarkable recreation of ancient Greece by the author of THE CHARIOTEER. "It is remarkable that a woman is able to write with such intensity and . . . wealth of intimate detail about the lives and loves of homosexual men" – Luther Allen

GIOVANNI'S ROOM, by James Baldwin. Dial $3.00
An example of elegant & sound workmanship by the author of last year's success, GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE TWO, by Jay Little. Pageant Press $4.50
This new novel does not fulfill the expectations aroused by Mr. Little's first book, MAYBE TOMORROW. However, it is completely daring and spicy.

THIN ICE, by Compton Mackenzie. Chatto & Windus, London $3.00
A psychological novel of greatest interest – a brilliant political and social study – should be read by everyone.

HOMOSEXUALS TODAY – Organizations and Publications ONE, Inc., $3.00
A guide to more than twenty organizations and publications for homosexuals – an unprecedented volume giving names, addresses, memberships, fields of emphasis, and biographical data (where available). This unique venture in the history of homosexual publishing includes information never before presented in any systematic compilation.

ACTIVE BACK TITLES

THE SPANISH GARDENER - by A. J. Cronin. Little Brown $3.00
In this novel, Dr. Cronin has portrayed a man at the mercy of his own vanity. This man's son is the victim of his doting parent until the Spanish gardener opens for the boy vistas of a freer, healthier, happier life.

WIND WOMAN - by Carol Hales Woodford Press $3.00
This novel tells the story of beautiful Laurel Dean. Laurel was "different."

☛ REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax in California.

ADDRESS: ONE, Inc., Book Department, 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 12.

THE COHAN COLLECTION ENRICHES THE LIBRARY

A large collection of several thousand books and newspaper/magazine clippings from the library of the home of David Cohan has been received.

The cataloging of this library will take months of work. Included among the items are known to be a set of the works of Wilde, some old volumes of Whitman, a complete set of KEYHOLE, and many recent novels, hardback and paperbound.

VRIENDSCHAP

Monthly magazine in Dutch; photos and drawings, also articles about women. $4. yearly.

Postbox 542, Amsterdam, Holland.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
NOW IN ITS THIRD YEAR...

authoritative information on

HOMOSEXUALITY...

PER YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO: 4.00

ELSEWHERE: 5.00

(All copies mailed first class sealed in plain envelope. Published by Mattachine Society, a chartered educational - research corporation.)

Interesting articles by experts and laymen on this pressing social problem explored from religious, legal, scientific and social points of view...for thinking adults. Will NOT appeal to readers seeking sensationalism.

Mattachine REVIEW

693 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

ARCADIE

Monthly magazine in French; literary and scientific, infrequent photos and drawings. $9. yearly.

162 Rue Jeanne d'Arc, Paris XIII, France.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

[redacted]

Office Me n • UNITED STATES GOVERN.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 7/26/57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles 12, California

ReBulet dated 5/22/56.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume V, Number 4, of "One" magazine for April, 1957.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
HRO:amb
(3)

18 W

W

INDEXED-18
RECORDED-18
EX.

4 -63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

1 D

STANDARD FORM NO 64

Office Mem...andum • UNITE ES GOVERNMENT

Mr Tolson
Mr Nichols
Mr Boardman
Mr Belmont
Mr. Parsons

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE July 11, 1957

FROM Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

WO:RSB:err

97-213

SUBJECT "ONE" THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE.

This is in further reference to your memorandum of May 10, 1957, and to ours of June 4, 1957, in relation to the adequacy and suitability of the captioned publication as a vehicle for criminal prosecution under 18 USC 1462 or 1465. It is the opinion of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, in which we concur, that the magazines will not support prosecution under either of these statutes. The three issues of the captioned publication are returned herewith as you requested. Accordingly, no further investigation is requested.

Enclosures

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-7-2003 BY 60267NLS/BAW/cam

971949

7/18/5

RECORDED - 91

100-41355-64

8 JUL 1957

EX-154

ENCLOSURE

EX-154

395

AUG 9 1957

PROC. JUL 12 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Office M **2 • UNITED** **)VERNMENT**

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 18, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

Schatter

✓ Whalley

Whalley

In the November, 1955, issue of "One" there was allegation there were homosexuals in "key positions" of the FBI. Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should take this crowd on and make them 'put up or shut up.'" The Director noted, "I concur." We had our Los Angeles Office conduct investigation concerning individuals involved with this magazine and Agents contacted one individual of the magazine who was most discourteous and somewhat hostile in his attitude. As could be expected, individuals connected with this magazine were in some cases neurotic, in many cases connected ommunist organizations and we have investigated some of them.

We asked the Department if this magazine, which is sent interstate, falls the purview of Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute. The Department w advised by memorandum dated July 11, 1957, that the magazine will not support ution under this statute. It will be recalled that Federal courts have held that the r, 1954, issue of "One" was nonmailable matter, and the possibility exists that authorities may be able to take action under their statutes to restrict this foul ne's circulation. Postal authorities advised us that in the past they were spot g issues of the magazine for obscenity but in light of the Federal Courts' decision October, 1954, issue was nonmailable there is the possibility that the Post Office ck down on future issues. It is believed, therefore, that we should have our Section contact the Chief Postal Inspector to determine if the Post Office is further action against the magazine and to determine what steps can be taken to r stop its circulation. It is felt that the Liaison Section should follow this and if circumstances warrant determine from postal authorities whether steps ppropriate legislation may well be taken by the Attorney General or Congress to e transmittal of such obscene material through services provided by the Federal ent. If these possibilities are not feasible it is felt that we should take no further action concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(See recommendations next page)

RECORDED

-65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible]
DATE [illegible] BY SP[illegible]

cc - Mr. Rosen
cc - Mr. Belmont

CEM:bdl
(4)

63 AUG [illegible] 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2
Page 153 ~ b6, b7C
Page 155 ~ b6, b7C

1121460-000 --- 100-403320 --- Section 5 (850747).PDF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: MATTACHINE SOCIETY

THE MATTACHINE FOUNDA[illegible]
ONE, INC.

The Mattachine movement began in 1950 when a group of three men established a "secret" organization to hold discussion groups at various homes every two weeks. The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., was dissolved and the Mattachine Society established. The latter group was established with the announced aim of educating the public to a better understanding of homosexual and sex variance, education of homosexuals themselves and their better integration into society and to generally make homosexuals more acceptable to society.

One, Inc., was formed by the Mattachine group for the specific purpose of publishing "One" magazine. Its first issue appeared in January, 1953, and has been published monthly since that time to date. All issues have been printed by Abbey Lithographers, 228 East Third Street, Los Angeles, California, with the exception of three issues. Five thousand copies of the January, 1956, issue were printed. Retail price of the magazine is 25¢. Available information reflects that One, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation whose expenses are met through the sale of the magazine, gifts, dues and donations from readers. It is properly registered with the office of the Secretary of State, State of California, and also with the Franchise Tax Division, Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento, California.

Los Angeles, California, postal authorities impounded the October, 1954, issue of "One" and since that time One, Inc., has not requested the issuance of a second class mailing permit nor has it brought its entire mail to the post office for mailing. It is believed the magazine is now being mailed in small quantities at various post office stations throughout Los Angeles or in various mailboxes throughout the city at various times. Any future action which the Post Office Department may take will result through a particular edition coming to its attention as an unmailable item because of obscenity or lewd matter within it.

COMMUNIST DISCLAIMER:

The Mattachine Society claims that it opposes communists and communism and stated it "will not tolerate the use of its name or organization by or for any communist group or front."

The September, 1953, issue of "One" magazine contains a leading article captioned "And a Red, Too" while on the cover appears the caption "Are Homosexuals Reds?" The article refers to an article in the September (1953) issue of the magazine "Mister" entitled "Are Communists Homosexual?" A portion of the article on page 2 in the September issue of "One" reads as follows:

9-12-57
35

-403320-66

ORDED

INDEXED - 52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

14

8 SEP 20 1957

"For those interested in facts instead of hysterical outbursts, the communist party of the U.S.A. provides in its constitution that no individual who engages in sexual perversions is eligible for membership. This cannot be brushed aside with the argument that communists aren't to be trusted anyway and their constitution has no relation to their practices. Information in any good library shows that wholesale expulsions from the communist party have occurred because of homosexuality of members." The article concludes that homosexuals are too involved in their social oppression, their personal love affairs and the business of making a living to have any energy left to participate in revolutionary movements. The article states that McCarthyism "is a danger to homosexuals because Hitler, in making the world safe for fascism by pledging to destroy communism, found it expedient to destroy several million Jews, trade unionists, Catholics--and homosexuals."

The following named persons were listed in the November, 1955, issue of "One" as officials:

Name	Title
Ann Carll Reid	Managing Editor
Lyn Pedersen	Associate Editor - Research
Robert Gregory	Associate Editor - Fiction
Kay Reynard	Associate Editor - Women's Department
Armando Quezon	Associate Editor - International
Donald Webster Cory	Contributing Editor
Eve Elloree	Art Director.

In addition to the above it is known that the following named persons are closely connected with "One" magazine or One, Inc.: David L. Freeman, William Lamnert and Eric Julber, the latter the attorney for One, Inc.

Ann Carll Reid is a pseudonym used by [redacted] and Lyn Pedersen is [redacted]

b6
b7C

Robert Gregory, Kay Reynard and Armando Quezon are all fictitious names of nonexisting individuals.

Donald Webster Cory, now deceased, was a writer who resided in New York and owned the Cory Book Service at 237 East 56th Street. He specialized in books about or by homosexuals. He wrote the book "The Homosexual in America" under the name of D. W. Cory and has also used the name Edward Sagarin.

David L. Freeman is Charles Rowland who served as a staff member of the publication "One" and wrote an article appearing in the November, 1955, issue of "One" captioned "How Much Do We Know About The Homosexual Male?" (page 4). Rowland is an expelled Communist Party member and still exhibits much Communist Party thinking reflected in his writings. Recently Rowland resigned from the publication as a result of disagreement with other members of the staff.

Eve Elloree is a pseudonym used by [redacted] William Lambert is in fact William Dorr Legg whom Dun and Bradstreet identify as "Chairman of the Board" of One, Inc. Legg is in charge of "One" magazine and actually runs the organization and this publication. He is very close to Eric Julber, "One" attorney.

The offices of One, Inc., are at Room 326 at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. It is here that Legg maintains his headquarters.

b6
b7C

5640

Mr. Nichols

March 19, 1956

M. A. Jones

"ONE," THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

SYNOPSIS:

As will be recalled, the 11/55 issue of this magazine carried a story stating there were homosexuals in key positions of the FBI, and we have been conducting investigation to determine the identity of the writer and other officials of "One" to have them "put up or shut up." By letters dated 3/9 and 14/56, and air-tel dated 3-15-56, the Los Angeles Division has furnished this information relative to "One" officials: William Lambert, Business Manager, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of One, Inc., has been identified as William Dorr Legg, FBI #614452B, and he will be referred to hereafter as Legg. Legg is quite covert in his activities and was arrested by Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) on 5-1-54 on a charge of suspicion of burglary, released 5-5-54. He was apparently arrested by LAPD for gross indecency in 1949 and received one year probation. Michigan background indicated and Detroit Office requested to obtain information about Legg. FBI identification record reveals Legg as William Lagg, arrested in 1947, apparently for accessory and soliciting, by Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, being discharged same date. LAPD arrests for burglary and for gross indecency also reflected. Bufiles reflect Legg reported to have had Nazi Bund literature in 1943 at his home at Corvallis, Oregon. Case closed when no such literature found, but file reveals he was practicing as Christian Science practitioner. Los Angeles Office also identified printer of "One" and advised he will furnish most of issues of "One" on confidential basis. [redacted] [redacted], an admitted member of Los Angeles County Communist Political Association (LACCPA) in 1945, and the Communist Party (CP) in New York in 1946 and 1947, who was expelled by the CP in New York in 1948, interviewed by Los Angeles Agents, and he identified David L. Freeman, who wrote article about FBI in 11/55

b6
b7C

~~cc~~ Mr. Rosen
ATTENTION: Mr. R. F. Schaller, Room 5718
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Liaison Section
Enclosure
CEM:aeb
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

issue as Charles Dennison Rowland, an expelled CP member who still exhibits much CP thinking. [redacted] said Rowland has resigned from "One" staff. Bufiles reflect Rowland connected with several cited subversive organizations and member of CP in Minneapolis, Minnesota. [redacted] knew little of William Lambert, wa. Legg, except that he actually runs One, Inc., and the magazine. Other officials identified as follows by [redacted] Ann Carll Reid, pseudonym used by [redacted] described by [redacted] as "non-political", [redacted] Robert Gregory, Kay Reynard and Armando Quezon, fictitious names of non-existing individuals, Donald Webster Cory, now deceased, was writer living in New York City, and Eve Elloree, pseudonym of [redacted] described by [redacted] as "non-political." Bufiles reveal Irma Wolf was part of Los Angeles delegation to meeting attended by many communists in 1946. [redacted] not identified in Bufiles. Eric Julber, attorney for One, Inc., claims to appeal the court's ruling in favor of the Government concerning the mailability of one issue of "One." Los Angeles Division has requested advice as to whether Bureau wants all available issues of "One", requested information in Bufiles concerning Legg, and requested advice as to whether Rowland should be interviewed, it being noted that Rowland declined interview with Agents in connection with security matter investigation in 1952. It will be recalled, Justice Department is reviewing issues of "One" and has been asked to return opinion as to whether or not the publication has violated the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the enclosed Letter be sent to Los Angeles, Detroit and Portland Offices containing the following.

(a) That Los Angeles procure all available back issues of "One" for review by the Bureau.

(b) That Los Angeles withhold interviewing Julber and Rowland, the latter being author of the article about the FBI, pending receipt of opinion from Justice Department.

(c) That Portland Office conduct necessary investigation to determine background of Legg in that area.

(d) That their investigation should be guided by the information as contained in Bufiles and set forth in the Air-tel.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

2. That upon receipt of the back issues of "One" from the Los Angeles Office, all copies subsequent to October, 1954, the issue deemed unmailable by Federal court decision, should be provided to postal authorities by Liaison Section for review as to whether the unmailability decision has been violated or whether postal laws regarding obscenities has been otherwise violated.

3. That after completion of the foregoing investigation and the decision of the Justice Department, despite whether the latter is favorable or unfavorable, Legg be interviewed by Agents as to the basis of his slanderous remarks about the FBI, and that he be severely admonished to cease such activities.

Killed

BACKGROUND:

It will be recalled that the November, 1955, issue of "One," The Homosexual Magazine, contained a statement that there are homosexuals in key positions of the FBI, and we have been conducting investigation to determine the identity of the author of the article, as well as the identities of other officials of this magazine.

WILLIAM DORR LEGG, WA. WILLIAM LAMBERT:

The Los Angeles Division has advised by letters dated March 9 and 14, 1956, and by Air-tel dated March 15, 1956, that they have succeeded in identifying William Lambert, Business Manager, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of "One," Inc., as William Dorr Legg, FBI #614452B. Los Angeles advised that the LAPD records reflect he was arrested on May 1, 1954, on a charge of suspicion of burglary and was released on May 5, 1954. This arrest occurred in the "skid row" area of Los Angeles. LAPD files also show he was apparently arrested in 1949 on a charge of gross indecency and received one year probation. Los Angeles advised his birthplace is Michigan, and he was arrested by the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department in 1947 under the name William Lagg.

Los Angeles investigation revealed Lambert conducted himself in a most covert manner in handling his business affairs by furnishing nebulous and incorrect addresses and by furnishing little information about himself.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES CONCERNING WILLIAM DORR LEGG:

An FBI identification record, FBI #614452B, reveals this individual as William Lagg, arrested by the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department on January 24, 1947, on a charge of "acc. & sol." (probably accessory and soliciting), and the record shows he was discharged on the same date. The identification record reveals he was arrested by the LAPD on May 1, 1954, for suspicion of burglary. No disposition reflected. The identification record also reveals an arrest on January 24, 1949, for gross indecency and shows he received one year's probation on May 25, 1949, but the contributor of the fingerprints is not shown. Bufile 100-240098 reveals W. Dorr Legg apparently identical with this subject was reported in 1943 to have had Nazi Bund literature in his apartment in Corvallis, Oregon. The file showed he was formerly a landscape architect at Oregon State College and was later an associate Christian Science practitioner in Portland, Oregon.

Investigation showed he had made anti-Jewish and anti-New Deal statements, but had not expressed himself in any subversive manner. Case was closed when no evidence of Nazi Bund literature was found.

PRINTER OF "ONE" IDENTIFIED; AVAILABILITY OF ISSUES OF "ONE":

The Los Angeles Division advised that the printer of the magazine, "One," had been identified and expressed a desire to cooperate with the FBI. He furnished two copies each of the October, November and December, 1955, issues of "One" and stated he would be able to furnish more of the back issues of this magazine on a confidential basis. The Los Angeles Office asked whether the Bureau desired such copies. The printer's name is Chester White, Los Angeles.

AUTHOR OF ARTICLE MENTIONING FBI -- DAVID L. FREEMAN.

b6
b7C

Los Angeles Agents interviewed [redacted] who admitted that Charles Dennison Rowland, who served as a staff member of "One," is identical with David L. Freeman and wrote the article appearing in the November, 1955, issue which made reference to the FBI. He further advised that Rowland is an expelled CP member and still exhibits much CP thinking which is reflected in his writings. Because of this fact, coupled with criticism of him by other members of the staff, particularly concerning his article about the FBI and also as a result of disagreements with other members of the staff, he resigned from the publication very recently.

The Los Angeles Office requested the Bureau to advise if an interview with Rowland should be conducted, and if so, does the Bureau have any additional instructions. Los Angeles pointed out that Agents attempted to interview Rowland on August 20, 1952, at which time he declined to talk to Bureau representatives.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES ON CHARLES DENNISON ROWLAND:

In February, 1947, Rowland was Educational Director of the Youth Commission of the CP at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and also attended CP class leadership meetings. Rowland was also described as an American Youth For Democracy leader and a CP member in the period 1946-1948. An informant of unknown reliability, an admitted LACCPA member from

June, 1950, to September, 1950, advised in November, 1950, that Rowland was a member of the LACCPA who had been expelled for going to Mexico to hide out at the outbreak of the Korean War. Informants, who have provided reliable information in the past, have advised that Rowland's name was maintained by the Civil Rights Congress at Los Angeles in 1952, that he registered to affiliate with the Independent Progressive Party on March 1, 1950, subscribed to the "Daily Worker" in 1949 and the "National Guardian" in 1953. The Independent Progressive Party has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a victim of communist domination. Once a Security Index subject, Rowland was removed in May, 1955, as there was no information that he had been a CP member in the preceeding five years. (100-355009)

The Domestic Intelligence Division has advised there would be no objection to having Rowland interviewed by Agents from a security standpoint.

b6
b7C

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER OFFICIALS OF "ONE."

[redacted] identified Ann Carll Reid as a pseudonym used by [redacted] described by [redacted] as strictly "non-political." Bufile 100-344437 reflects one [redacted] was a delegate from Los Angeles to the proceedings of the Northern California Win The Peace Conference held in 1946. The National Committee To Win The Peace has been cited as subversive and communistic by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Bufile 100-247118 reflects one [redacted] and one [redacted] [redacted] were affiliated with the People's Educational Center in Los Angeles in 1945, and this organization has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted]

[redacted] said Robert Gregory, Kay Reynard and Armando Quezon were all fictitious names of non-existing individuals.

He said Donald Webster Cory, now deceased, was a writer who resided in New York City.

[redacted] said Eve Elloree is a pseudonym used by [redacted] He described her as strictly "non-political" with no communist background. No record of [redacted] was located in Bufiles.

COURT PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING MAILABILITY OF "ONE"

It will be recalled that after the October, 1954, issue of "One" was found to be unmailable by postal authorities, Eric Julber filed an affidavit contesting the decision, but an opinion was rendered in Federal court in favor of the Government. Los Angeles Division has advised that Eric Julber has notified the Federal Government he intends to appeal the court's ruling on that particular issue of the magazine.

OBSCENITY OF "ONE"

It will be recalled that the Justice Department is reviewing issues of "One" and has been asked to return an opinion as to whether or not the publication has violated the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute.

OBSERVATIONS

We should furnish Los Angeles, Detroit and Portland Offices with information contained in Bufiles relative to the officials of One, Inc.

We should instruct the Los Angeles Office to procure all available back issues of "One" for review by the Bureau, and thereafter we should consider furnishing all available copies to the Justice Department for further review since one or more of them may constitute a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute.

Upon receipt of all available issues, we should also make the issues subsequent to October, 1954, available to postal authorities in Washington, D. C., through the Liaison Section so that postal authorities may review them for possible violations of postal statutes, it being noted the October, 1954, issue was deemed unmailable.

37545297

CHARLES DENNISON ROWLAND
ALSO KNOWN AS CHARLES ROLAND,
CHARLES ROLLAND
ADDRESS: 417 or 417 1/2 SOUTH CORONADO STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BIRTH DATA:

Rowland was born August 24, 1917, at Gary, South Dakota, the son of W. J. Rowland who died in January, 1947, at Gary, South Dakota, and Mrs. Birdie B. Rowland who resided at Box 210, Gary, South Dakota.

EDUCATION:

Rowland was educated in the Gary, South Dakota, public school September 19, 1923, to May 19, 1931, and at Gary, South Dakota, high school from 1931 to 1935 when he graduated. He attended the South Dakota State College at Brookings, South Dakota, from 1935 to 1936. He was not graduated. He claims to have attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis from 1936 to 1940 and while in the service attended Michigan State College pursuing a language study and a study of military science. (He so stated in making application to the Elster Home Appliance Company, 115 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California. His attendance at the University of Minnesota is known to be false.)

MILITARY RECORD:

Rowland, Army serial number 37545297, was inducted on December 22, 1942, at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, through local board number two at Hennepin County, Minnesota. His address at the time was shown as the State Hotel, 135 North First Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. He was accepted for limited service because of insufficient vision. He was honorably discharged on March 7, 1946, as a staff sergeant from Camp Grant, Illinois, by reason of demobilization. He received the following medals: World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal and the American Theater Ribbon. He had no time outside the continental United States. During his service, he was stationed at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, Battle Creek, Michigan, Fort Custer, Michigan, and Camp Grant, Illinois. He was treated for a fracture of the right arm at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan, September 28, 1944, to December 27, 1944, and had a pension claim pending with the Veterans' Administration at one time. He gave his occupation to Army authorities as stenographer and teacher.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

EMPLOYMENT:

Rowland was employed in his father's drugstore at Gary, South Dakota, from June, 1936, to October, 1941. From October 5, 1941, to September 20, 1942, he was employed by the Sherwin Williams Company, Linseed Oil Division, 24th Street West and Cuyahoga, Cleveland. From October 1, 1942, to December 15, 1942, he was employed as a billing clerk by the Alabam Freight Lines, Phoenix, Arizona. Following discharge from the Army, he returned to re-employment in his father's drugstore at Gary, South Dakota, for a short time.

100-403[illegible]-66

ENCLOSURE

From April, 1946, to November, 1946, he was employed by the American Veterans' Committee, Washington, D. C. He moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in February, 1947, and was employed for a short time by Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company being discharged for an unknown reason. He was next employed by the Western Electrical Company in St. Paul from February 26, 1947, to March 21, 1947, when he resigned to secure other employment. From March, 1947, to November, 1947, he was employed by the Allied Store Equipment Company, 224 North Seventh Street, Minneapolis. He then was employed by the Ronney and Sons Furniture Manufacturing Company, 1531 East 20th Street, Los Angeles, in May, 1949. As of February 6, 1950, he was unemployed. He was then employed from March 15, 1950, to July, 1950, by the Elster Home Appliances and Store Fixtures Company, 115 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, as an advertising layout man. From July, 1950, to September, 1950, he visited in Gary, South Dakota, and Rochester, Minnesota. From February, 1951, to January 20, 1954, he was employed by the Morris Furniture Company, 433 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles as a clerk.

RESIDENCES:

1948 - 303 Aurora Avenue, Apartment 3, St. Paul, Minnesota; 1949 and 1950 - 533 South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California; July, 1950, to February, 1951 - 171 South Hoover Street, Los Angeles, California; February, 1951, to May, 1952 - 10102 Gard Avenue, South Whittier, California; May, 1952, to November, 1953 - 11506 East Davenrich, Norwalk, California; November, 1953, to January, 1954 - 11334 Cecelia, Norwalk, California.

CONNECTION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY:

Rowland's current address is 417 or 417 1/2 South Coronado Street, Los Angeles, California. He has an unpublished telephone in the name of Charles D. Rowland of DUnkirk 8-3757. In February, 1947, Rowland was Educational Director of the Youth Commission of the Communist Party at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and also attended Communist Party leadership class meetings. Rowland was also an American Youth For Democracy (AYD) leader and a Communist Party member at Minneapolis in the period 1946 to 1948. It is reported that Rowland, following his taking up residence in California, became a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party but he was dropped because he presumably traveled to Mexico to hide out at the outbreak of the Korean War. He subscribed to the "Daily Worker" in 1949 and the "National Guardian" in 1953.

The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" issue of July 24, 1948, relates that Rowland declared the arrest of the 12 Communist Party leaders "another step toward Nazification of our beloved country and liberty-loving people." The paper described the above as a joint statement by Rowland and another individual. Rowland was in attendance at a state convention of the Communist Party held July 18, 1948, at Minneapolis.

On February 25, 1947, Rowland attended an Executive Committee meeting of the Youth Commission of the Communist Party at Communist Party headquarters in Minneapolis and gave a report on "Red Baiting" by J. Edgar Hoover, Msgr. Fulton Sheen, etc. It was at this meeting Rowland was made Educational

Director of the Commission. In the summer of 1947, Rowland taught classes at the Communist Party school at Mesabi Park, Hibbing, Minnesota, and at Communist Party meetings at the CIO hall, Minneapolis, 724 Fourth Avenue, South.

With respect to the dropping of Rowland from membership in the Los Angeles County Communist Party, it is reported that Rowland and two friends, [redacted] and [redacted] went to Mexico July 20, 1950, to escape possible arrest at the outbreak of the Korean War. Rowland had come to Los Angeles from Minneapolis with [redacted] in 1949. In 1948 [redacted] was a Communist Party member at Minneapolis from where he was transferred to the Midtown Division of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. He was very friendly with Charles Dennison Rowland and in June, 1952 [redacted] and Rowland resided at 11506 East Davenrich Street, Norwalk, California. It is reported that [redacted] and [redacted] were homosexuals.

Rowland, as Executive Secretary of the Minneapolis AYD in January, 1948, made the arrangements for the rental of the AYD office at 1607 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

The St. Paul "Dispatch" of February 12, 1948, reflects that the Minnesota Chapter of the AYD would sponsor a rally February 13, 1948, at the Minneapolis Labor Temple protesting universal military training. Rowland is quoted as saying such training would lead directly to war.

Rowland among others representing the Minneapolis Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress in 1948 picketed the Federal Court Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, protesting the indictment of Communist Party leaders in New York. He attended a December 21, 1948, meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley House, Minneapolis, Minnesota, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress at which Gil Green, Communist Party leader, spoke regarding the coming trials.

b6
b7C

Some few days prior to January 18, 1949, Rowland turned in to Communist Party superiors in Minneapolis three subscriptions for the "Worker" in Minneapolis.

At the time Rowland and [redacted] resided at 11506 East Davenrich Street, Norwalk, California, in June 1952, they maintained in their living quarters quantities of literature and letterhead stationery of the Mattachine Society as well as a numer of issues of the magazine "One" which was described as advocating marriage among men.

[redacted]

[redacted] who was single and [redacted] by occupation was in 1952 employed in the [redacted] [redacted] California. He is white. In May, 1950, he was [redacted] Midtown Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party.

Both [redacted] and Rowland, particularly the latter in his capacity as Minnesota State Executive Secretary of the AYD, sponsored the appearance of Gerhart Eisler and Carl Marzani in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on December 9, 1947.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

There is attached an identification record on Charles Dennison Rowland.

1-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D C

MAR 24 1956

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER [illegible], is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
[illegible]	Charles [illegible] Rowland [illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] Washington, D.C.	Charles Dennison Rowland #[illegible]	12-22-42 Ft.Snelling Minnesota		
SO Los Angeles Calif	Charles Dennison Rowland #P-1	applicant FP 10-29-54		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/7/94 BY [illegible]

100-463356-66

ENCLOSURE

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

1-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D C

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 5 085 792, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

* Charles Dennison Rowland, was Charles Roland, Charles Rolland (ident FBI # 5 085 792). Refer two copies of record on all inquiries to BFD, Los Angeles, Calif. their file #100-30913, per inf. rec. therefrom 1-9-52. Bu. file #100-355009. CANCELLED per info received from BFD, Los Angeles 6-29-55.

11

CC-SAC Los Angeles
Calif

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

1-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D C

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

3

The following FBI record, NUMBER 5 085 792, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

DESCRIPTION:

Race: white
Sex: male
Eyes: grey - hazel
Height: 6-0
Weight: 165 lbs
Complexion: ruddy
Build: medium
Birth: 8-24-17, Gary, South Dakota
Scars and marks: none listed
Residence: 417 S. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

WILLIAM DORR LEGG, ALSO KNOWN AS
WILLIAM LAMBERT
BUSINESS ADDRESS: ROOM 326, 232 SOUTH HILL STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
HOME ADDRESS: 1717 SOUTH MANSFIELD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE: WEbster 1-0950 UNDER NAME OF
WILLIAM LAMBERT

Mass.

WILLIAM D. LEGG

BIRTH DATA:

Age 50, born on December 15, 1904, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His father is believed to reside at Corvallis, Oregon, and nothing is known of his other relatives, except two brothers (see below).

BACKGROUND:

Legg at one time prior to 1943 was employed as a landscape architect at Oregon State College as of 1943; however, he was an Associate Christian Science Practitioner with one Ruby Henry in the American Bank Building, Portland, Oregon. It is reported that Legg received a Master of Arts degree in architecture and music at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was a lifelong Christian Scientist. He was presumably popular with students at Oregon State College where he was an Associate Professor in Landscape Architecture. Legg, during the 1940's returned each year to the Mother Church in Boston together with several men students.

Records of Local Board 1, Benton County, Oregon, reflect that Legg was born December 15, 1904, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He claimed he had a total lack of vision in his right eye (this eye appears to be slightly crossed). He requested a 4F classification for this reason and because he was a Christian Science Practitioner. He was ordered to report for examination in November, 1942, and was placed in classification 4H due to blindness in his right eye and a hernia.

In 1942 Legg resided at 2912 Orchard Street and has formerly resided at 2725 Arnold Way, Corvallis, Oregon. Legg was purchasing this property at the time he was a landscape architect at Oregon State College from 1939 to 1941.

ARREST RECORD:

Identification record 81425 of the Detroit Police Department contains the arrest record of William D. Legg, who operates One, Inc., under the name of William Lambert. This record reflects that on January 24, 1947, Legg was arrested in Detroit, Michigan, on a charge of accosting and soliciting violation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-66

19

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

of Section 448 of the Michigan Penal Code. This charge was dismissed the following day.

BORN APPROX 1929

On January 29, 1949, William D. Legg was arrested for gross indecency. He and one [redacted] colored, aged 20, were both arrested when Legg was observed by police officers performing an act of oral perversion on [redacted] in an automobile parked at the intersection of Bellvedere and Sylvester Streets, ~~Detroit, Michigan~~. Following pleas of guilty, both men were convicted and sentenced to one year probation on May 25, 1949.

BORN APPROX 1899

Probation files in Detroit concerning William D. Legg (number 46637) reflect that Legg was born December 15, 1904, at Ann Arbor and is classed as a native of Ann Arbor. His father died ~~in~~ 1947 and his mother, Frances, died in 1939. His brothers were listed as [redacted] aged [redacted] and [redacted] aged [redacted] Detroit authorities describe him as uncooperative, suspicious, of presumably superior intelligence and not psychotic. He was considered "very arrogant." It was also noted "his deviated interests are of long standing and not amenable to treatment."

U.S.

BORN APPROX 1907.

Legg is President and Business Manager of One, Inc., maintains his office at One, Inc., headquarters, Room 326, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, and is the person directly in charge of the publishing of "One" magazine.

19

[redacted]

There is attached an identification record on William Dorr Legg.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 24 1956 1-4

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 614 452 B, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Detroit Mich	Wm. Lagg #81425	1-24-47	Acc & Sol	1-24-47 disch'd superintendent
PD Los Angeles Calif	William Dorr Legg #237912	5-1-54	susp 459 PC (burg)	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

20 100-403320-66

ENCLOSURE

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

1-4

ITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JU ICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

2

The following FBI record, NUMBER 614 452 B, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
*	#81425	1-24-49	gross indec;	5-25-49 1 yr prob

21

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

[redacted]

ALSO KNOWN AS ANN CARLL REID

The name Ann Carll Reid appears in issues of "One" as an officer. This individual is identical with [redacted] who was a delegate from Los Angeles to the proceedings of the Northern California Win the Peace Conference held in 1946. The National Committee to Win the Peace has been cited as subversive and communistic by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. It is known that [redacted] who may be the same person as now connected with "One" magazine, were affiliated with the American People's Educational Center in Los Angeles in 1945, and this organization also has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b6
b7C

It is believed that at this time [redacted] does not subscribe to Communist Party ideology, and her thinking may be currently characterized as "nonpolitical."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4alw/mf

24

100-463320-66

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office 1 *um* • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: October 1, 1957

umw

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remylet July 16, 1957 INDEXED-16

On September 27, 1957, MR. JEROME F. KIRBY, Internal Revenue Service, advised SA THOMAS C. RIES that the Social Security Records, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that BUELL DWIGHT HUGGINS is currently employed as a Stenographer by [redacted] N. W. WASH, D.C.

D.C.

b6
b7C

This employment was verified by a pretext call to HUGGINS' place of employment. It was determined by a fisur by SA RIES on September 27, 1957, that HUGGINS resides at 1738 Riggs Place, N. W.

Inasmuch as this investigation has failed to develop any information of pertinence to the Security of Government Employees Program, this matter is being closed in WFO. WFO will advise the Bureau of any further information received concerning the organization or its members.

C

2 - ~~Bureau~~ (100-403320)
1 - WFO 100-33796

EX-105

TCR:LEB
(3)

RECORDED-23

- 4 - -67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

INDEXED-16

EX.-134

18 OCT 2 1957

326

70 OCT 9 1957

C.H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office [redacted]um • UNITED [redacted]ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) (421) DATE: 9/23/57

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803) all vol.

SUBJECT: "ONE"
[redacted]

Re Bureau letter 5/22/57

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Volume V, Number 5 of "One" magazine for May, 1957.

Inc.

2-Bureau (REGISTERED)
1-Los Angeles

[illegible]:mts
(3)

ENCLO ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 83

100-403320-10

INDEXED - 83

OCT 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

67 NOV 1 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)   DATE December 3, 1957

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Rebulet 5/22/57.

There are being forwarded to the Bureau the following copies of "One":

2 copies (one original and one photostatic) of Vol. V, #6, for June and July, 1957;

2 copies, Vol. V, #7, for August and September, 1957;

2 copies of Vol. V, #8, for October and November, 1957.

2 - Bureau (100-403320) (Encls. 6) (Registered)
1 - Los Angeles (100-53803)
HRO:HMS
(3)

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/84 BY SP4[illegible]

-69

[illegible] 1/8/58 re [illegible] Vol. V, No. 8 [illegible]

14 DEC 9 1957

1-10-58

CRIME REC.

6 ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 76

67 JAN 14 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office *um* • UNITED ERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 8, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson ✓
Nichols ✓
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

As will be recalled, several issues of the captioned publication were referred to the Department, which advised that the magazines would not support prosecution under Federal criminal statutes relating to the interstate transportation of obscene matter (Title 18, Sections 1462 and 1465, U. S. Code). It has also been determined that the publication, "One," has been upheld in Federal courts as being nonmailable and that the Post Office Department is following to make sure that "One" is not using the mails. However, the Bureau has continued to receive the publication from the field to insure that there is no recurrence of spurious allegations, such as that appearing in the November, 1955, issue, to the effect that there were homosexuals in key positions of the FBI.

There have been no further allegations of this nature concerning the FBI. The October - November, 1957, issue of "One," however, contains an article entitled "Mattachine Society Convention," at page 26, which mentions the FBI. This article reflects that at the Fourth Annual Convention of the Mattachine Society, Inc., held in San Francisco (California) over the Labor Day weekend, an address was given by Kenneth Zwerin, an attorney, on the subject, "After Arrest - What?" The article states that Zwerin "told a little story of 'an average gay boy,' accused of lewd conduct" and reportedly outlined the various phases of the arrest process. According to the article, Zwerin concluded that although the arrestee might get off with a fine and a few months of probation, he will be thereafter turneddown for a high-paying job, "for his picture is on file in Washington with the FBI" and "bonding companies will not take a chance on a man who has even been suspected of being a homosexual."

Bufiles reflect that [redacted] (105-47648-3)

b6
b7C

RECORDED - 83

-70

RECOMMENDATION: For information of the Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

EKP:pjt
(2)

65 JAN 30 1958

CRIME REC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office [illegible] *dum* • UNITE [illegible] ERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: January 20, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

As the Director will recall this is the publication which in its November, 1955 issue made allegations to the effect that there were homosexuals in key positions in the FBI. Previous memorandum prepared in this case reflected that the Department advised that this publication would not support prosecution under Federal criminal statutes relating to the interstate transportation of obscene matter (Title 18, Sections 1462 and 1465, U. S. Code). Bufile in this case reflects no further evidence of derogatory information concerning the Bureau. The Post Office Department has previously banned the sending of this publication through the mails, and this decision by the Post Office Department was upheld in lower courts.

The January 14, 1958, edition of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., carried an article stating that on January 13, 1958, the Supreme Court had lifted the ban on this homosexual periodical. In reversing the lower court's findings, the Supreme Court cited its past ruling in the Roth case. This ruling set a standard for determining obsenity as the prurient interest aroused by the dominant theme of the publication taken as a whole. (The Roth case dealt with violation of Federal criminal statutes against the mailing of obscene matter).

This publication is being continuously reviewed, as it is received from the field, for any information concerning the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information of the Director.

16 JAN 28 1958

ACMcC:abs
(2)

RECORDED-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/80 BY

65 JAN 30 1958

0-19 (Rev 10-29-57)

Supreme Court Lifts Ban On 2 Nudist Magazines

By **HOWARD L DUTKIN**
Star Staff Writer

The Supreme Court yesterday lifted a Post Office Department ban on issues of two nudist magazines and a homosexual periodical, apparently on grounds the publications were not obscene

In reversing lower courts findings that the ban was justified, the high court, in two one-paragraph opinions merely cited its past ruling in the Roth case

That ruling set as a standard for determining obsenity "prurient interest" aroused by the dominant theme of the publication taken as a whole

The Roth case dealt with violation of Federal criminal statutes against the mailing of obscene matter Yesterday's cases had to do with an administrative refusal to accept the publications for mailing with no criminal penalties attached

The nudist publications at issue were Sunshine and Health and Sun Magazine, both publications featuring articles on nudism and photos of both sexes disporting themselves unclothed Both are published at May's Landing, N J

The third magazine is entitled "One, the Homosexual Magazine" It is published in Los Angeles Counsel for the magazine had argued it is devoted to serious discussion and analysis of the problems of homosexuality

Solicitation Law Upset

In another case, the Supreme Court made union organizing easier in some cases by declaring unconstitutional a Baxley (Ga) ordinance aimed at solicitation

The ordinance requires anyone soliciting others to join an organization to first apply for a permit If the solicitation results in payment of a fee, the recipient must pay the city $2,000 a year plus $500 for each member obtained

Central figure in the case was Rose Staub, an employe of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union She was convicted in 1954 of violating the ordinance in soliciting for union members She was sentenced to pay a $300 fine or serve 30 days by a Baxley police court judge

The Supreme Court divided 7 to 2 in reversing her conviction

Cites First Amendment

"It is undeniable that the ordinance authorizes the Mayor and the council of the City of Baxley to grant or refuse to grant the required permit in their uncontrolled discretion," Justice Whittaker said in writing the majority opinion

"It thus makes the enjoyment of speech contingent upon the will of the Mayor and the council of the city, although that fundamental right is made free from congressional abridgement by the First Amendment and is protected by the Fourteenth from invasion by State action "

Joining with Justice Whittaker were Justices Harlan, Douglas, Brennan, Burton and Chief Justice Warren Dissenting were Justices Frankfurter and Clark The dissenters held reversal of the conviction was unwarranted intrusion on the Alabama State judiciary. They declared Miss Staub's attack on the ordinance should have specified particular sections rather than focussed on a blanket objection

Affirms Tax Conviction

The court affirmed an $800,000 income tax evasion conviction of Howard Lawn, former head of the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's office in New Jersey and two New York businessmen

The latter two are William Goglio and Frank Livorsi, operators of a number of food products companies Lawn, a Harvard law graduate, had been associated with them

The three were convicted of conspiracy and of evading payment of individual and corporate income tax on income derived from World War II black marketing in sugar

Giglio and Livorsi were named as principals in a conspiracy to evade the taxes Lawn was accused 'as providing legal services to carry out the conspiracy

The Supreme Court, divided 6 to 3, on the Lawn conviction, while agreeing unanimously on conviction of the other two

Lawn had complained that his constitutional right against self-incrimination was infringed by the placing in evidence of a photostatic copy of a check which had been turned over to a grand jury in a previous investigation

But the court' majority held that his attorney, at trial, had waived objection to that evidence

Death Sentence Stands

The court left standing the conviction and death sentence of an Alabama Negro for the 1952 rape of a 22-year-old married woman

The court, which previously had granted a writ of certiorari, meaning it would review the case, said in a one-paragraph order yesterday the writ is dismissed as improvidently granted

Under death sentence is Jeremiah Reeves, 21 He was arrested for the rape when he was 16 years old An original conviction had been set aside by the Supreme Court and a new trial ordered Reeves was convicted a second time and another appeal followed

The appeal, acted on yesterday, was based on the allegation that Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Montgomery County, Ala , where Reeves was tried Hence, he argued, his trial was unfair

Upholds Crime Law Power

In another case, the court upheld the power of Congress to provide that future State criminal laws may be made to apply to areas under Federal control, such as Air Force bases

The tribunal overturned a decision by United States District Court Judge Ben H Rice, jr , in San Antonio, Tex Judge Rice had ruled that the 1948 Assimilative Crimes Act could not adopt for Randolph Air Force Base a Texas criminal statute passed in 1950

Justice Burton delivered the 7-to-2 decision. Justice Douglas dissented, joined by Justice Black.

Judge Rice had dismissed an indictment charging Gerald H Sharpnack with sex crimes involving two boys at the air base In dismissing the indictment, Judge Rice said, the 1948 Act of Congress constituted an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the States insofar as it underook to assimilate State laws passed after 1948

Tolson ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Nease ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Clayton ____
Tele Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

Wash. Post and Times Herald ____
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N. Y. Herald Tribune ____
N. Y. Journal-American ____
N. Y. Mirror ____
N. Y. Daily News ____
N. Y. Times ____
Daily Worker ____
The Worker ____
New Leader ____
____
____
Date ____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 SP

memo

-71

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

DATE January 27, 1958

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
Published by One, Inc.,
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Rebulet 5/22/57.

Enclosed are two copies of the December, 1957, issue of "One" magazine.

2 - Bureau (100-403320) (Encls. 2) (Registered)
1 - Los Angeles (100-53803)
HRO:HMS
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/80 BY 904

RECORDED-11

-72

358

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/94 BY SP4alw/jy

100-410332D-72

one

ANN CARLL REID

& The Feminine Viewpoint

The front and back of the book "One The Homosexual Viewpoint" by Ann Carll Reid was scanned in. There are 30 pages that were not scanned in.

[redacted]

BOOK SERVICE

An Ideal Christmas Gift

THE FIRST FULL-LENGTH BOOK FROM
PAN-GRAPHIC PRESS

Casting a spotlight on one of those gathering places found in every large city . . . written by a woman who knows her subject from the inside out! The humor . . . the heartbreak . . . the piercing reality . . .

Everyone will want to read Helen P. Branson's first book

gay bar

$3

Non-Fiction that is more penetrating and perceptive than a novel!

NEW TITLES

COUP DE GRACE, by Marguerite Yourcenar, F S &C $3 00
Coup de Grace is the second of Madam Yourcenar's novels to be translated from the French by Grace Frick in collaboration with the author, *Hadrian's Memoirs* being the first *Coup de Grace* has the same high quality prose as the earlier work but much greater swiftness of narrative

ROAD OF NO REGRETS, by Joseph de Pelissero, Greenwich $3 00
A must for the sentimentalists The middle-aged homosexual hero rejoices in the eventual marriage of his young lover, Adrian, to the beautious daughter of a business associate.

PILGRIM'S TERRACE by Tram Combs, forward by William Carlos Williams $2 00
Poems, lucid and perceptive, of the West Indian islands, and of masculine joy and living

COMPULSION, by Meyer Levin, Simon and Schuster $5 00
A novel based on the famous Leopold-Loeb murder case in which the author considers the homosexual element.

Remittance must accompany all orders. Add 20 cents for shipping costs, tax in California

Address ONE Inc , Book Dept , 232 So Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California

one

100-403320-72

SAC, Los Angeles (100-53803)

March 31, 1958

Director, FBI (100-403320)

33 -73

REC- 56

'ONE'
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

Reurlet 3/21/58.

Referenced letter and review of Bufiles reflect that the Department of Justice has ruled that this publication would not support prosecution under Federal criminal statutes relating to interstate transportation of obscene matter. It is also noted that on January 13, 1958, the Supreme Court lifted the U. S. Post Office ban on this periodical which enabled the publishers of One to again send the publication through the mails.

In view of this information, the Bureau feels at this time that submission of copies of this publication to the Bureau by your office need not be continued; however, in view of the previous references made concerning the FBI in this publication in the past, it is felt that this magazine should be reviewed by your office on a regular basis, and if any information appears which is of interest to the Bureau, it should then be furnished.

NOTE: This publication, which is self explanatory by title, at one time carried an article stating that there were homosexuals in the FBI. Investigation of this magazine and individuals connected with this magazine has been conducted by the Bureau in the past. Some security-type information was developed; however, since the reference to the FBI was made in November, 1955, and no reference has been made since, it is felt that the Bureau need not obtain future copies of this publication on a regular basis but that the magazine should continue to be reviewed as set out above.

Tolson ____
Boardman ____
Belmont ____
Mohr ____
Nease ____
Parsons ____
Rosen ____
Tamm ____
Trotter ____
Clayton ____
Tele Room ____
Holloman ____
Gandy ____

ACM:cag
(4)

76 APR 3 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

COMM - FBI
MAR 31 1958
MAILED 30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4elw/lf

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 3/21/58

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INC.
232 SOUTH HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

ReBulet 5/22/56.

Records of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of California, Central Division, when checked 3/20/58 by SA H. RAWLINS OVERTON reflect that in the case of ONE, INC. vs. OTTO K. OLESEN, Postmaster, City of Los Angeles, #18764CC, a mandate from the Supreme Court was filed on 2/24/58 reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

These records further reflect that on 3/4/58 amended findings of fact and conclusions of law were filed. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff (One, Inc.), and the defendant (Los Angeles Postmaster) was enjoined from failing or refusing to dispatch in the regular course of the mail copies of the October 1954 issue of "One" magazine.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the January 1958 issue of "One."

The Bureau is requested to advise whether, in view of the fact that the case involving One, Inc., has been concluded in favor of One, Inc., the Bureau or the Department desires to continue to receive copies of "One" magazine.

② - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

HRO:DRU
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 56 100-403320-73

16 MAR 25 1958

EX-110

EX-110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

Ltr to J.H.
3-31-58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

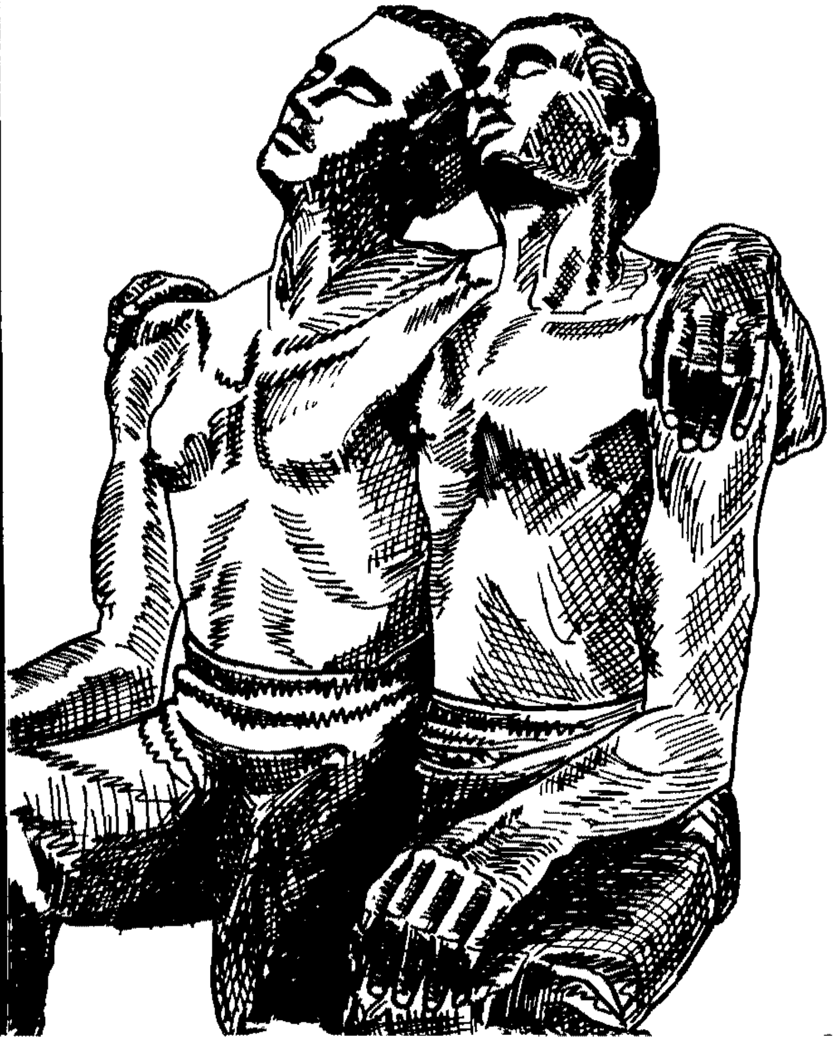
100-403320-73

one

THE HOMOSEXUAL VIEWPOINT

JANUARY 1958
FIFTY CENTS

SIXTH YEAR



The front and back of the book "One The Homosexual Viewpoint" by Ann Carll Reid was scanned in. There are 30 pages that were not scanned in.

1958 Midwinter Institute

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

DO NOT MISS THIS IMPORTANT WEEKEND OF EVENTS

THEME HOMOSEXUALITY—A WAY OF LIFE

JANUARY 31	8 00	P M	Sixth Annual Meeting Open to Voting and Non Voting Members
FEBRUARY 1	10 00	A M	Registration
	10 30		DEBATE Is Heterosexual Living Better Than Homosexual?
	12 00		Informal Luncheon
	2 00	P M	Roundtable Discussions First Session Group A Is Homosexuality a Social Necessity? Group B Do Homosexuals Have Community Responsibilities? Group C Promiscuity Wrong or Right?
	3 20		Intermission
	3 40		Roundtable Discussions Second Session Group D Should Homosexuals Get Married? Group E The Lesbian Partnership Group F The Older Homosexual
	5 00		Adjournment
	5 30		Cocktail Hour
	7 30		Annual Symposium (Banquet) "THE PATTERNS OF SPARTA" A Dramatic Portrayal
FEBRUARY 2	3-5	P M	Fireside Tea How About Religion?

ADVANCE REGISTRATIONS REQUIRED — TICKETS WILL BE MAILED SHORTLY BEFORE DAY OF MEETINGS

Saturday Registration $3 00, Banquet $3 00, Tea, $1.00

For all events (programs, banquet tea) $5 00, luncheon extra

Register Now

one

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. Price

DATE 2/12/58

FROM E. H. Hughes EHH

SUBJECT One, Incorporated
Sunshine Book Company
ITOM

Through liaison with the Supreme Court briefs filed by both sides were obtained. Also obtained was a copy of the Supreme Court decision in Roth v. United States and one copy of the ruling of the Supreme Court on 1/13/58, setting forth that Per Curiam opinions were rendered.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the nine enclosures be placed in the policy file r on ITOM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

6-EHH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Enclosures (9)

EHH:mlm
(4)

ENCLOSURE

62-6200-145-

FEB 1 1958

NOT RECORDED
76 FEB 13 1958

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] . C. L. Stanley
. Kleinkauf

SAC, Washington Field Office (100-33796) August 1, 1958

EX-124

REC-58 Director, FBI (100-403320)-74

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Reurlet 7-24-58 requesting authority to contact Canon Richard Williams and Father W. L. Goodrich to determine if they would be able to furnish any information indicating that any of the members of the captioned society are Government employees.

In view of the fact that Canon Williams has furnished information to your office in the past concerning this matter, authority is granted to contact him in accordance with your request.

Bufiles contain no references to Father Goodrich. Unless the files of your office reflect information indicating a contact with Father Goodrich would be inadvisable, you are authorized to contact him in accordance with your request.

In the event information is developed during these interviews indicating that any of the members of the society are Government employees, such information should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Bulet to your offic dated 3-4-57 in captioned matter. Requested interviews should be conducted immediately and the results furnished the Bureau promptly.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/84 BY SP

MAILED 5
AUG 1 1958
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW: Captioned organization is a California corporation whose headquarters is located in Los Angeles, California. It has various area councils located at San Francisco and Long Beach, California; Chicago, Illinois; and New York City. Apparently a chapter has been formed in the Washington, D. C., area. The organization is described as one to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior and to publish and develop such research. The preamble to the constition of the organization, dated 5-24-53, states in part that th members of the organization "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society." Bulet to WFO dated 3-4-57 instructed that office to conduct an inquiry to determine if individuals operating the Washington chapter and members of the Washington chapter were employed by the United States Government as it was felt that if so their activities

JLK:fk
(5)

(Continued page 2)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM
67 AUG 5 1958

NOTE ON YELLOW (Continued)

in this regard might have had some bearing on the Security of Government Employees Program (SGEP). In view of this, it is felt that the above interviews should be authorized in order to determine if any of the current employees of the organization are Government employees so that it can be determined if their activities have some bearing on the SGEP.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 7/24/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remylet dated 10/1/57, which stated WFO would advise the Bureau of any additional information received concerning the captioned organization or its members.

On 6/19/58, Canon RICHARD WILLIAMS, Diocesan Office, Protestant Episcopal Church, 1702 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., telephonically advised WFO that the captioned society is holding meetings in the hall of St. James Episcopal Church, 222 8th Street, N.E. He added that the hall is furnished free to the society by Father W. L. GOODRICH, Pastor of St. James.

On 6/18/58, a meeting of the society was held at St. James Parrish Hall which was attended by a Washington Metropolitan Police Officer. The information concerning this meeting and the police officer's report was furnished to WFO by Deputy Chief of Police, ROY E. BLICK. This was furnished to the Bureau by a letterhead memo and airtel dated 6/30/58, in the case entitled [redacted] IS - MISC.; PERVERT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE". b6 b7C

Bureau authority is requested to contact Canon RICHARD WILLIAMS and Father W. L. GOODRICH, mentioned above, to determine if they would be able to furnish any information indicating that any of the members of the society are Government employees. P.

② - Bureau
1 - WFO
TCR:nme
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

100-403320-74

EX-108

REC. 89

12 JUL 25

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE 8/14/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Remylet dated 7/24/58 requesting authority to contact Canon RICHARD WILLIAMS and Father W. L. GOODRICH, and Bulet dated 8/1/58, authorizing the interviews of these two individuals.

On 8/12/58, Canon RICHARD WILLIAMS of the Protestant Episcopal Churches, 1702 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., was contacted by SA THOMAS C. RIES. Canon WILLIAMS advised that the church had decided to have nothing further to do with this society unless the society could prove to the church that it was using accredited analysts in an effort to correct the affliction of its members. Since the church was not satisfied that the society was utilizing such analysts and it was the opinion of Canon WILLIAMS that the society was merely an organization for "boys to meet boys," the Bishop of the church had written a letter advising the society that the church could be of no further assistance to it. It was the opinion of Canon WILLIAMS that the society had approached the Episcopal Church because it may have learned that the church gives assistance and co-operates with alcoholic anonymous societies.

WILLIAMS stated that he could be of no assistance at this time in identifying any of the membership of the society. His advice was sought as to whether Father GOODRICH should be contacted for assistance in this regard. He stated he was quite certain that Father GOODRICH did not know the names of the members as he had been approached by only one individual. He also advised that Father GOODRICH is a Minister of the Order of High Episcopal Churches, which is

② - Bureau
1 - WFO

TCR:clf
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY

EX-101 REC- 52

75

14 AUG 18 1958

INT. SEC.

53 AUG 21 1958

closely parallel to the Catholic Church in so far as such matters as confessions are concerned. It was Canon WILLIAMS' opinion that Father GOODRICH would probably refuse to furnish the names of any members of the society if he knew them as he would most likely consider this privileged information. In ~~line~~ [illegible] of Canon WILLIAMS latter remarks, WFO feels it would be inadvisable to contact Father GOODRICH as the interview would probably be unproductive and could possibly lead to embarrassment to the Bureau.

WFO feels that the best coverage of this organization is through Deputy Chief of Police ROY BLICK, who follows the activities of the organization to some extent and furnishes pertinent information to WFO. This matter is being placed in a closed status in WFO; however, all pertinent information received regarding the society will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE

FROM : L. E. SHORT

DATE 12-3-58

SUBJECT THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY; ONE, INC. INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele Room
Holloman
Gandy

7-1
8-1

The file relating to the above captioned organization, which has as its purpose the education of the public to a better understanding of homosexuals and sex variants and to generally make homosexuals more acceptable to society, is being placed in the Special Mail Room of the Records Branch because of the nature of its contents.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

M:gbh
(3)

Reviewed 10-21-64 -
Continue to maintain
in Sp. File Rm.
LB

Continue to maintain
in Sp. File Rm.
5/11/67
LB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

REC- 95

100 - [illegible] - 76

10 DEC 5 1958

4-Pus.

UNRECORDED

CLASS/FYING

61 DEC 9 1958

108

FD-36 (Rev 12-13-56)

F B I

Date 11/19/58

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (94-197)

RE: "CRIMDEL - CRS"

REC 19

RE: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.

ONI Agent DON TODD, Corpus Christi, Texas, furnished the following information to SA PENROD W. HARRIS on 11/14/58.

The captioned society was founded and incorporated in California on 6/7/52 as a secret society with headquarters in Los Angeles. The society is an organization composed mainly of sex deviates and homosexuals. On 5/11/53 the secrecy was dropped and the organization came out into the open. Since then the organization has published a bi-monthly magazine entitled "Mattachine Review" which is distributed from San Francisco, California. According to TODD, chapters have been formed in Chicago, New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

TODD further informed that about 60% of the officers of the chapters are known homosexuals and individuals who have allegedly participated in Communist Party "front groups." TODD informed the organization possesses what is known as "Area Councils" at the following places:

REC- 19 -77

NOT RECORDED
183 FEB 17 1959

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Chicago (AM)
1 - Cleveland (AM)
1 - Pittsburgh (AM)
1 - New York (AM)
1 - San Francisco (AM)
1 - Los Angeles (AM)
1 - Denver (AM)

1 - Washington Field (AM)
1 - San Antonio (AM)
1 - Dallas (AM)
1 - El Paso (AM)
1 - Houston
FCF:ahf
(15)

53 MAR 27 1959

Approved Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

693 Mission Street, San Francisco, California
P. O. Box 1925, Los Angeles, California
1183 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York
Unknown address, Chicago, Illinois

In addition, the society has what is known as "Chapter Offices" at the following locations:

P. O. Box 7035, Capitol Hill Station, Denver, Colorado
P. O. Box 8815, Southeast Station, Washington, D. C.

TODD advised this information was passed on to him by an informant of his who is an admitted homosexual and is a member of the society. This informant alleged the main mission of the organization at present is to better the situation of homosexuals. At the present time an effort is being made to bring about a decrease in the size of vice squads in local Police Departments.

TODD's informant also advised that [redacted] [redacted] wa. [redacted] is the [redacted] of the society in the State of Texas. He was formerly in charge of [redacted] [redacted] for the society in New York City and is presently a student at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. [redacted] is reportedly engaged in [redacted] at the present time in Dallas, Austin and San Antonio.

b6
b7C

According to TODD's informant, the organization at Dallas will become public within a few months. It is the desire of the society for the chapter in San Antonio to remain undercover. The chapter in Austin, Texas, is regarded as being in the planning stage.

The Houston indices contain a photostatic copy of a document entitled "Mattachine Society Today.........An Information Digest." This digest was dated in 1954.

EVALUATION

TODD considers his informant to be reliable.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Copies of this airtel are being designated to all interested offices for their observation and conclusion.

This matter will continue to be followed closely with ONI Agent TODD and any data made available by him in the future will be immediately reported to any and all interested offices.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office N   lum • UN   GOVERNMENT

TO   DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296)   DATE   5/19/59

FROM   SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-45888)

SUBJECT   MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C
(OO: LA)

REC

Re Houston airtel to the Director dated 11/19/58, captioned "CRIMDEL - CRS" re Mattachine Society, Inc.

For the information of the Boston and Detroit Offices, who did not receive copies of referenced airtel, ONI Agent DON TODD, Corpus Christi, Texas, furnished the following information to SA PENROD W. HARRIS of the Houston Office on 11/14/58:

The captioned society was founded and incorporated in California on 6/7/52 as a secret society, with headquarters in Los Angeles. The society is an organization composed mainly of sex deviates and homosexuals. On 5/11/53 the secrecy was dropped and the organization came out into the open. Since then, the organization has published a bimonthly magazine entitled "Mattachine Review," which is distributed from San Francisco, California. According to TODD, chapters have been formed in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

TODD further informed that about 60% of the officers of the chapters are known homosexuals and individuals who have allegedly participated in Communist Party "front groups."

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Boston (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Cleveland (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Dallas (Info.)(REGISTERED) 1 - Denver (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Detroit (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - El Paso (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Houston (94-197)(Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - New York (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Phoenix (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Antonio (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (100-37394)(Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Washington Field (Info.)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
RAP:VMD
(17)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

REC- 70

100-[illegible]-78

217

EX 109

12 MAY 25 1959

REC.

JUN 5 1959

The Mattachine "Newsletter" for May, 1959, issued by the Los Angeles Area Council, listed the following Mattachine offices:

Boston Area Council
P.O. Box 1499, Boston 4, Massachusetts

Detroit Area Council
P.O. Box 1434, Detroit 31, Michigan

Los Angeles Area Council
P.O. Box 1925, Los Angeles 53, California

New York Area Council
1133 Broadway, Suite 409, New York 10, N.Y.

Phoenix Area Council
Mr. ROBERT OLSON, 1622 Palmcroft Way,
Phoenix, Arizona

San Francisco Area Council
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, California

The "Newsletter" announced that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Mattachine Society is to be held at Denver, Colorado, September 4 - 7, and that the Albany Hotel in downtown Denver has been selected as convention headquarters.

The above is furnished the Bureau and other offices for information.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 6/11/59

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-132065)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC- 18

The June 6, 1959 issue of "The Nation" magazine announced that WILLIAM DUFTY would lecture on 6/10/59 at the Freedom House, 20 West 40th Street, NYC, before the Mattachine Society on the topic "Vice Squad."

Classified by SP/[illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 2/2/8[illegible]

[redacted] advised on 6/11/59 that he had attended the above meeting at which DUFTY was introduced as a writer for the "New York Post" who had written a series of articles in the past on activities of the Vice Squad and who had collaborated in the writing of books with various individuals, one of whom was BILLIE HOLLIDAY, an entertainer.

b2
b7D

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

According to the informant, DUFTY defended the rights of the homosexual and stated his own opinion was that there was no reason for these people to be taken into Court for their activities. He added that sex is a normal thing and the activities of the homosexual are legitimate.

According to the source DUFTY made the following references to the FBI:

REC- 18

-79

7 20

23 JUN 13 1959

b2
b7D

3 - Bureau (100-403320) (RM)
1 - [redacted]
1 -
1 -
1 - NY 100-132065

BJC:RAA

602671 NS/BAW

DECLASSIFIED 4-3-85
3-10-03

#971949

CRIME RECORDS

Approved ____________________ Sent ____________________ M Per ____________________
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL Date

Transmit the following in
(Type in plain text or code)

Via
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

1. In discussing vice squad arrests he mentioned to the audience that the arresting officers had to prove them. He pointed out difficulty of these arrests and that word of arresting officer is not accepted as compared to the situation where no one questions the FBI in Court when they come in and give their testimony.

2. DUFTY inferred FBI sits back and does not investigate Narcotics violation since there is not enough newsworthy value in these types cases.

3. In years past the FBI was interested in the Communist influence in the cooks and waiters union and they "suggested" to local law enforcement group that these people ought to be photographed and fingerprinted in order to build up FBI files. DUFTY added that local law enforcement built up "a sweet racket" in NYC and extended the photographing and fingerprinting to all persons connected with cabaret business in NYC. DUFTY did not believe this to be right and he cited the injustice of the case of BILLIE HOLLIDAY, an entertainer, who because of narcotics activities has been unable to work in NYC for last twelve years.

4. He stated that there are no special requirements for members of the vice squad and that frequently members are changed on this assignment. He added, however, that undercover agents of the Narcotics Bureau and the FBI are generally over 5' 10" tall because of their minimum height standards.

In general DUFTY referred to articles he had written in the "New York Post" and added that he had worked up a set of rules on how to prevent being arrested, or if arrested what to do, but that the "New York Post" did not desire to print these. It was indicated that DUFTY had intended to give out these rules at the meeting on June 10, 1959, but instead he mentioned that he would give these to the Mattachine Society and they would be read to the members at the next meeting.

Approved ______ X
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M Per ______

FD-36 (Rev 12-13-56)

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date

Transmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via ______________ ______________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

At this point DUFTY stated that an unnamed magazine had also become interested in his writing a series of articles on vice squad activities, but they too lost interest in the articles when he mentioned his rules on how to prevent arrest.

In referring to the New York Post DUFTY pointed out the statements made at the meeting were his own and not the opinions of the New York Post.

DUFTY stated that he believes Vice Squad is corrupt and asked that if those present had stories or incidents of graft on the part of police officers to bring them either to the attention of the Mattachine Society or to him directly since he is still interested in writing good stories on such matters.

The informant stated that attendance numbered about 90 and that a collection was taken up, but amount not announced.

In addition to above informant [redacted] and [redacted] attended the meeting and furnished substantially the same information. (X) u

b2
b7D

Approved ______________________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memor. ndum · NITED STAT S GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. DeL

DATE June 10, 1959

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT WILLIAM DUFTY
"NEW YORK POST"

Tolson ___
Belmont ___
DeLoach ✓
McGuire ___
Mohr ___
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ___
Trotter ___
W.C. Sullivan ___
Tele. Room ___
Holloman ___
Gandy ___

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that in my memorandum of June 4, 1959, captioned "The Nation," I advised you that on page 525 of the current issue of "The Nation" there was a small advertisement announcing that William Dufty, author and newspaperman, would address the Mattachine Society on "The Vice-Squad" on Wednesday, June 10, at 8:30 p.m. at Freedom House, in New York. You will also recall, of course, that Dufty is the "New York Post" reporter who conducted some of the interviews for the "Post's" contemplated series on the FBI. In my referenced memorandum it was recommended and approved that we consider the advisability of having the New York Office discreetly monitor William Dufty's lecture.

A representative of your office did telephonically contact New York and New York advised that the Mattachine Society is made up of homosexuals and therefore no Bureau Agents would cover this talk. New York, however, was going ~~to~~ attempt to have an informant cover the lecture.

Interesting to note Dufty one of the N.Y. Post staffmen doing the [illegible] should appear before such an outfit. H.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

I thought you might be interested in what Bureau files show concerning the Mattachine Society. The Mattachine movement began in 1950 when a group of three men established a "secret" organization to hold discussion groups at various homes every two weeks. The Mattachine Foundation, Inc., was dissolved and the Mattachine Society established. The latter group was established with the announced aim of educating the public to a better understanding of homosexual and sex variance, education of homosexuals themselves and their better integration into society and to generally make homosexuals more acceptable to society.

One, Inc., was formed by the Mattachine group for the specific purpose of publishing "One" magazine. Its first issue appeared in January,

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1959

1 - Mr. DeLoach

(Continued next page)

DGH:mlw
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/31/84 BY [illegible]

JUL 21 1959

REC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1953, and has been published monthly since that time to date. All issues have been printed by Abbey Lithographers, 228 East Third Street, Los Angeles, California, with the exception of three issues. Five thousand copies of the January, 1956, issue were printed. Retail price of the magazine is 25 cents. Available information reflects that One, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation whose expenses are met through the sale of the magazine, gifts, dues and donations from readers. It is properly registered with the office of the Secretary of State, State of California, and also with the Franchise Tax Division, Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento, California.

Los Angeles, California, postal authorities impounded the October, 1954, issue of "One" and since that time One, Inc., has not requested the issuance of a second class mailing permit nor has it brought its entire mail to the post office for mailing. It is believed the magazine is now being mailed in small quantities at various post office stations throughout Los Angeles or in various mailboxes throughout the city at various times. Any future action which the Post Office Department may take will result through a particular edition coming to its attention as an unmailable item because of obscenity or lewd matter within it.

The Mattachine Society claims that it opposes communists and communism and stated it "will not tolerate the use of its name or organization by or for any communist group or front."

We have a main file on the Mattachine Society and "One" magazine. For your information, the publication "One" was found to be nonmailable by the Post Office Department and this decision was upheld in Federal courts. However [illegible] Court reversed the ruling of the [illegible]

RECOMMENDATION

[illegible] information.

1 - [illegible] uf

SAC, Denver (100-8362)

August 20, 1959

REC-8

Director, FBI (100-403320)-80

MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Re Los Angeles letter 5/19/59 and your letter 8/7/59.

Inasmuch as re Los Angeles letter did not request your office to undertake any activity concerning the convention of captioned organization to be held in Denver on 9/4-5/59 and the fact that the Bureau does not have an active investigation concerning captioned organization, you are instructed not to take any further affirmative steps regarding this matter. However, in the event [redacted] should furnish any information to your office concerning the convention, you should, of course, accept same. In the event you are maintaining instant case in a pending status, you should take the necessary steps to close it.

b2
b7D

For your information and the information of the Los Angeles Office, future correspondence submitted in captioned matter should bear the substantive caption of the subject matter being reported on and not under the character Internal Security - C, unless of course the substantive subject matter deals with the security field.

1 - Los Angeles (100-45888)

MAILED 19
AUG 2 1959
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/84 BY [illegible]

JHK:fk
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO . Director, FBI ~~(63-4296)~~

DATE Aug. 7, 1959

FROM SAC, Denver (100-8362)

SUBJECT MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C
(Los Angeles OO)

b2
b7D

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 5/19/59.

On July 31, 1959, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with some of the homosexual element in the Denver metropolitan area, advised SA's DAVID W. YATES and J. HALE McMENAMIN that he is aware of contemplated convention of captioned organization scheduled for September 4-5, 1959, at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, and although he is not a member, feels that through acquaintances, he will be in a position to furnish this office substantial information concerning the agenda and participants in the convention. In this regard, he advised he has recently been in contact with ELVER A. BARKER, described as the Denver representative of the Mattachine Society, and ascertained that only about fifty individuals plan to attend the convention, which will consist of closed meetings during the day and lectures during the evening open to the public.

The Bureau and Los Angeles will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

b2
b7D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-45888) (RM)
2 - Denver (1 - [redacted]
JHM:mf
(5)

REC- 29

[illegible]-4[illegible]-[illegible]-80

25 AUG 10 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY

SAC, Miami EX 109 December 29, 1959

Director, FBI (100-403320) - 8

"ONE" THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE;
Published by One, Inc.
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles 12, California

Reurlet 12/10/59.

The November, 1959, issue of "One" submitted with relet was not identified with any material previously submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

For your information previous issues of this magazine have been submitted to the Bureau. By memorandum dated 7/11/57 Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised that after a review of previous issues of "One" magazine it was the opinion of the USA for the Southern District of California, in which the Criminal Division concurred that the magazines would not support prosecution under either Section 1462 or Section 1465, Title 18, U. S. Code.

For your further information the Post Office Department had previously banned the sending of these magazines through the mails and that ban was upheld in the lower courts; however, the ban on mailing was reversed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court on 1/13/58.

In accordance with your request the November, 1959, issue of "One" submitted with relet is returned herewith.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4elw/jf

JRB:ejf
(5)

MAILED 8
DEC 29 1959
COMM-FBI

JAN 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-2

Recorded
12/18/59
mmh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE No lab file....

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Unsub; Interstate Transportation of "One Magazine" ITOM

File # 100-403320-8
Lab. # D-324155 AV

Examination requested by: FBI, Miami (145-) 12/10/59

Examination requested: Doc

Date received: XX 12/14/59

12/18/59

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Britta

1. N.I. Q1 in O.F.
Other issues of this publication previously submitted Lab.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 Publication entitled: "One" November 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Return evid.....

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/10/59

FROM SAC, MIAMI (145-

SUBJECT: UNSUB; Interstate Transportation
of "One Magazine"
ITOM

4155

OO: Miami

8

Enclosed under oscene cover is one copy of the November, 1959 issue of "One", a magazine reportedly published in Los Angeles, California, with the "homosexual viewpoint".

Lieutenant A. E. JOHNSON, Detective Bureau, Sarasota, Florida Police Department, furnished this magazine to SA RAYMOND N. BYERS, December 7, 1959. Lieutenant JOHNSON said he obtained the item at Charlie's Newsstand, 1383 Main Street, Sarasota, and in his opinion, the contents of the magazine are obscene. Lieutenant JOHNSON said he is very interested in seeing this type of magazine removed from the newsstands and he feels there may be a violation of the ITOM Statute since the newsstand receives shipments of magazines by common carrier rather than by mail.

COPY & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

EXP. PROC.

The Laboratory is requested to review the enclosed item to determine if, in the opinion of the Laboratory, the item can be considered an obscene exhibit on which prosecution could be based.

Please return the enclosure to Miami upon completion of the examination since Lieutenant JOHNSON requested it be returned to his department.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
2 - Miami
RNB:mgw
(5)

REC- 11 100-403 -81

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

DEC 14 1959

INDEX LAB FILES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

Director, FBI 10/29/59

SAC, San Francisco (100-25350)

[redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 100-325161

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION
IS - C
Bufile 100-403320

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN
CITY ASSESSOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C
b7D

ReSFairtel dated 10/23/59.

Enclosed herewith are two postcards furnished to an Agent of this office on 10/26/59 by PCI [redacted] The PCI advised that these cards were printed by one [redacted] who operates a printing shop at [redacted], San Francisco, and were prepared on the instructions of [redacted] [redacted] Both are additional indications of [redacted] activities in connection with the present mayoralty campaign in San Francisco.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP

4 - Bureau (Encl.2)
2 - San Francisco
(1-62-4496)

TEB:cs
(6)

100-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
NOV 3 1959

50 NOV 10 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10/23/59

AIRTEL **AIRMAIL**

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, San Francisco (100-25350)

[redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 100-325161

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION
IS - C
Bufile 100-403320

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN
CITY ASSESSOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSFlet dated 10/9/59 captioned as above.

On 10/22/59 Inspector TOM FITZPATRICK, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, furnished an Agent of this office the enclosed pamphlet entitled "Christopher Desperate, 'The Squeeze is on San Francisco,' Republican Press Continues Smear." This pamphlet quotes [redacted] at length and allegedly sets forth his side of the story concerning sex deviates and homosexuals in San Francisco who had gained a foothold during the CHRISTOPHER administration. Inspector FITZPATRICK stated that this pamphlet has not been distributed to date but that [redacted] is planning to make distribution of it.

5 - Bureau (Encl.2)(AM)
2 - San Francisco
(1-62-4496)

TED:cs
(7)

100-403320-
NOT RECORDED
136

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4

Director, FBI
SAC, SF (100-25350)

On 10/22/59 [redacted] advised that [redacted] planned on distributing this pamphlet at the professional football game in Kezar Stadium on Sunday, 10/25/59 and planned to hire 8 to 10 boys to distribute the pamphlet at the game.

On 10/23/59 Inspector FITZPATRICK furnished an Agent of this office a one-page throwaway sheet entitled "The New Yiddish National Anthem." One copy of this is also enclosed herewith. Inspector FITZPATRICK advised this pamphlet is being mailed out to individuals in the San Francisco area in a regular 3¢ prestamped envelope of the type which is purchased at the Post Office, and is being mailed from the Rincon Annex Post Office. He advised that he has been unable to determine the source of this pamphlet or the printer but that he determined that the other pamphlet entitled "Christopher Desperate" was made up by [redacted] and was printed by [redacted] [redacted] San Francisco.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

On 10/22/59 [redacted] advised that he went to [redacted] [redacted] and on entering the shop on that date found [redacted] in conversation with [redacted] and both were looking over the 4-page pamphlet entitled "Chrisotpher Desperate." [redacted] asked the informant if he knew anyone who could distribute the pamphlet for him and also asked if he could use the informant's mailing list. Informant replied in the negative to both these questions.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Both the informant and Inspector FITZPATRICK advised that they believe the anti-Semitic throwaway sheet entitled "The New Yiddish National Anthem," which is enclosed herewith, has been arranged by [redacted] and one [redacted] the operator of a San Francisco bar which recently lost its liquor license due to illegal practices. It was the thought of these two sources that these individuals are sending out this anti-Semitic literature condemning WOLDEN in order to make it look like such is emanating from supporters of Mayor CHRISTOPHER.

The above information and enclosures to this communication are being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Director, FBI 10/9/59

ATTENTION: INSPECTOR WICK, CRIME RECORDS

SAC, San Francisco

[redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 100-325161

MATTACHINE FOUNDATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-403320

b6
b7C

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN
CITY ASSESSOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re my telephone call this morning with Inspector WICK in order to keep the Bureau up to date on [redacted] and, per his instructions, there are attached hereto a copy of today's issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" and the "San Francisco Examiner" headlining an incident of the current San Francisco Mayoralty campaign.

In summary, City Assessor RUSSELL WOLDEN is the main opposition candidate for Mayor of San Francisco to GEORGE CHRISTOPHER who is seeking reelection. There is no question but what CHRISTOPHER will be reelected and that WOLDEN has a complete outside chance of ever being elected. During the last several weeks the WOLDEN campaign executive group has fallen apart and his two top aides have quit him. In an effort to get an arguable issue, it appears that WOLDEN hired [redacted] as an aide and that [redacted] went to Denver, Colorado, last month and got a resolution passed by the MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, an organization dealing with problems of homosexuality, commending the San Francisco Police Department, Chief of Police THOMAS CAHILL and Mayor CHRISTOPHER for their tolerant and understanding attitudes towards sex deviates.

Based on this resolution, WOLDEN, in a radio speech the day before yesterday, charged CHRISTOPHER's administration itself and the Police Department with failing to handle this problem and said that San Francisco had become the national headquarters for homosexuals in the United States. While WOLDEN's speech raised an issue, it did not get too much coverage. However, now that the press has discovered the hoax by [redacted] and WOLDEN and has interviewed the officers of the MATTACHINE FOUNDATION in which they state that it was a hoax, the whole matter has been blown up into terrific headlines and undoubtedly will be argued back and forth to the extreme in the next several weeks.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 Bureau (Enclosures -5)(AMSD)
4 San Francisco (100-2[illegible])
1 [illegible]
(2)

NOT RECORDED
[illegible] 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/[illegible] BY SP[illegible]

67 OCT 27 1959

b6
b7C

Two additional points are pertinent: First, that [redacted] has disappeared and, secondly, that the MATTACHINE FOUNDATION has sued WOLDEN for a million dollars slander suit on the basis that WOLDEN had called the society an organization of "sex deviates." This suit was filed in the San Francisco Superior Court for a million dollars exemplary damages, a hundred thousand dollars in general damages and $3500 for loss of income in dues and donations which will result from the WOLDEN statement.

The Bureau will be kept promptly advised of any additional data concerning this in order to be up to date.

Office Memorandum • UNITED [illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPIES

[illegible] DeLoach

[redacted]

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that the San Francisco Police Department during an investigation of one [redacted] from December, 1951, to January, 1953, maintained a microphone surveillance which resulted in [redacted] indictment on counts of extortion and conspiracy in connection with shakedowns of vice personalities in San Francisco. Transcripts reflected conversations between the individual inquired about and [redacted] which, in obscene language, referred to a connection between the Director, one [redacted] and former Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts. We made unsuccessful efforts to locate [redacted] for interview, he disappeared and was presumably hidden out by the San Francisco police awaiting [redacted] trial. We were unable to establish a violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction. [redacted] is a despicable liar and is alleged to [illegible] shakedown artist and a homosexual." It was believed he fled from the count[illegible] [illegible]u's case on him was closed in 1955.

DE[illegible]

[illegible] Auerbach of the San Francisco Office telep[illegible] He said the incumbent Mayor of San Francisco is George [illegible] opposed in the next election for Mayor by City Assessor Russell [illegible]olden [illegible] although Wolden has no chance and will be badly [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco pa[illegible] today devote the [illegible] [illegible]es [illegible] the following:

[illegible] [illegible]ished to [illegible] and sex

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4[illegible]

100-412320 -
NOT RECORDED
141 OCT 14 1959

100-375761-217
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

DeLoach to Tolson
Re: [redacted]

Wolden hired [redacted] as an aid in his campaign. [redacted] [illegible] to Denver and on the last day of the Mattachine Society convention got a [illegible] passed commending the San Francisco Police Department for their [illegible] handling of homosexuals. The resolution actually reads for their "[illegible] attitude toward sex deviates." In other words, Mayor Christopher [illegible] San Francisco Police Department are praised for their attitude concerning [illegible]

[illegible] says the newspapers got to Wolden who now charges [illegible] of being soft on homosexuals and, of course, he should not [illegible] Chief of Police is castigated by Wolden. The papers [illegible] the Mattachine Society officers that [redacted] "planted" the [illegible] as a political maneuver to embarrass Mayor Christopher. [redacted] now disappeared again. The papers and Christopher are saying [illegible] is the sorriest event in San Francisco political history.

Auerbach says this matter will now be battered about to great [illegible] the remaining days of the campaign, tempers are high and Wolden [illegible] reached a new low in political chicanery.

O The Bureau file number of the [redacted] case is 100-325161. Mattachine Society Bureau file number is 100-403320.

Auerbach called this in for the Director's information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Me[illegible]*n* • UNITEL [illegible] ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296) DATE: 4/13/60

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (94-213)

SUBJECT: "CRIMDEL - CRS"

Re: MATTACHINE SOCIETY INCORPORATED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREI[illegible] NCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

Re Houston airtel to Bureau dated 11/19/58, captioned as above.

On 4/6/60 PCI [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, an admitted homosexual, advised that the Mattachine Society has headquarters in Los Angeles, California. He stated that the Mattachine Society has a membership made up of homosexuals. He informed that the purpose of this society is to attempt to educate the public into accepting homosexuals on the same plane as other individuals.

Sex [illegible]

b6
b7C
b7D

PCI [redacted] advised that the overall effect of the Mattachine Society, especially in the San Antonio area, is somewhat hampered inasmuch as individuals have to make a living and for that reason, especially in the San Antonio area, operate in secret.

PCI [redacted] stated that while there are numerous members of the Mattachine Society in the San Antonio area he knows of no local chapter in the San Antonio area. PCI [redacted] stated that he felt sure that if there was a chapter in the San Antonio area he would be aware of it. PCI [redacted] further advised that his main goal in life is to attempt to organize a society similar to the Mattachine Society which will come out openly to work for laws and to educate the public so that homosexuals in general can attain legal status. PCI [redacted] thought that this program is one more of education than anything else.

On 4/6/60, PCI [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, who has some knowledge of homosexual activities

(2) - Bureau
1 - Haston (94-197) (Info) (1-[redacted]
5 - San Antonio (1-94-213) (1-[redacted]
(1-62-2458-81a)
(1-[redacted]

BED:cbl
(8)

b2
b7D

APR 18 1960

CENTRAL SEARCH

REC- 75 [illegible] -82
APR 18 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

63 APR 25 1960

in the San Antonio area advised that the Mattachine Society is an organization that looks after homosexuals. He stated that it was his understanding that their main goal in life is to educate the public to accept homosexuals on an equal basis. PCI [redacted] advised that a publication is issued by the Mattachine Society which is distributed from San Francisco, California.

b6
b7C
b7D

An information copy of this letter is being furnished to the Houston Division in view of previous information developed by Houston regarding this society as set forth in referenced airtel.

Apri [redacted] 1

Dear Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

You should investigate the Un-American activities of the delegates of the Delegation of the United States at the United Nations in suppressing the public communication of these universal Moral Imperatives of this Letter.

You should investigate the Un-American activities of the Senators of the United States Senate in suppressing the public communication og these universal Moral Imperatives of this letter.

You should investigate the Un-American activities of the Senators of the State Senate of California in suppressing the public communication of these universal Moral Imperatives of this letter.

Sincerely,

James R. Steuart
P.O. Box 501
San Francisco 1, Calif.

See over

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

100-403320-83

REC-113

12 APR 10 1961

2 ENCLOSURE (above)

To the Personal Attention of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

[illegible]nt to each [illegible]elegation and the personal [illegible]ttention of each Senator

UN[illegible]D NATIONS

Delegations of the March 17, 1961
Member Nations of The United Nations

The United States Senate March 26, 1961

The Senate of California March 29, 1961

Gentlemen:

Here is one solution to the population explosion that obviously shall not be considered. The only possible permanent solution is the universal extension of eugenic scientific use of artificial insemination. Then, the complete universal outlawing of heterosexual eroticism and heterosexual procreation. Then, the universal extension of homosexual eroticism for the expression of human eroticism in context of social sex differentiation. Also homosexual eroticism being the perfect means to achieve absolute contraception without human damage, harm or failure.

Sincerely,

The Homosexuals Of The World

File
No ack

footnote:-(There are deliberate and determined efforts within U.S.A and England to suppress communication of these ideas with absolute criminal intent to violate the Principles of Writ of Habeas Corpus, Free Speech, Free Press and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

5-8

Should you feel this is not imperative; then make an exacting Kantian Critique of Pure Reason, a Kantian Critique of Moral Judgment and a study of Blackaone's Commentaries on the Law.

James R. Steuart
President
Soceity of Transcendent Philovita
P.O. Box 501
San Francisco 1, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/87 BY SP4

100-433320-83

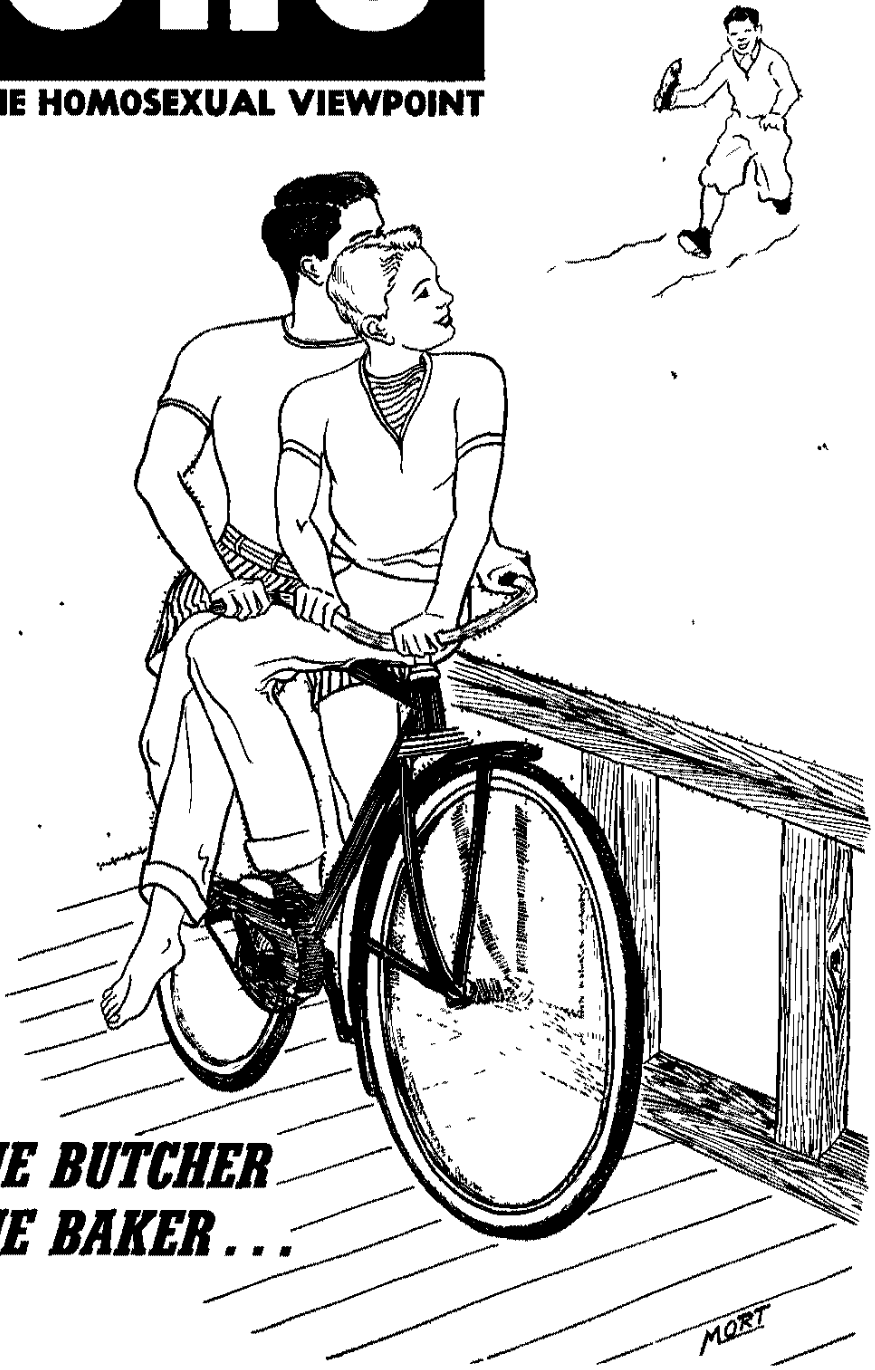
[redacted]

one

THE HOMOSEXUAL VIEWPOINT

MARCH 1961

FIFTY CENTS



THE BUTCHER
THE BAKER . . .

The front and back of the book “One The Homosexual Viewpoint” by Ann Carll Reid was scanned in. There are 30 pages that were not scanned in.

pression, a sombre outlook on a society that has no welcome for them So I find Gay a most extraordinary misuse of language

You d hardly believe the job it was to send you those dollars More than one form to fill in, with all sorts of inquisitive questions to be answered that seemed, on the surface, to have nothing to do with the matter in hand I suppose it s all necessary, isn t the world in an awful state?

You d think humanity had something better to do than interfere, out of sheer cussedness, with other peoples preferences as regards sexual conduct I m sentimental, I m only interested where love is the basis

I suppose someday something will be discovered as to why some people are homophiles As to psychiatrists, I never heard such clotted nonsense as they evolved! I m sure they re barking up the wrong tree But of course one must admit that there must be some reason—there s a reason for everything, isn t there? I d be so interested to know the truth

Once again, thanks for all the lovely literature you ve sent me

Miss M
Hove, England

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

one

Name

Address

City

State

All copies sent in plain, sealed envelop SUBSCRIPTION PRICES In U S , Canada or Mexico $5 per year, first class, $9, two years, $6 50 one year airmail

Enclosed $__________________

I am over 21 (signed) ____________________

THE LADDER

Monthly magazine of articles, stories, poems, book reviews, quotes, comment and significant opinion on sexual problems facing the Lesbian in society today Published by The DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS, Inc , non-profit educational, research and social service organization Subscribtions mailed in sealed plain envelope, $4 00

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS

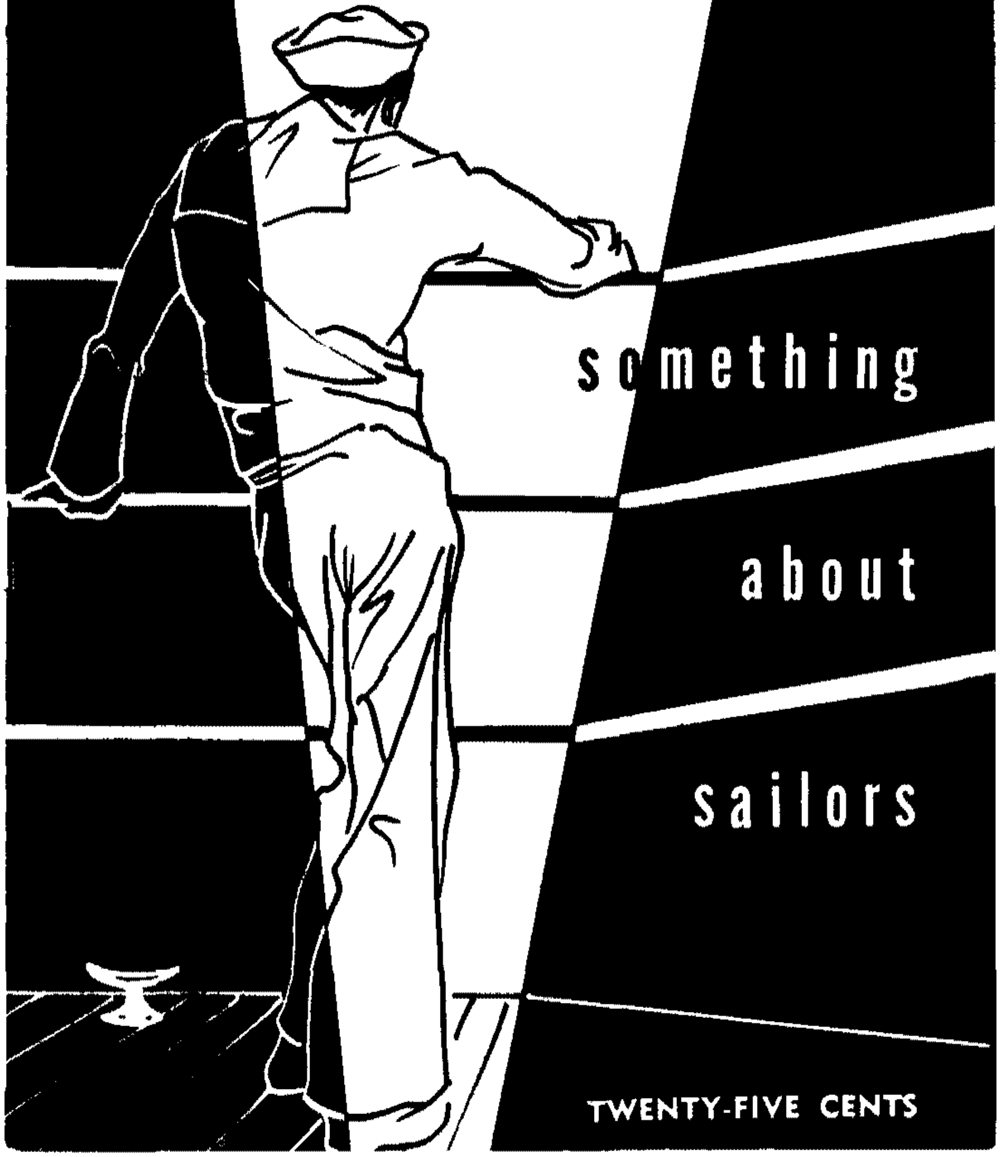
165 O'Farrell Street, Suite 405
San Francisco 2, Calif.
Telephone YUkon 2-9290

THE LADDER
Q
50 c

[redacted]

The Homosexual Magazine

one



something about sailors

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

The front and back of the book "One The Homosexual Viewpoint" by Ann Carll Reid was scanned in. There are 30 pages that were not scanned in.

ONE, INCORPORATED

Founded 1952

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS INVITED

Reputable book publisher is willing to consider for publication, on subsidy basis, book manuscripts on controversial themes PROVIDED THEY POSSESS LITERARY MERIT. Query, or mail your manuscript directly for editorial evaluation to

GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
489 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N Y

Atten Mr Oberon

ACE-HI Moving & Storage Co.

BRUCE D. ROSS, Owner
A Complete Personalized Service at Minimum Rates
5154 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 27, California
NOrmandy 1-3183 & NOrmandy 4-4026, 24 hrs. a day.

Write to us for important news concerning

DERRICKS - by James Barr

We issue regular catalogues of novels, plays and poetry on homosexual themes, both recently published and out-of-print.

Village Theater Center Bookshop
116 Christopher Street, New York 14, N. Y.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

- Tolson ✓
- Parsons ✓
- Mohr
- Belmont
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach ✓
- Evans ✓
- Malone
- Rosen ✓
- Tavel
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 11, 1961

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "ONE"
THE HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY ONE, INCORPORATED
232 SOUTH HILL STREET,
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

By letter 4-3-61, SAC, Washington Field forwarded two copies of the March, 1961, edition of captioned magazine which contains an editorial captioned, "Your Rights in Case of Arrest." This editorial written by one Alison Hunter, identified as the magazine's "Women's Editor," sets out fifteen points for homosexuals to keep in mind in the event of arrest. One of these points advises these individuals that in case they are questioned by FBI Agents they do not have to answer any questions and should contact an attorney.

ONE MAGAZINE — LOS ANGELES, [illegible]

We have received numerous copies of this magazine in the past from different sources. In November, 1955, the magazine contained an allegation that there were homosexuals in "key positions" in the FBI. At that time our Los Angeles Office conducted an investigation concerning individuals connected with the magazine. One individual contacted during that investigation was discourteous and hostile. Other individuals were found to be neurotic and in many cases connected with communist organizations. At that time we asked the Department if the interstate transportation of this magazine would not fall within the purview of the interstate transportation of obscene matter statute. By memorandum 7-11-57 the Department advised that the magazine would not support prosecution under that statute.

OBSERVATION:

In view of the well-known character of this magazine, it is not believed the current mention of the FBI is worthy of any notice whatsoever.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-116 REC-73 100-403320-[illegible]

APR 20 1961

For your information.

TFM:njs
(3)

TFM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

CRIME RESEARCH

58 APR 25 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4/3/61

FROM SAC, WFO (145-0)

SUBJECT: MAGAZINE ENTITLED "ONE"
ITOM

b6
b7C

HARRY SIMON, Postal Inspector, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] on 3/29/61, that a corporation known as "One, Incorporated" with office located at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 12, California, publishes a monthly magazine entitled "One." He stated the March, 1961, edition contains an editorial captioned "Your Rights in Case of Arrest." In the editorial, written by ALISON HUNTER, Women's Editor, fifteen points are set forth for homosexuals to keep in mind in the event they are arrested. One of these points (#15), advises homosexuals they do not have to answer any questions directed to them by members of the FBI and that they should contact a lawyer in order that their rights can be protected.

Two photostats of the March, 1961, edition are enclosed for the Bureau for information.

YOUR RIGHTS IN ... EDITORIAL

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - WFO
HBM: SKF
(3)

NO ACTION NECESSARY
FILES SHOW WE HAVE
RECEIVED NUMEROUS
COPIES OF THIS MAG
[illegible]

EC-113

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

100-403320-85

APR 4 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

62 APR 12 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

100-[illegible]-85

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 8
Page 14 ~ b6, b7C
Page 15 ~ b6, b7C
Page 16 ~ b6, b7C
Page 30 ~ b6, b7C
Page 31 ~ b6, b7C
Page 119 ~ Duplicate
Page 120 ~ Duplicate
Page 121 ~ Duplicate

1121460-000 --- 100-403320 --- Section 6 (850751).PDF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: Mattachine Society

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
5010-104-01
UNITED STATE MENT

Memor um

TO DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4/19/61

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (1-100)

SUBJECT POLICE TRAINING
PHOENIX DIVISION

JW Brown

b6
b7C

Reference is made to letter from SAC, Phoenix, 3/24/61, requesting information regarding an organization known as the Daughters of Bilitis, which apparently is a group of lesbians who organized in Los Angeles area.

On 4/3/61, Lieutenant [redacted] Intelligence Division, Los Angeles Police Department, furnished the following information from the files of the Los Angeles Police Department:

D.O.B.

The Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., 165 O'Farrell Street, Room 405, San Francisco, California, phone number YU 2-9290, is a "lesbian" organization with its purpose following the lines of its male counterpart, the "Mattachine Society," which is also a national organization.

Both of these organizations are active in educating the public to accept the "homosexual" into society.

The Mattachine Society, as well as the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc. (DOB), appear to have been infiltrated by certain Communists.

100-403320-86

There also appears to be an inter-relation between the two organizations in that one JO CARSON, the Chairman of the Legislation Committee Reception and Board of the Mattachine Society, also appeared at a meeting of the DOB.

The DOB was organized in 1955 and the May, 1959 edition of "The Ladder," Volume 3, #8, lists the following officers of the DOB organization:

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-1152-38

APR 25 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY SP-6 #255138

2 - Bureau
1 - Phoenix
1 - San Francisco (INFO)
1 - San Diego (INFO)
1 - Los Angeles
JLS/jmf
(6)

57 APR 28 1961

TWO

USA

President	DEL MARTIN
Vice President	MARTY ELLIOTT
Recording Secretary	PATTI BROWN
Corresponding Secretary	BILLIE TALIMIJ
Treasurer	CAROL WILSON
Publication Director	STEN RUSSELL

Officers of Daughters of Bilitis

According to the files of the Los Angeles Police Department, there are branches of DOB all over California. In the Los Angeles area there are branches in Hollywood and Long Beach which are active and have had beach parties and socials.

The philosophy of DOB is as follows:

1. Education of the variant with particular emphasis on the psychological, physiological and sociological aspects to enable her to understand herself and make her adjustment to society in all its sound, civic and economic implications - this to be accomplished by establishing and maintaining as complete a library as possible of both fiction and nonfiction literature on the sex deviant theme; by sponsoring public discussions on pertinent subjects to be conducted by leading members of the legal, psychiatric, religious and other professions; by advocating a mode of behavior and area acceptable to society.

2. Education of the public at large through acceptance first of the individual leading to an eventual breakdown of erroneous tabboos and prejudices; through public discussion meetings aforementioned; through dissemination of educational literature on the homosexual theme; participation in research projects by duly authorized and responsible psychologists, sociologists and other such experts directed toward further knowledge of the homosexual.

3. Investigation of the Penal Code as it pertains to homosexual, proposal of changes to provide an equitable

handling of cases involving this minority group and promotion of these changes through due process of law in the State Legislature.

Surveillances by members of the Los Angeles Police Department reflects that the following are believed to be members of DOB in the Los Angeles area:

[redacted]
Long Beach, California

[redacted]
Long Beach, participated in
a DOB beach party at Playa
del Rey Calif

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Los Angeles Calif
phone HO 3-4084

Los Angeles Police Department files indicated that [redacted] was a female operative of DOB and held business meetings at her home the first Wednesday of each month.

Dr. EVELYN HOOKER, Research Psychologist for UCLA, also known as Evelyn Gentry Caldwell, also attends meetings monthly of the Mattachine Society and DOB. Calif

[redacted] Los Angeles, Ca [illegible]U 2-6463, an audit clerk, was believed to be a member of DOB, as well as [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles.
Calif

b6
b7C

For the information of the Phoenix office, the following is also submitted because the Mattachine Society, Inc. is believed by the Los Angeles Police Department to be closely related to DOB:

The above society held its fourth annual convention, 8/30-9/2/57, San Francisco, Hotel Sherator, Place and Williams Building, 693 Mission Street.

9/57 Mattachine Review says membership:

New York City	31 active members
Chicago	4 active members
Denver	7 active members
Los Angeles	25-30 active members
Long Beach	25 active members
Washington, D.C.	25 active members

The publication "Mattachine Review," 9/57, also reflects that there were 700 subscribers and 1000 copies made of "Mattachine Review." Moreover, six newsletters are mailed to 1200 addressees. The National Headquarters of this organizations - 693 Mission Street, San Francisco 5. The local headquarters as follows:

Local Los Angeles area council
P. O. Box 1925, Los Angeles 53;

Local New York area council
1183 Avenue of America, New York 36;

Local Chicago area council
P. O. Box 3513, Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54;

Washington, D.C. office
P. O. Box 8815
SE Station Washington 3, D.C.;

Denver, Colorado office
P. O. Box 7035
Capital Hill Sta
Denver 6

Local branch offices, except Chicago, publish a monthly newsletter.

At the 1957 convention of the Mattachine Society, the program included the following persons:

LA 1-100

DONALD S. LUCAS, President of Convention
KENNETH C. ZWERIN, Attorney - San Francisco
THORMOD H. HANSON, U. S. Probation Officer,
San Francisco Calif.
DAVIS SCHMIDT, M.D., Lakespur, California
Chief Psychiatrist
San Quentin Prison
Practical Psychiatrist

Calif
calif

The files of the Los Angeles office reflect that a book entitled "Homosexuals Today," a handbook of organizations and publication dated 1956 is published by MARVIN CUTLER; Editor, Publications Division, of One, Inc., Los Angeles, California. This 187 page book contains complete history, background, philosophy and identity of homosexual organizations in the U. S. Current Los Angeles phone directory reflects One, Inc. is located at 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, phone number MA 4-6983.

Calif

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]   DATE: 8/8/61

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
IS - C
(OO:LA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

On 8/1/61, Deputy Chief of Police ROY E. BLICK, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] of WFO that an anonymous person had advised that the Mattachine Society has scheduled a meeting at 8:00 p.m. on 8/1/61 in Room 120 Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C., which was reserved by a Mr. [redacted] [redacted] NYC telephone number [redacted] Chief BLICK advised that it was his understanding that several psychiatrists and doctors had been invited to the meeting to explain why MARTIN and MITCHELL defected since they were considered undesirables in the United States.

b6
b7C

On 8/1/61, Mr. MARSHALL JONES, Manager of the Manger-Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] [redacted] that about a week previously a telephone reservation had been made by the Mattachine Society for Room 120 of the Manger-Hay-Adams Hotel to hold a meeting at 8:00 p.m. on 8/1/61. The person calling furnished the name [redacted] and gave his address and telephone number as [redacted] NYC, and [redacted] The reservation had been accepted by Waiter [redacted]

On 8/2/61, Mr. MARSHALL JONES advised that a group had attended a meeting in Room 120 on the previous evening at about 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. He stated the door was left open, that he passed by the meeting on several occasions and observed about 16 well dressed men in discussion. He heard mentioned the words "bylaws" and "resolutions" and stated that they were a very well behaved group. The only order was for 16 coffees and the bill was signed [redacted] or [redacted] (?).

One copy of instant letter is furnished to NY for information since reservation was made by person in NYC.

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (100-45888)(Info)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - WFO
WHW:ddt
(5)

REC- 29   100-403320-87

9 AUG 9 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62

AUG 14 3 25 PM '61

REC'D

313

ESP

99 6? AUG 2? 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES [illegible] IENT

Memor[illegible]n

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 8/24/61

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-53803)

SUBJECT: "ONE
HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED
BY ONE, INC.
232 South Hill Street
Los Angeles, California

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles 3/31/58.

Referenced Bureau letter instructed the Los Angeles Office to review copies of "One" magazine on a regular basis and any pertinent information be furnished to the Bureau.

Copies of this magazine have been regularly reviewed during the past three years and no information considered of pertinent interest to the Bureau was noted therein. Although this magazine continues to be published on a monthly basis, it is believed that a regular review of this material not warranted and accordingly UACB this review will be discontinued by the Los Angeles Office and this case closed. Should any pertinent information concerning this magazine be developed, the Bureau will be appropriately advised.

C
2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
HGB:mjg
(3)

EX-105

REC- 3

88

AUG 28 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

621

55

CERTIFIED 452184

JUN 30 1962

REGISTERED

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHI

P. O. Box 1032
Washington 1, D. C.

June 28, 1962

FED. BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUS
JUN 30 1962
RECORDS BRANC
FED. BU. OF INV.

Contacted J.A. Conley
Copy into 100-403320
6/25/63

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I write in regard to recent actions on the part of investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the direction which some of their questioning has taken.

I am writing as a representative of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed group, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our society by any and all lawful means. A formal statement of our purposes is enclosed. We are, informally, the official representatives, and spokesman, to the extent that any exist, for the homosexual minority in the greater Washington area.

We feel that, for the 15,000,000 American homosexuals, we are in much the same position as the NAACP is in for the Negro, except for the minor difference that the Negro is fighting official prejudice and discrimination at the state and local level, whereas we are fighting official prejudice and discriminatory policy and practice, as ill-founded, as unreasonable, as unrealistic, and as harmful to society and to the nation, at the Federal level. Both are fighting personal prejudice at all levels. For these reasons, and because we are trying to improve the position of a large group of citizens presently relegated to second-class citizenship in many respects, we should have, if anything, the assistance of the Federal government, and not its opposition.

While our purposes are highly controversial, and while you may, personally, very well not agree with them, nevertheless they are perfectly and fully lawful and proper; no slightest imputation of illegality has been directed against us, nor is there any slightest ground for such imputation.

Nevertheless, in the course of FBI interrogations, recently, citizens were asked what they knew of the Mattachine Society of Washington. They were asked for the names of members and for membership lists (which, of course, were not supplied). They were asked if particular people belonged to the group. They were asked about the location of meetings. One was even asked to act as an informer for the FBI, to gain and to pass on to them the names of members and other information about the Society and its activities.

100-403320-88X1

We look upon this as grossly improper and offensive. As long as our purposes and activities are lawful, neither our members nor our activities are proper material for investigation by the United States Government, or by any branch, agency, office, or officer thereof, under any circumstances whatever.

108078

EX-108 REC-44

We look upon these actions by the FBI as being equivalent, de facto, even if, perhaps, not de jure (although possibly that too) to improper harassment and intimidation. We have discussed these matters with the American Civil Liberties ~~Union, and they are~~ substantially in agreement with us on this.

16 JUL 19

EXP. PROC.

JUL 2 1962

ENCLOSURE

AG 7-9-62

We feel that American citizens have the right to band together for lawful and orderly achievement of any lawful and orderly purpose, however un~~popular, however~~ controversial, and however much at odds with existing official policy, without making themselves the objects of official interrogation, harassment, and intimidation, and without making themselves the objects of official inquiry, infiltration, and informants.

I hardly need [illegible]ind you of the U. S. Supreme [illegible]t decision in the case of Alabama v. the NAACP, in regard to the supplying of membership lists. The precise details and circumstances may be somewhat different here, but the difference is purely legal sophistry; the principle is precisely the same, and the parallel is close.

Therefore, we formally request that, in regard to the Mattachine Society of Washington, such inquiries and investigations as to membership and other facts, and other similar acts by the FBI and by investigative agents and agencies throughout the Federal government be brought to a halt immediately.

We will be pleased to discuss these and related matters with you personally, should you wish it.

Your early reply is requested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin E. Kameny

(Dr.) Franklin E. Kameny
President

[illegible] B - MAY 21 [illegible]
[illegible] NEW YORK
N Y

CONSTITUTION

# of the

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

EXCERPT

----

* * * * * *

Article II Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

* * * * * *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

~~108079-1~~

10 2
100-403320-88X1

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General July 9, 1962

EX 100 100-403320-882

REC- 44

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/7/89 BY

b6
b7C

[redacted]
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Reference is made to the attached letter and its enclosure of June 28, 1962, from captioned individual which was received by you and referred to the FBI.

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34074-53

The Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society.

In connection with its investigative activities of cases involving crimes perpetrated by sex deviates--such as [redacted] and the recent murder of Attorney Jack [illegible] Cochrane in Arlington, Virginia, wherein the FBI conducted an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle investigation of the two youthful suspects, [redacted] -this

1 - Washington Field Office - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (2) (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures (2) (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: (See next page)

BS:mlw (9)

XEROX
JUL [illegible] 1962

AUG 2 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Bureau contacts criminal informants having known homosexual tendencies who are able to furnish numerous investigative leads. Members of Dr. Kameny's group logically are considered as possible suspects in investigations of this type. Certainly, this Bureau has not engaged in harassment or intimidation of this or any other group.

In view of the tenor of Dr. Kameny's letter, his malicious and unfounded charges and background information concerning him, it is suggested that you not acknowledge his communication.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo of same date captioned "Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, President, The Mattachine Society of Washington, Post Office Box 1032, Washington 1, D. C." BS:mlw

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 7-9-62

FROM D C Morrell

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

SUBJECT DR. FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
PRESIDENT
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

COPY FILED IN 105-34074-33

By letter to the Attorney General of 6-28-62, which was referred to the Director and received at the Bureau on 7-2-62, captioned individual advised he was writing in regard to recent actions on the part of the FBI. He said his organization is a newly-formed group "devoted to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our society by any and all lawful means." He enclosed an excerpt from the constitution of his organization which sets forth the purpose of his group. He objects to recent interrogations by FBI Agents with respect to his organization, particularly concerning names of members, membership lists, whether or not certain people belonged to the group, location of meetings and, in one instance, whether the individual contacted would be willing to act as an informer for the FBI.

Dr. Kameny states that the "15,000,000 American homosexuals" are in much the same position as the NAACP is for the Negro, except for the minor difference that the Negro is fighting official prejudice and discrimination at the state and local level whereas his group is fighting official prejudice and discrimination on the Federal level as "being harmful to society and to the nation." He points out that while the purposes of homosexuals are highly controversial, they are perfectly and fully lawful and proper. He contends that FBI inquiries have been "grossly improper and offensive." He charges the Bureau with "improper harassment and intimidation," and he states his group has discussed these matters with the American Civil Liberties Union and they are substantially in agreement.

100-403320-88X2

He maintains American citizens have the right to band together for achievement of any lawful and orderly purpose, however unpopular or controversial, without making themselves objects of official interrogation, harassment and intimidation. He concludes by formally requesting the Attorney General to bring a halt immediately to the investigative action of the FBI with respect to his group. He offered to personally discuss this matter if the Attorney General so desired.

Enclosure sent 7-10-62

REC-44

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures

XEROX EX 1

BS:mlw (4)

JUL 31 1962

WH

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Bufiles reflect the Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

Although it is not known what Dr. Kameny is referring to specifically, it is felt he may have reference to the Bureau's investigative activities in connection with such cases as [redacted] and the recent murder of Attorney Jack E. Cochrane in Arlington, Virginia, wherein the Bureau conducted an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle investigation of the two youthful suspects, [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] in which both cases involved crimes perpetrated by sex deviates. In this regard, of course, the Bureau contacted criminal informants having known homosexual tendencies who were able to supply investigative leads. Certainly, the Bureau has not engaged in harassment or intimidation of this or any other group and inquiries that have been necessitated as a result of matters coming within our jurisdiction have been from the standpoint of criminal intelligence.

b6
b7C

In view of the above information, it is not felt that the Attorney General should acknowledge Dr. Kameny's letter.

RECOMMENDATION NEXT PAGE...

Morrell to DeLoach memo

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be sent to the Attorney General suggesting that he not acknowledge Dr. Kameny's letter.

OK H

FD-36 (Rev 12-13-56)

Mr Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr Mohr
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr DeLoach
Mr Evans
Mr Malone
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date 8/20/62

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

B'[illegible]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON".

The source referred to is [redacted] contacted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

Deputy Chief BLICK furnished the indicated information to SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

Inasmuch as nothing has been developed indicating the Mattachine Society is operating in violation of the laws of the U.S. Government, no active investigation is contemplated of this Society at this time.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc.5)
2-WFO
(1 [redacted]
ABM:bdb
(5)

b2
b7D

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

No intent to [illegible]

Division 6

REC- 16 [illegible] -89

11 AUG 23 1962

C. C. Wick
Approved 56 AUG ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 20, 1962

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

On August 17, 1962, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Mattachine Society of Washington, described as an organization of homosexuals whose goal is to obtain social equality and equal job opportunities for the homosexual element, plans to submit a letter, probably sometime in September, 1962, to all Members of the United States House of Representatives and of the United States Senate. This letter will decry alleged mistreatment of homosexuals and will ask for equality for homosexuals in ~~our society~~.

Franklin Edward Kameny

The source advised that the President of the Mattachine Society of Washington is Frank Kameny who resides at [redacted], Washington, D. C. The Vice President is Bruce Scott, [redacted] Virginia. The source stated at this time source does not know the total membership of the Mattachine Society of Washington, but estimated this membership could be two hundred to three hundred.

D-
b6
b7C

On August 17, 1962, Deputy Chief of Police Roy E. Blick, Morals Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Frank Kameny as above is Franklin Edward Kameny. [redacted]

1 cc to VA at 9/11/62
Thru request
by

Fitzgerald

5-20 1962

Kms

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CC TO: NASA
REQ REC'D 9-14-62
ANS. SEP 19 1962
BY: Kms

ENCLOSURE
100-403320 - 89

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY

August 21, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

SUBJECT: The Mattachine Society
of Washington

Dear Mr. Hoover:

D C

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter received by this Department from the Mattachine Society of Washington and a copy of the constitution of this organization. The "Form 89 Report of Medical History" referred to in the letter is Standard Form 89 used throughout the Federal Government.

Please be assured of our continued cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

Joe B. Parker
Joe B. Parker
Acting Director of Security

Enclosures:
Ltr. dtd. 8-3-62 w/attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-7-2013 BY 60267 NLS/BAW/CAM
971949

EX-REC
30 AUG 22 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-1

2 ENCLOSURE

18 AUG ~~22~~ 1962

REC'D INFM

NAME CHECK

53 AUG 29 1962

AUG 27 1962

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P O BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D C

August 3, 1962

Director,
U. S. Public Health Service
Department of health Education and Welfare
300 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the enclosed formal statement of purpose indicates, the Mattachine Society of Washington is a group dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our nation, by all lawful means. For the homosexual, we are what the NAACP is for the Negro.

In the light of the preceding, we wish to protest the item in Question 20, on your Form 89, Report of Medical History, which asks: Have you ever had, or have you now -- Homosexual Tendencies?

We feel that this question is as improper, and as irrelevant to any proper governmental inquiry, as (and in precisely the same fashion as) would be a question as to whether the examinee were or had been a Jew, a Negro, or a Catholic; or whether he were a part of the minority which preferred pork to beef.

We deny any relationship or relevance, whatever, between homosexuality, whether overt, or merely by inclination, and fitness for government or other employment.

We insist firmly that homosexuality is merely a matter of personal taste and preference, if a minority one, and is not, in any sense, whether physical or psychologic a disease, illness, ailment, or malfunction.

We feel that, under no circumstances whatever, are a citizen's sexual tastes and orientation the proper concern of any branch, agency, agent, office or officer of the U. S. government --- no more so than are a citizen's race or religion.

The question is, in function, quite as discriminatory, and quite as unjustifiably so, as are questions on race and religion, and serves merely to allow the prejudiced to indulge their prejudices.

We feel that the question is indefensible, and that no rationale can be shown for its presence on this or on any other form.

Accordingly, we formally request that the question on homosexual tendencies, and all other questions on homosexuality, be deleted from the Form 89, and from any other forms in which such questions may appear.

We will be pleased to discuss this and related matters with you, personally, at your convenience.

We look forward to your early reply.

Thank you.

XEROX
AUG 27 1962

ALL [illegible] INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-7-2005 BY 60267 ucs/baw/cam
9 71949

Sincerely yours,
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny
(Dr.) Franklin E. Kameny
President

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 28, 1962

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

2/7/84

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included also, is a copy of our news release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and of the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, and including roughly a quarter-million in each the Federal Civil Service (among whom are a number in your own Bureau), in the Armed Forces, and in security-sensitive positions in private industry -- numbers which have not in the past been reduced by measures of exclusion which were taken, and which will not be reduced in the future.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not alwasy subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones, in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the case of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Federal government is badly needed.

We feel that the FBI's present approach toward homosexuals, and its manner of dealing with them, is not fully consistent with a proper regard for personal liberties and freedoms, is not in the best interests of the nation, and should be re-evaluated.

As the only organized representatives of the greater Washington metropolitan area's quarter-million homosexuals, and as one of the few such groups representing the nation's homosexuals, and as a group which can speak authoritatively upon most aspects of this question, we offer you our assistance and our services in every way possible and proper, in the investigation of certain crimes involving homosexuality. We must ask your cooperation, however, in efforts to eliminate, wherever relevant to your organization and its activities, the present prejudice against, and persecution of homosexuals.

100-403320-90

We would very much like to cooperate with you in these matters, if you will enable us to work with you, but in any case, we are determined that this question will be brought out into the open, and that present government policy and practice will be reconsidered.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position. Your reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny
President

NEWS RELEASE

from the

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P. O. Box 1032
Washington 13, D. C.

FOR RELEASE ON:
Tuesday, August 28, 1962

The formation of a new social action group in the greater Washington, D.C. area is announced. This group, the Mattachine Society of Washington, is dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual in our society, in the interest both of that minority group and of the nation. The Society discusses and acts upon all problems relating to the homosexual, both general and specific.

Guest speakers will address the group from time to time on a variety of relevant subjects. The Society is also setting up a professional referral service —— doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc. —— for the homosexual in need.

The organization feels that the homosexual, today, is where the Negro was in the 1920's, except that the Negro has had, at worst, the mere indifference of his government, and, at best, its active assistance, whereas the homosexual has always had to contend with the active hostility of his government. For this reason, it is time that a strong initiative be taken to obtain for the homosexual minority —— a minority in no way different, as such, from other of our national minority groups — the same rights, provided in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, as are guaranteed to all citizens. These include the rights to the pursuit of happiness, and to equality of opportunity; the right, as human beings, to develop and achieve their full potential and dignity; and the right, as citizens, to be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the society in which they live — rights which Federal policy and practice now deny them.

The Society feels that prejudice directed against an individual, for no cause other than an unconventional sexual preference, is unwarranted, and that harsh, discriminatory action taken on the basis of such prejudice, with its incident waste of useful talent and manpower, is not consistent with the national welfare. It is felt that personal and popular prejudice cannot be eliminated as long as official prejudice exists and is indulged.

For this reason, the Society's primary effort will be directed to four main areas: First, the clearly improper, discriminatory policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission — policies which are plainly unconstitutional, and which operate against the best interests of the country, in that they act to deprive the nation of the services of many clearly well-qualified citizens who

(more)

have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless is demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 200,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Armed Forces' needless and harshly-administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-than fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals is unnecessarily vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces also presently include at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illogical policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the cognizance of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil. Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing, often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reassessment and reconsideration of present, totally unrealistic Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A "New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegate over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

100-403520-42X

[illegible] INED
HE [illegible] D
DATE 2/7/84 [illegible] SP-4

100-4[illegible]320-90X

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The Mattachine Society of Washington
P. O. BOX [illegible]
WASHINGTON [illegible], D. C.

The Honorable William C. Cramer
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cramer:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a [illegible] organization, devoted to the improvement of the status of our nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included, also, is a copy of our news release, which was distributed to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and the prejudice against [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

100-403320-90X

[illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO

Memoran

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C
b6
b7C

[redacted]

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE 9-25-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

FROM M. ~~A. Jones~~

SUBJECT **THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
(HOMOSEXUAL GROUP)
INQUIRY CONCERNING FROM REPRESENTATIVE
JOE M. KILGORE (D. - TEXAS)**

By letter of 9-17-62, Congressman Kilgore forwards to the Director material sent to him by The Mattachine Society of Washington (a homosexual group known to the Bureau for several years) and inquires whether allegations contained in the Mattachine propaganda has any validity as to thousands of Federal employees being homosexuals. Congressman Kilgore requests information concerning the number of these perverts in Federal service and what steps for removal are being undertaken.

The Bureau has enjoyed limited cordial contact with Congressman Kilgore.

Bufile 62-108079 contains background concerning The Mattachine Society of Washington [redacted] This group has distributed on a large scale similar data to various government officials in Washington, D. C., and numerous name check requests have been received by the Bureau.

It is noted the Bureau maintains no statistics on the number of homosexuals in government but such figures may possibly be secured from the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission is responsible for determining the suitability of individuals for government employment and information received or developed by the Bureau is referred to the Civil Service Commission, as well as to the pertinent agencies. 100-403320-90X1

RECOMMENDATION: REC- 51 ~~62-108079-4~~

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office contact Congressman Kilgore, acknowledge his letter to the Director, informally apprise him of the background of The Mattachine Society of Washington and its president, Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, and suggest the Congressman might ~~like to inquire~~ of the Civil Service Commission for information concerning the number of homosexuals in Federal employment.

25 OCT 4 1962

CRIME RES.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
~~1 - Mr. [illegible]~~
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones JRH:eah (6)

3 MAR 8 1963

Handled with [illegible] 7/28

JOE M KILGORE
15TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

17 September 1962

Hon J Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D C

Dear Mr Hoover

Undoubtedly the attached letter and press release have been brought to your attention prior to this time since each Member of Congress apparently received copies. Chances are your agency also received the attached communications.

On its face, the attached letter and its statement appear to be a hoax. Despite this, I cannot overlook the assertion contained in these attachments regarding the thousands of Federal service employees alleged to be homosexuals. I would appreciate having your comments as to the validity of these assertions concerning the number of homosexuals in the service, and if there is any truth in the statements, what steps are being taken to remove such described types from the area of government service.

My thanks for your kind attention to this matter, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours

Joe Kilgore

Joe M. Kilgore

ns
Attachment

EXP. PROC.
13 SEP 24 1962

32

100-403320-90X1

ENCLOSURE

REC- 51

~~62-108071-4~~

EX-104

25 OCT 4 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

9-25-62

c o p y

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. Box 1032
Washington D C

August 28, 1962

The Honorable John M Kilgore
House of Representatives
Washington 25 D C

Dear Mr Kilgore:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the Purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization, devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included, also, is a copy of our news release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the variouspress services.

The question of homosexuality, and the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, including roughly a quarter-million in, each, the Federal Civil Service, the Armed Forces, and security-sensitive positions in private industry, and at least 10% of your constituents.

We feel that the government's approach is archaic, unrealistic, and inconsistent with basic American principles. We feel, in addition, that it is inexcusably and unecessarily wasteful of trained manpower and of the taxpayers' money.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the case of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Federal government is badly needed.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.

100-403320-9X1 Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

~~62-108094~~

Franklin E Kameny
President

incident waste of useful talent and manpower, is not consistent with the national welfare. It is felt that personal and popular prejudice cannot be eliminated as long as official prejudice exists and is indulged.

For this reason, the Society's effort will be directed to four main areas First, the clearly improper, discriminatory policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission — policies which are plainly unconstitutional, and which operate against the best interests of the country, in that they act to deprive the nation of the services of many clearly well-qualified citizens who have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless in demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 200,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Armed Forces' needless and harshly-administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-than fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals is unnecessarily vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces also presently included at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illogical policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the cognizance of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil. Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reassessment and reconsideration of present, totally unrealistic Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A "New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegate over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

FD-36 (Rev 12-13-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 10/5/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3P4EW/VN
ON 3/21/89
3-10-03 #971949 Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (62-0)

Matthachine Society

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
MATTHACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
FORMED BY FRANKLIN EDWIN KAMENY

On 10/3/62, [redacted] [redacted] ONI, Pentagon, and neighbor of SA [redacted] Baltimore Office, confidentially furnished to SA [redacted] two letters received by his department. These letters, one addressed to ROBERT S. Mc NAMARA, Secretary of Defense, dated 6/28/62, and the other addressed to the Honorable FRED KORTH, Secretary of the Navy, dated 8/28/62, written by FRANKLIN E. KAMENY, as President of the Matthachine Society of Washington. Copies of these letters are enclosed herewith for the Bureau and WFO for their information. (u) per ONI letter 3/12/84

[redacted] stated that the Navy Department planned no action concerning the allegation set forth in these letters and considered them as works of a ~~brink~~ crank. The source from which these letters were obtained must be kept confidential. (u) per ONI letter 3/12/84

For the information of the Bureau and WFO, attention is directed to the report of SA [redacted] at WFO 6/8/61 in the case of [redacted]

[redacted]

3-Bureau (Encs. 2)
1-WFO (Encs 2)
1-Baltimore
GCS:cej
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

10/8/62 no action necessary

REC- 91

100-40332-91

13 OCT 6 1962

b6
b7C

105-34074-53

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CC WICH

52 OCT 16 1962

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent Per

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/80 BY

100-42320-91

[redacted]

BEST AVAILABLE
COPIES

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 28, 1962

The Honorable Fred Korth
Secretary of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included also, is a copy of our press release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and of the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, including roughly a quarter-million in the Federal Civil Service (of whom approximately 100,000 are in the Department of Defense as a whole, with some 35,000 of them in the Department of the Navy -- 10% of the civilian employments of these departments) another quarter-million at least, in the Armed Forces, of whom about 60,000 are in the Navy, and another quarter-million in security-sensitive positions in private industry, most of them under the cognizance of Department of Defense agencies, including the Department of the Navy. These are numbers which have not, in the past, been reduced by measures of exclusion which were taken, and which will not be reduced in the future.

We feel that the government's approach is archaic, unrealistic, and inconsistent with basic American principles. We feel, in addition, that it is inexcusably and unnecessarily wasteful of trained manpower and of the taxpayers' money.

We realise that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the cases of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Department of Defense, and by its component departments, including the Department of the Navy, is badly needed.

In the area of civilian employment, we realise that, in practice, you are strongly bound by the unfortunate and unconstitutional policies and regulations in this matter, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Nevertheless, you do have considerable freedom in this area, within your own department. We should like to suggest that within the areas of freedom which you do have, a reconsideration of present policies of exclusion of homosexuals is in order and long overdue.

In regard to members of the Armed Forces, we feel, first, that homosexuals are no less suitable for military service than are heterosexuals. Rather more than a million -- of whom some 300,000 were in the Navy -- served well and honorably in World War II. The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps,

[illegible]

3-10-03 602677/Baw
971949

have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless is demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 200,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Armed Forces' needless and harshly administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-then fully honorable discharges to homosexuals is unnecessarily vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces also presently include at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illogical policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the cognizance of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil. Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing, often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reassessment and reconsideration of present, totally unrealistic Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A 'New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegate over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P. O. Box 1032
Washington 1, D. C.

June 2[illegible], [illegible]62

BEST AVAILABLE COPIES

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNamara.

I am writing to protest a disturbingly unpleasant incident which [illegible] occurred, involving investigators of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Because the incident is typical of many, involving all areas of the Department of Defense, I ask that this be considered at, and answered from the level of the office of the Secretary of Defense, and not from lower levels or from the Department of the Navy.

Recently a man — a civilian, with no Defense Department connection [illegible] through membership in any of the Armed Forces, or through civilian employment — was interrogated by ONI agents in regard to a letter which he had written [illegible] his [illegible] the Navy, the letter having been forcibly, and obviously improperly, [illegible] and read. The implication was homosexuality on the part of both men.

As long as the Defense Department's present archaic, unrealistic, and ineffective policies on homosexuality remain in force, one can, perhaps, [illegible] justify such an interrogation, although the forcible inspection, before [illegible] receipt and opening, of first class mail, addressed to anyone, [illegible] to say the least. And it is not denied that the interrogation was [illegible] the man in question.

It is the nature of the interrogation to which we object.

This man was humiliated; he was degraded; he was reviled; he was ridiculed; he was intimidated; he was taunted; he was verbally abused; he was called vile names. Attempts were made to blackmail him. Attempts were made to break him down, in a fashion which we usually associate only with the Russians, and which we condemn in this country, in no uncertain terms, often even when applied to hardened criminals.

He was told that if he did not supply the investigators with [illegible] the matter in question (statements which, incidentally, were untrue, [illegible] make little difference here, were they true) and the names of other homosexuals, [illegible] very pointed and revealing questions would be asked of his (the man's, not the [illegible]) parents, neighbors, and employer. Whatever verbal sophistries may be used [illegible] that, de jure, this is proper and is not blackmail, de facto, it is blackmail, [illegible] crudest form, and it is grossly improper, indecent, and immoral, to put it [illegible] did not succumb, by the way).

You would take the strongest possible action, I am sure, against anyone [illegible] in the course of his official duties called a Negro, to [illegible], a "Nigger" or a "Coon", who called a Jew a "Kike", who called [illegible] etc. Is there any difference in the case of the ONI agents who called a homosexual, to his face, a "Fairy", a "Queer" or other similar derogatory terms, derogatorily intended. We think not.

(b) (6)

[illegible], we do not treat people in this fashion. The homosexual is [illegible] less first-class citizen than any other, he is no more a second-class citizen than [illegible] the Negro, the Jew, or the Catholic. He is a member of the nation's largest minority

3-10-03 60267NIS|Bowlam
#971949

each made up, today, of oover 10% homosexuals, function with no inefficiency or other ill effect, on this account.

However, second, even if, for various reasons of prejudice, it should be felt that homosexuals are unsuitable for service in the Armed Forces, then those discovered should be discharged with fully honorable discharges. Reason, justice, and fairness call for no less. The present practice of giving less-than-fully-honorable discharges is needlessly vicious, and causes much totally unnecessary suffering and hardship. If you do not want a man, then let him go, but do not blight the remainder of his life in the process.

In regard to industrial security clearances, we feel, once again, that another look is called for. The policies under which clearances are denied to homosexuals are based largely upon myth, folklore, ignorance, and superstition, plus the usually erroneous feelings, impressions, and deductions of those who are not homosexuals, as to what the homosexual feels and fears, and the pressures to which he is subject and the degree to which he is subject to them. We are sure that a careful look at the stistics on the number of breaches of security actually involving homosexuality, combined with the knowledge that your screening procedures have not made any appreciable inroads into the number of homosexuals now holding clearances, and are not likely to, will lead you to agree with us.

We would very much like to cooperate with you in these matters, if you will enable us to work with you, but in any case, we are determined that this question will be brought out into the open, and that present Defense Department policy and practice will be reconsidered.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our positions. We would appreciate your reply.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny
President

group after the Negro, and as such, is no more to be degraded and to be deprived of his personal human dignity and self-respect, by his government, or to be treated with any less than the fullest respect, deference, humility, and civility, under all circumstances and at all times, than is any other citizen.

If this is the way in which civilians are treated by your investigators, I am reluctant even to think of the treatment of unfortunate members of the Armed [illegible] happen to be suspected of homosexuality. It is common knowledge that that [illegible] is quite justified by facts.

No one in this country should expect to be treated in this fashion, [illegible] is not to be tolerated.

A totally intolerable and indefensible situation has grown up in regard to homosexuals in the Armed Forces —— a situation in which investigators seem to [illegible] that they have carte blanche to use the most vile, vicious, savage, [illegible] tactics (psychologically, not physically speaking) against any homosexual or alleged homosexual who comes into their clutches —— in which, in terms of their [illegible] it, homosexuality seems to be equated with the most heinous and hideous [illegible] instead of with the completely harmless matter of personal taste and preference [illegible] it is.

This is indicative of the complete loss of perspective and sense of proportion which has occurred in the Defense Department in regard to this question.

Whether you and others like it or not, 10% (at least) of your Armed Forces —— some 250,000 men, at present —— are homosexuals, and always have been, and [illegible] will be, just as 15,000,000 adult Americans are homosexuals. It is time that [illegible] started to live constructively with this question, instead of destructively [illegible]. We realize that you are faced with many problems in this area, some of them [illegible] subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not [illegible] subject to easy solutions. However, your present policies are clearly not the correct ones.

The incident referred to above is NOT a single, isolated one. It is merely a recent case is a very, very long series of such incidents. It is a perfectly typical case of a type which occurs constantly and frequently, and which [illegible] a persistent practice and policy consistently applied and employed. [illegible] of the tactics not only of the ONI, but of other of your investigative agencies [illegible] well —— tactics by which homosexuals are treated as less than human, [illegible] full citizens in full possession of the same rights as all other citizens, [illegible] one whit less respect from their public officials than are all other citizens.

This particular case, and its underlying circumstances are indicative of [illegible] which "stinks to high heaven", and which reflects only discredit upon the Department of Defense and upon a government which prides itself, before the world, on its [illegible] treatment of its citizens, and in the liberties, rights, and freedoms which it [illegible] to them.

I therefore request from you:

1. An apology, in writing, sent to me, to be passed on to the man. I cannot give you his name because he fears retaliation directed at him [illegible] friend in the Navy —— and his fears are justified —— from ONI agents, [illegible] a sad commentary upon the Department of Defense that this should be true.

2. Your assurance that action is being taken to bring an end [illegible] of abusive interrogation and inquisition of homosexuals, in or out [illegible]

\- - - - - -

For your information, the Mattachine Society of Washington, under whose letterhead and as whose representative I write, is a newly-formed group, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual in our society. A formal statement of our purposes is enclosed herewith.

For the homosexual, we are analagous to the NAACP for the Negro, and as such, we come as close as is presently possible, to being the official representatives and spokesmen for the homosexual minority in the greater Washington area.

We will be pleased to confer with you to discuss this and related matters.

An early reply is requested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin E Kameny

(Dr.) Franklin E. Kameny
President

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI DATE 12/6/62

FROM SAC, SEATTLE (100-22500)(RUC)

SUBJECT MATTACHINE FOUNDATION, aka
Mattachine Society
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/84 BY [illegible]

Reference is made to San Francisco report in this matter dated 7/14/53, and Seattle report dated 8/19/53. Both reports are given the character of INTERNAL SECURITY - C; but because of the fact that evidence of the existence of subversive activity, etc., appears to be almost totally lacking, this particular letter is being characterized as "INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Pink card gate 12-17-62

The Armed Forces Police in Seattle have recently reported to this office that they have arrested a deserter named [redacted] United States Air Force, Serial Number [redacted] They report that [redacted] is an admitted homosexual and that in a lengthy interview, he reported that the MATTACHINE SOCIETY is extremely active in its efforts to organize homosexuals. He said that the main office of the organization is in San Francisco and that it has branch offices in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Phoenix, Tampa, Washington, D. C., and is trying to establish one in Seattle. He said that the primary purpose of the organization is to "unify the homosexual population." He said that they set up travel trip contacts in various cities; issue membership cards; and hold meetings to discuss homosexual problems. He said that the organization is participated in mainly by homosexuals who cannot afford adverse publicity and are very frequently people in the teaching profession, etc. He estimated that there are over 15,000,000 active homosexuals in the United States and that there are 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals in California who are organized. In California, he says they believe that they actually had an effect on the voting in the state and helped elect Governor BROWN.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
2 - San Francisco
1 - Seattle

CCC:kel
(7)

F14b

[redacted]

100-403320-92

5 DEC 10

No interest to Int Sec Section

[redacted]

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-02
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE 2/4/63

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA (1-445)

SUBJECT DONALD WEBSTER CORY,
MATTACHINE SOCIETY,
JANUS SOCIETY

The Janus Society which is associated with the Mattachine Society, the national organization for homosexuals in the United States, sponsored a lecture given by DONALD WEBSTER CORY at the Essex Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday, 1/25/63.

The meeting was advertised in the daily newspapers as "Mattachine Presents; 'Homosexual Minority' a lecture by DONALD WEBSTER CORY, Essex Hotel, 8:30 - 9:30, Friday, January 25th, Tickets $1.50 at door."

CORY, a self-admitted homosexual, is the author of "The Homosexual in America" and "Homosexuality; a Cross-Cultural Approach."

SA [redacted] of this office, who has given numerous police training lectures on this subject, attended the lecture as did various members of the Philadelphia Morals Squad and Assistant District Attorneys, Philadelphia County.

b6
b7C

SA [redacted] advises that nothing of any importance was said by CORY and in the main, his remarks were directed to the fact that the homosexual constitutes a minority which must be consistently alert to an infringement of their constitutional rights and to protest any discrimination which might be accorded them because of their condition.

2 - BUREAU
1 - PHILADELPHIA (1-445)

WVM:fkd
(3)

REC-48

100-403320-93

EX-120

6 FEB 7 1963

105-34074-

5 [illegible] 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/94 BY

CRIME RESEARCH

b6
b7C

SE 100-22500

This information is being furnished because of the direction to do so in Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 7/3/53, captioned [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING, SM - C," in which this organization is also mentioned. This information is not being disseminated to the offices covering cities in which branches of the SOCIETY are reported to be existing; and dissemination, if needed, is being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * * * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI   DATE: 12/7/62

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-2091)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL

#749

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP

RE: MATTACHINE SOCIETY

The Armed Forces Police in Seattle recently arrested an admitted homosexual Air Force deserter who furnished them with considerable information concerning the above-captioned organization. It is believed to have been in existence in San Francisco and Los Angeles since the early 1950's and has now established branch offices in New York, Chicago, Phoenix, Tampa, Washington, D. C., and is trying to establish one in Seattle. Its primary purpose is to unify the homosexual population. They have meetings, travel contacts, identification cards, and attempt to help homosexuals with their problems of existing in a society in which they are a minority. He estimated that there were 15,000,000 active homosexuals in the United States, 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals in California who were organized and who believed they had an effect on the voting in the state and helped to elect Governor BROWN. He indicated that one of their means of identification is wearing a diamond ring on the little finger of the right hand. This, he said, is especially true in the eastern part of the United States.

He reported the following terms are in common usage among homosexuals throughout the whole country:

100-4[illegible]

queen - gay person, very feminine
butch - gay person who is more masculine
mad queen - dresses half and half
butch queen - dresses very masculine and acts very feminine
hustler - goes with homosexuals for money
lily - a police officer
mother - person with whom you had your first homosexual act

NOT RECORDED
100 DEC 27 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-

-781-

REC- 25

18 DEC 10 1962

EX-118

XEROX
DEC 27 1962

3 - Bureau
18 - Seattle
CCC:kel
(21)

drag	-	a male dressed as a female
gay	-	goes only with known homosexuals
homosexual	-	one who picks up and propositions persons who are not homosexuals

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O.
WASHINGT

Mr Tolson
Mr Belmont
Mr [illegible]
Mr Casper
Mr Callahan
Mr Conrad
Mr DeLoach
Mr Evans
Mr Gale
Mr Rosen
Mr Sullivan
Mr Tavel
Mr Trotter
Tele Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 16, 1963

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 28, 1962, as spokesmen for the local and the national homosexual communities, we wrote you a letter in regard to present policy and practice toward homosexuals. For your reference and convenience, a copy of that letter and its enclosures are included.

In more than five months which have elapsed, we have had neither the pleasure of a response, nor even the common courtesy of an acknowledgement.

We are sure that similar letters from spokesmen for the nation's Jewish, Negro, Catholic, or other minorities would receive prompt, proper, full, constructive attention and replies. We expect the same. The nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals --- the country's largest minority group after the Negro --- are not second-class citizens, and will not be relegated to that role, nor, we believe, in the light of the Government's many recent statements against prejudice, bigotry, and discrimination, would you wish to see any body of American citizens relegated to that role.

In any case, ALL American citizens and taxpayers have the right to expect proper replies to letters written to their public officials.

Our complaints are valid ones; our problems are real ones. They will not vanish if you look the other way long enough; when you look back, they will be right there awaiting your proper attnetion to them. The Government, as a whole and in its various branches and agencies, including your own Bureau, have been wrestling for years, totally unsuccessfully, with various aspects of this question. There is every reason to believe that as long as present policies, approaches, and practices continue to be followed, the problem will mount in size and become increasingly intractable.

FEB 18 1963

We therefore request a prompt, full and proper, meaningful and constructive reply to our letter of August 28.

100-403320-93X

We will be pleased to confer with you personally on these matters.

Thank you.

8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84

2-19-63

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Bruce Schuyler

Bruce Schuyler
Secretary

NAME CHECK

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

February 3, 1963

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

On August 28, 1962, as spokesmen for the local and the national homosexual communities, we wrote you a letter in regard to Justice Department policy and practice toward homosexuals. For your reference and convenience, a copy of that letter and its enclosures are included.

In more than five months which have elapsed, we have had neither the pleasure of a response nor even the common courtesy of an acknowledgement.

We are sure that similar letters from spokesmen for the nation's Jewish, Negro, Catholic, or other minorities would receive prompt, proper, full, constructive attention. We expect the same. The nation's 15,000,000 homosexuals --- the country's largest minority group after the Negro --- are not second-class citizens, and will not be relegated to that role, nor, we believe, in the light of your many statements against prejudice, bigotry, and discrimination, would you wish to relegate any body of American citizens to that role.

In any case, ALL American citizens and taxpayers have the right to expect proper replies to letters written to their public officials.

Our complaints are valid ones; our problems are real ones. They will not vanish if you look the other way long enough; when you look back, they will be right there awaiting your proper attention to them. The Government, as a whole, and in its various branches and agencies, has been wrestling for years, totally unsuccessfully, with various aspects of this question. There is every reason to believe that as long as present Government approaches continue to be followed, the problem will mount in size and become increasingly intractable.

We therefore request a prompt, full and proper, meaningful and constructive reply to our letter of August 28.

100-403320-93X1

We will be pleased to confer with you personally on these matters.

Thank you.

REC- 36 ~~62-108079-6~~

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely Yours

MAR 5 1963

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV.

Bruce Schuyler

Bruce Schuyler
Secretary

M. B.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

3 ENCLOSURE

53 MAR 8 1963

b6
b7C

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 March 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of the characteristics which distinguishes the authoritarian personality from the creative personality is the lack of a sense of humor in the authoritarian person and the presence of a sense of humor in the creative person. Most security officers are authoritarian in personality, and so they will not see humor in the enclosed letter written by a Government employee to a security officer of his agency, neither will they correctly perceive the implications, if indeed they perceive any implications, to the world-wide contest between creative democracy and authoritarian communism. This is unfortunate, for it is from the inability of the authoritarian personality to see such implications that stems the shocking paradox that the official defenders of this great nation from the machinations of authoritarian communism are in reality communism's best allies.

Hopefully, there are some Government officials who will look at the enclosed letter from a positive and creative approach to national security policy and not from the negative and prohibitive approach of most security officers. This latter approach, in the long tide of history, can prove only to be a Trojan horse.

Your comments on the letter and its implications are invited.

Very truly yours,

Bruce Schuyler
Bruce Schuyler,
Secretary. cc Subject organization

100-403320-93X2
~~62-[illegible]-7~~

REC-45
EX-117

6 MAR ~~13~~ 1963
26

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

33 ~~MAR 13 1963~~

58 APR 2 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

[Full text of letter by a Federal Government
employee to a security officer of his agency.]

January 1, 1963.

Dear Mr. ----------:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a clipping from today's Washington Post which I believe should be of interest to you. The article concerns the disposition of the Scarbeck case which, as you may know, involves a married heterosexual foreign service officer who was blackmailed by Polish agents into turning state secrets over to Poland. Scarbeck's susceptibility to blackmail was the direct result of his heterosexual tendencies and activities. The fact that Scarbeck was married and had children made him even more susceptible to extortion than he otherwise would have been.

By your own process of dialectics, the Scarbeck case proves conclusively that heterosexuals are exposed to impulses and temptations which render them especially susceptible to extortion and, therefore, such people are ipso facto security risks. Obviously, the Government cannot afford to retain such people in positions of responsibility and trust. Every effort should be made to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other security instrumentalities, search out these people in the Government service and eliminate them from the public payroll. Perhaps some exceptions might be made in the case of those heterosexuals who are unmarried, since their blackmail possibilities are not as great as for married heterosexuals. By the same token, those heterosexuals who are divorced or on poor terms with their wives are more trustworthy than those who are supposedly happily married.

It might also be pointed out that Scarbeck is 42 years old, while the girl with whom he was involved was only 22. He was old enough to be her father. These facts illustrate the disgusting nature of heterosexuality. It might be well to bar such a disgusting class of people as heterosexuals from the public service as a matter of social policy.

I just thought that the Scarbeck case and the conclusions one might draw from the case, if one had the mentality of a Government security officer, should be of interest to you and should provide some food for thought. Obviously, I do not believe the line of argument given in the above paragraphs. Any person, whether he loves little girls, young men, money, or only himself, can be "reached" one way or another by those who seek to reach him. It is a person's character, principles, and degree of loyalty which determine his trustworthiness and not whom he sleeps with. The sooner this is realized by the Government, the better off the Government will be.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

66

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/14/63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: BRUCE SCHUYLER
SECRETARY of subject organization
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Captioned individual wrote March 12th and indicated he would welcome the comments of the Director concerning an enclosed letter. The enclosure was a mimeographed copy of a letter, unsigned, allegedly directed to a security officer in the Federal Government by a Federal employee. This letter refers to the Scarbeck espionage case and notes that Scarbeck is a 42-year-old heterosexual who became involved with a 22-year-old girl. It indicates that individual heterosexuals are untrustworthy and should not be given positions of responsibility. This is intended as a satire to illustrate the reasoning used in precluding homosexuals from employment.

The only reference to correspondent in Bufiles relatesto similar correspondence he has sent as secretary of this organization. None of his correspondence has been acknowledged.

The Mattachine Society is an organization originally formed in 1950 on the West Coast and now has chapters in several major cities. The group has the announced aim of educating the public to a better understanding of the homosexual and sex variance, and to educate homosexuals themselves for better integration into society. The group publishes the homosexual magazine "One."

RECOMMENDATION:

100-403320-93X3

That correspondent's communication not be acknowledged.

REC-45

EX-117

26 1963

JH:alk
(2)

5 APR 2 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

June 10, 1963

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING (CRIMINAL SECTION)

By letter dated 6/4/63, Mr. Bruce Schuyler, Secretary, The Mattachine Society of Washington, forwarded to the Bureau the enclosed leaflet announcing a meeting of the organization is to be held at 8:00 p.m., 6/11/63, in the Gramercy Inn, Washington, D.C.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Enclosure

JAC:ige
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

REC- 111

MCT-5 100-

-94

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. B
WASHINGTO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr.
Mr
M

NR

June 4, 1963

V

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Gen/Gen

7

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Mattachine Society of Washington, a civil liberties organization devoted to the attainment of the rights of the homosexual, invites you to attend a lecture by the distinguished author, Donald Webster Cory.

The lecture, entitled "The Homosexual - Minority Rights, Civil Rights, Human Rights," is one which we feel may well be of interest to you.

An announcement of the lecture is enclosed, along with a complimentary ticket.

P

We hope that you will attend.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Bruce Schuyler

Bruce Schuyler
Secretary

D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [illegible]

BS:emm

Enclosure

Gt
File

63 JUL 1 1963

ENCLOSURE
2 10 20 PM '63

REC 18 100-403320-95

EX-120

8 JUN 14 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.
JUN 5 1963

15

DONALD WEBSTER CORY

Complimentary

Lecture

Tuesday, June 11, 1963
8 p.m.

Gramercy Inn
1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.

Admission $1.50 (incl. tax)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ENCLOSURE

100-403320-95

Speaking in Washington Tuesday, June 11, 1963

DONALD WEBSTER CORY

author of "THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA"

topic

"THE HOMOSEXUAL - Minority Rights, Civil Rights, Human Rights"

8:00 p.m.

In the SCOTT ROOM of Washington's new GRAMERCY INN
1616 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., at Scott Circle

Admission: $1.50 (tax incl.)

sponsored by

The MATTACHINE SOCIETY of Washington
Post Office Box 1032
Washington 13, D. C.

(Please inform anyone else who might be interested.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4elw/amb

ENCLOSURE

100-403320-95

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 6-7-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON INVITATION TO ATTEND LECTURE

We have received a letter dated 6-4-63 from Mr. Bruce Schuyler, secretary of the above organization, inviting the Director to attend a lecture on 6-11-63. The lecture is entitled "The Homosexual - Minority Rights, Civil Rights, Human Rights" and will be given by Mr. Donald Webster Cory.

The Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

During investigations such as [redacted] and the murder of Attorney Jack E. Cochrane various members of this organization have come under Bureau surveillance. [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above it is not felt that any acknowledgement should be made of the invitation from Mr. Bruce Schuyler.

JRC

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. DeLoach

CJJ:jlr (4)

EX-120

100-403320-96

REC-18

8 JUN 14 1963

63 JUL 1 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

NH
6/10/63

FBI

Date: 6/10/63

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

(U) MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

On 6/6/63, [redacted] PCI, advised SA [redacted] that the Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C., is sponsoring a lecture to be given by DONALD WEBSTER CORY, author of the book entitled "Homosexuals of America". The lecture is to be held at the Grammacy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., at 8:00 p.m., 6/11/63. (X)(u)

b6
b7C
b7D

PCI was advised he was recently contacted by an individual named "RANDY", who claimed to be a leader of a homosexual group in New York City. "RANDY" told PCI he was bringing approximately fifty homosexuals to Washington, D. C., in August, 1963, to picket the White House and they were planning to carry placards enscribed with slogans criticizing the government for discriminating against homosexuals in government employment. (X)(u)

b6
b7C

PCI further advised "RANDY" was attempting to solicit the aid of homosexuals in Washington, D. C., to help him in this demonstration. PCI told "RANDY" he would aid him in the demonstration, and PCI was told he would receive further information and instructions by letter at a later date and would be told when the demonstration is to be held. (X)(u)

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 [illegible]
ON 3-28-85

③ 3-Bureau
1-WFO

LCS:mbb
(4)

AIRTEL

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
9/13/84

EX-114

C. C. Wick

REC 57

100-403320-97

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 14 1963

Approved: ______ Sent ______ M Per ______
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

PCI advised SA [redacted] he would immediately notify him when he heard from "RANDY".

WFO will follow this matter and will advise the Bureau upon receipt of further information regarding the proposed demonstration.

June 12, 1963

BY LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

**HOMOSEXUALS PLANNING TO
PICKET WHITE HOUSE**

A source of information in Washington, D. C., who is an admitted homosexual, received information indicating that approximately fifty homosexuals from New York are planning to picket the White House in August, 1963.

According to our source, these homosexuals intend to carry placards inscribed with slogans criticizing the Government for discriminating against homosexuals in Government employment.

The New York group of homosexuals allegedly will attempt to solicit the aid of homosexuals in Washington, D. C., in this demonstration.

As additional information is received, including the exact date of the proposed demonstration, you will be advised.

b6
b7C

1 - [redacted] 6125 Ident Building Sent Direct
1 - Liaison Section

ABF/njc/sjc
(9)

(Note: See memo Evans to Belmont, 6-11-63, same caption, ABF:njc:sjc:vap)

NOTE: WFO airtel dated 6/10/63, captioned Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C., set forth the above information.

Original to Secret Service at White House via Liaison
LHM

Delivered
6/13/63

98

REC- 21

JUN 17

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 20 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted]

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/22/63

[redacted]

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ReWFOairtel to Director 6/10/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a transcript of a speech by DONALD WEBSTER CORY. As indicated in referenced airtel, CORY was requested by the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C. to give a lecture at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., on 6/11/63.

b2
b7D

[redacted] advised that he attended the lecture, and that there were approximately fifty individuals in attendance.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - WFO

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

LCS:llr
(4)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/84 BY SP-4 [illegible]

- 99

6 JUL 22 1963

REC- 29

NOT REC.

no interest [illegible]

8-[illegible]

60 JUL 31 1963

F146

[redacted]

Evidence Receipt Form
1-223 (Rev. 9-17-56)

337

(To be used in lieu of correspondence covering evidence submissions to the L. F. P. S.)

b6
b7C

Submitting Agency WFO

Delivered by SA [redacted] Date 8-12-63

Victim MATTACHINE Society of Washington, D.C. Accepted By [redacted]

Offense IDENTIFICATION MATTERS L. F. P. S. # 45016

Place and date

Suspects

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN L. F. PS

Walker 8-12-63 clg [illegible]

BRIEF FACTS COVERING CASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

Report to be directed to SAC WFO (100-33796)

Copies to WFO 66-3473; 80-76

Evidence to be returned to

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

EVIDENCE

3 page statement

EX-103

(THIS SPACE FOR BLOCKING)

REC- 6 100-403220-100

20 AUG 14 1963

(over)

1-336 (4-26-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Identification Division

-100

REC-6

YOUR FILE NO. 100-33796

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO. 45016

August 13, 1963

EX-103 TO: SAC, WFO

RE: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.
IDENTIFICATION MATTER

REFERENCE: Deliveryof evidence to Latent Fingerprint Section 8-12-63, by SA [redacted]

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO

SPECIMENS: Three-page statement

This report confirms and supplements the information furnished to SA [redacted] on 8-12-63.

b6
b7C

Three latent fingerprints were developed on page one and one latent fingerprint developed on page two.

Latent prints not identical with fingerprints of several individuals with the name of [redacted] or with the fingerprints of [redacted] born [redacted]

No fingerprints were located for [redacted]

The three-page statement is enclosed.

Enc.

2 - WFO (~~66-8473~~) 100
(1 - 80-76)

JW:bcc
(6)

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/84 BY SP

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

olson
elmont
ohr
asper
allahan
onrad
eLoach
vans
le
sen
llivan
vel
otter
e. Room
mes
dy

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1-36 (Rev. 11-14-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: **8-12-63/11:00am**

Received: **8-12-63/cbg**

Answer to: **WFO**

Reference No: 100-33796
FBI File No: 100-403320-100
Latent Case No: **45016**

Examination requested by: **WFO**

Copy to: WFO -66 -3473 ; 80-76

RE: Society of Wash., D.C.
MATTACHINE [illegible]
IDENTIFICATION MATTERS

Date of reference communication: **Evidence delivered by SA** [redacted]
Specimens: **8-12-63.**

3 page statement

Call [redacted] re results
Ext- 719, [redacted] will adv
by 8/13 re disposition of evidence 8/13
Compare lats w/fp's [redacted]

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted]
Evidence noted by: pm

b6
b7C

No lats iodine
P. 1 + P2 & photos - Ninhydrin
lats.
No lats w/silver
CI pulling numerous ties
on name [redacted] UTL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

[illegible]

Examination completed: 3:45P 8/12 **Time Date**

Dictated: 8/12 **Date**

pts for any [redacted]/12

3 fp's page 1 + 1 fp p. 2.

Lab not @ 12 [redacted] or

[redacted] DOB [redacted]

[redacted] elimination named by [redacted]

b6
b7C

Called [redacted] re results 2:45 pm. 8/12/63. [redacted] will call AM of 8/13 re dispo of evidence (pick up or return w/report 8/12

[redacted] called 3:40pm 8/12/63 - requested evidence be returned w/ report to WFO
8/12

100-403320-100

3/12/63

Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C.
Identification Matter

4 Lp's
100-403320-100
Photos of latents

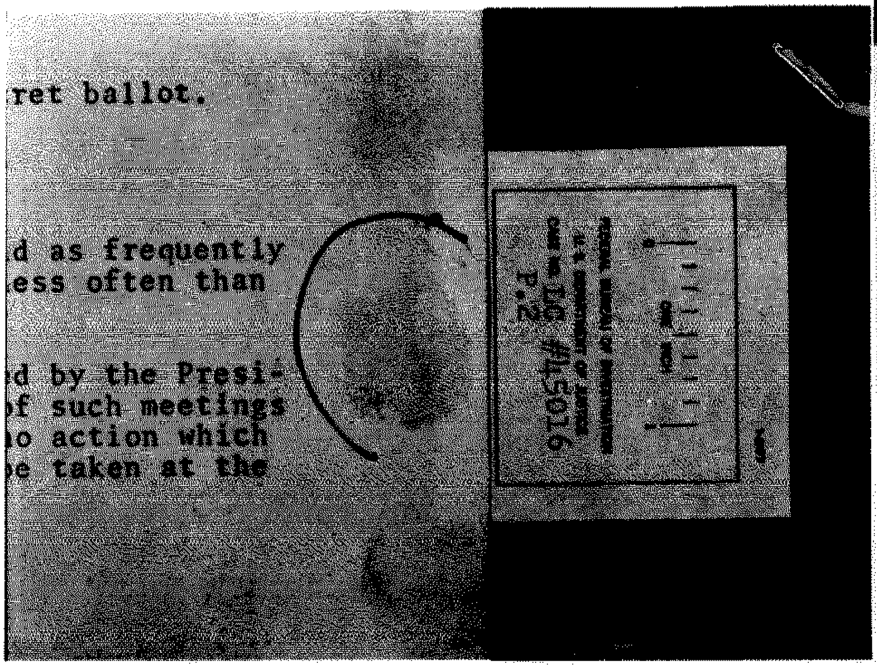
LC # 45-016

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/7/84 BY

Div I
L/HCa

100-403320-100

[redacted] [redacted]

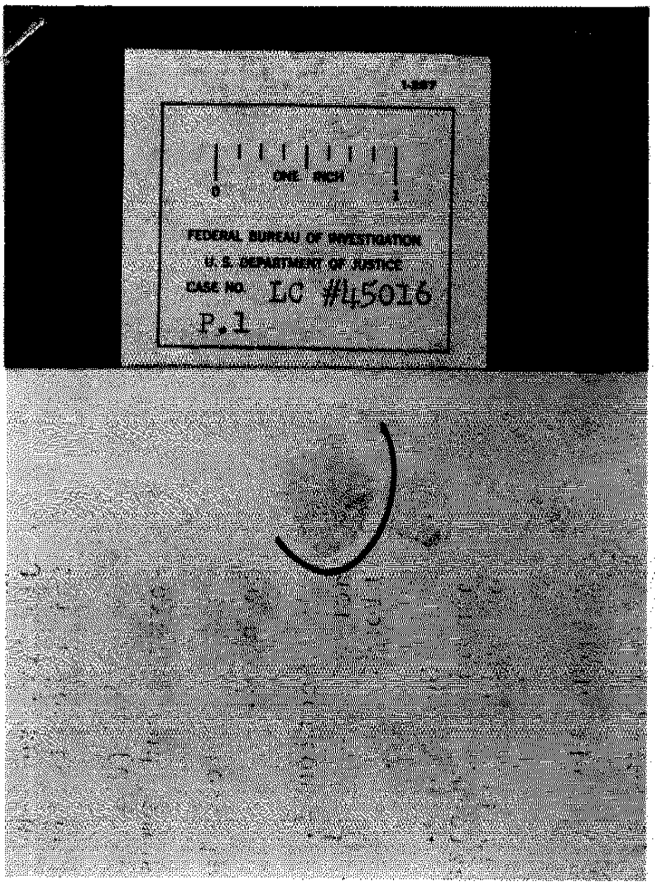


ret ballot.

d as frequently
ess often than

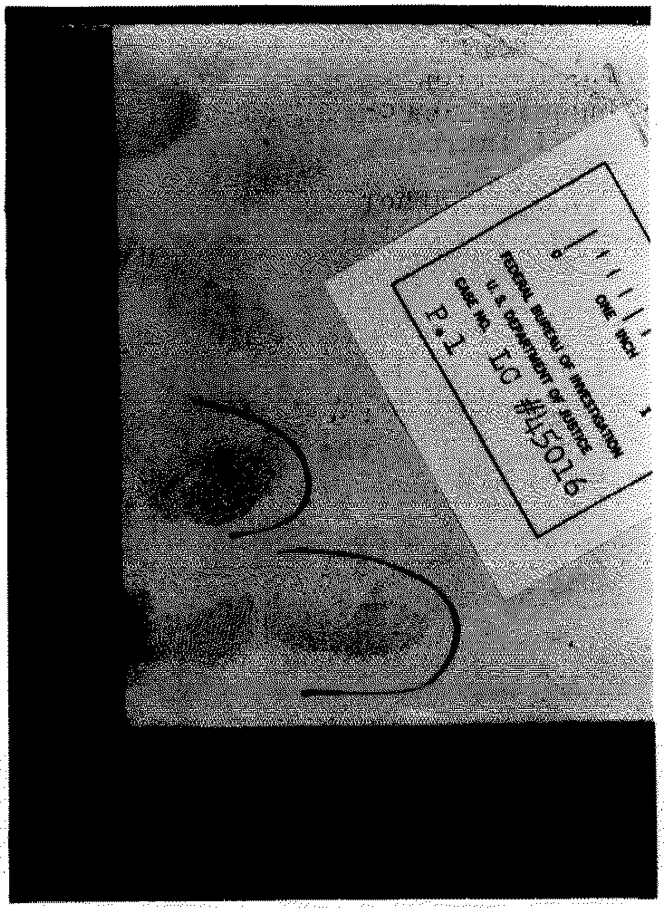
d by the Presi-
f such meetings
o action which
e taken at the

ONE INCH
IC #45016
P.2


1-257
0
ONE INCH
1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CASE NO. LC #45016
P.1

[redacted]

[redacted]


ONE INCH
0
1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CASE NO. LC #45016
P.1

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Bill on Homosexuals Held Unconstitutional

A bill aimed at cracking down on a Washington group that was formed to protect homosexuals from discrimination has drawn a legal broadside from an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer.

The measure would revoke the fund-raising permit of the organization, the Mattachine Society of Washington.

At a hearing yesterday before the House District subcommittee, attorney Monroe H. Freedman, representing the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, of the national union, attacked the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Freedman, who is an associate professor at George Washington University's Law School, testified:

"The bill is rather remarkable in the amount of unconstitutionality packed into two short paragraphs."

Mr. Freedman's major attack, which reflected the same position taken earlier by the District Commissioners, was that the bill would violate the Constitution in singling out an organization and taking away its permit without a court hearing.

Members of the subcommittee, headed by Representative Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, have made it clear that they want a tougher law on fund raising in the District. The city's current rule is a "disclosure" statute and provides little control over fund-raising activities.

At yesterday's session the president of the Mattachine Society of Washington, Franklin E. Kameny, repeatedly refused to give the subcommittee a list of the group's members and other personnel information.

Mr. Kameny said his testimony was in line with restrictions carried in the organization's constitution. The witness said that the reason for the organization's secrecy provisions was obvious, that the members would lost jobs and suffer other types of harassment if their names were made public.

A subcommittee member, Representative Horton, Republican of New York, questioned Mr. Kameny closely on the stated goals of the organization.

Mr. Horton was particularly critical of the group's aim to erase from the criminal statutes any ban on the commiting of homosexual acts in private between consenting adults.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star ✓
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8-10-63
p A-22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [illegible]

62- [illegible] 10 1963

O-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

THE WAS

'Not a Society of Homosexuals'

Group Defends Fund Collecting Role

By MILTON BERLINER

A House District subcommittee witness yesterday denied a charge by Rep. John Dowdy (D., Tex.) that the Mattachine Society of Washington "is a society of homosexuals."

"The Mattachine Society is a civil liberties organization," Franklin E. Kameny, president of the organization testified. "Homosexuals constitute a minority group no different, as such, from other minority groups.

Mr. Kameny was appearing in opposition to a bill revoking the group's right to collect funds to combat prejudice against homosexuals and "achieve for the homosexual minority full equality with their fellow citizens."

VIEWS

Chairman John Dowdy (D., Tex.) first asked Asst. Corp. Counsel Robert F. Kneipp for the Commissioners' views.

The legislation, Mr. Kneipp replied, would require them to hold "due process" hearings on the applications of some 163 organizations for solicitation licenses.

Also, he said, since it was aimed specifically at a single organization, it was, in effect, a bill of attainder, which the Supreme Court has described as "legislative action which inflicts punishment without a trial."

PROBLEMS

"This is a security problem," said Rep. Dowdy impatiently. "If these people (Mattachine Society) are a charitable organization, I've grown up in the wrong generation."

Mr. Kneipp said that Congress made the District charitable solicitation law so broad that the city had no choice but to issue a license to any group with an educational purpose.

"I wasn't here then," said Rep. Dowdy. "It comes down to the fact that you are permitting the promotion of perversion."

Mr. Kneipp said that from its constitution, the Mattachine Society apparently had an educational aim and came within the definition established by Congress.

"Then you think this sort of 'charitable' fund solicitation should be permitted?" asked Rep. Frank Horton (R., N. Y.).

"It's not a question of SHOULD; the law DOES permit it," Mr. Kneipp replied.

Mr. Kameny said, "We are a reputable, responsible group, working seriously in an area where much work is needed and very little is being done."

"Did you work for the Government?" Rep. Dowdy interrupted the statement.

"Yes, in the Defense Department," replied Mr. Kameny who later said he was a physicist and an astronomer.

"Were you dismissed for security reasons?"

"No. For alleged immoral conduct, unproved."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News pg 15
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 8/9/63

100-

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 14 1963

XEROX
AUG 13 1963

62 AUG 23 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/7/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

ATT: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a statement prepared by captioned organization entitled "DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS."

Encl

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - WFO

LCS:pam
(4)

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

REC- 58 100-403320-101

AUG 7 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

72 AUG 21 1963

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS

A Statement Prepared By:

✓The Mattachine Society of
Washington
P.O. Box 1032
Washington 13, D.C.

Presented To:

The Sub-Committee on Employment
D.C. Advisory Committee of the
U.S. Civil Rights Commission

February 28, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-101

ENCLOSURE

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS

I. Introduction

A. Premises

The homosexual is one whose direction of choice of a sexual partner differs from that of the majority of the citizenry in what he is attracted to and chooses partners of his or her own sex.

Homosexuality is neither a sickness, disease, neurosis, psychosis, disorder, defect, nor other disturbance, but merely a matter of the predisposition of a significantly large minority of our citizens.

Homosexuals are a minority group, no different, as such, from others; and their problems are those of prejudice against minorities -- prejudice and discrimination as unreasonable and as ill-founded as those directed against others of our minorities.

B. Statistical Background

Lest this be considered an area too small and unimportant for this committee, a very brief background survey is in order.

While estimates of the number of homosexuals vary, and (unlike the cases of the Negro, the Jew, and others) exact figures are impossible to obtain, an informed reading of the Kinsey Report, combined with intelligent observation, leads to an estimate of at least 10 per cent of the non-juvenile population of the country (both men and women).

There is a strong tendency for homosexuals to migrate from rural to urban areas, and from small urban areas to large ones. Therefore, as a reasonable figure with which to work, one may say that 10 per cent of the total population of a large metropolitan area such as Washington is homosexual.

Thus some 15,000,000 American citizens, and some 250,000 residents of the Washington area, are homosexuals. This makes the homosexual community one of the largest of the national and the local minority groups.

C. General Employment Situation

The general employment situation for homosexuals can be summed up very briefly: Virtually anyone known to be a homosexual is unemployable, regardless of all other aspects of his background, training, and character, to a degree far beyond anything encountered by the Negro. Whereas the Negro, at worst, has had the mere indifference of the Federal Government, and, at best, its active assistance, the homosexual has had the active hostility of the Federal Government and finds the Government to be the center and source of some of the most virulent discrimination directed against him.

This is the last remaining major area of discrimination and of deprivation of civil liberties in this country, and one in which not only is almost no significant effort, public or private, being made to change the situation, but one in which the official policy -- the enforcement and perpetuation of existing discrimination -- is totally inconsistent with officially expressed policies of equal employment opportunity for all, of making the best use of available manpower, of eliminating discrimination on the basis of non-quality measures.

In short, there is not only no official support for an easing and improvement of this situation, but there is active official opposition to any relaxation of present discriminatory attitudes and practices.

Because of the universality of exclusion of known homosexuals from employment, case histories will not be noted in this statement. Suffice it to say that any employer who does knowingly employ homosexuals, or who does NOT discriminate against them, is considered by the homosexual community to be unique.

The only factor which saves the country from having 15,000,000 unemployed homosexuals, and the Washington area from having a quarter-million, is the indistinguishability of most homosexuals from their fellow citizens, so that relatively few are known as such to actual or potential employers.

II. The Federal Government

A. Introduction

It is relevant to discuss in this statement the employment policies of the Federal Government -- of the U.S. Civil Service Commission -- for three reasons: (1) the Federal Government is the largest employer in the Washington area and its policies and practices are, therefore, of major concern to the labor force in the area; (2) the Federal Government, by its policies, sets the example and the direction for other employers: when the Federal Government does not discriminate private employers may or may not, but when the Federal Government does discriminate, virtually all private employers will do likewise; and (3) Federal policies and practices govern employment practices of the District of Columbia.

B. Policy

The policy of the Federal Government is simple and straightforward: total exclusion.

In substantiation of this, a copy of a letter from John W. Macy, Jr., present U.S. Civil Service Service Commission Chairman, is appended to this report. In addition, we have a statement dated May 24, 1962, from I. L. Risen, Chief, Personnel Management Section, U.S. Civil Service Commission, that: "The evidence of homosexual conduct would disqualify, in spite of otherwise strong qualifications." A similar statement from Mr. Macy is in the possession of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union.

This policy is based, with dubious legality and constitutionality, upon 5 C.F.R. 2.106(a)(3), under which "immoral conduct" is ground for a finding of unsuitability for Federal employment. Despite room for vast areas of legitimate difference of opinion upon what is moral and what is immoral, "immoral conduct" is nowhere defined in writing by the Civil Service Commission.

Offers and attempts to confer on this question with the U.S. Civil Service Commission have been fruitless. They seem to consider it a permanently closed, settled matter. Requests to the Commission by the Mattachine Society of Washington for a statement of the findings of fact upon which this discriminatory policy is based have not been replied to. A similar request by the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union was met and evaded by quotation and citation of relevant and supposedly relevant laws and statutes, but by no attempt at all to justify the exclusion.

The Civil Service Commission is relentless in its efforts to exclude and to ferret out homosexuals, to the extent that one-third of its budget is devoted to investigation, while a mere one-sixth is devoted to recruiting and selecting.

That the Commission is so unwilling, despite its uncompromising efforts in this direction, to provide factual justification for these policies and efforts can only mean that no such justification exists and that they are acting upon the basis of political expediency and pressure, vested interests, blind prejudice, or other unworthy motives.

C. Results of Federal Policy

Because the homosexual is not easily recognizable, the Federal Government has had minimal success in its policies of exclusion. It is probably not far from correct to say that some 200,000 to 250,000 Federal employees are homosexuals -- close to the 10 per cent which applies to the population at large.

Nevertheless all of these live with a Sword of Damocles hanging over them. There is a constant, unnecessary turnover of personnel, with all of the human waste and administrative inefficiency which this implies. While statistically the turnover may be small, numerically it is large, and in view of the virtual impossibility of finding satisfactory employment after a dismissal on grounds related to homosexuality, regardless of job performance, competence, or impeccability of deportment, the waste in human resources and the number of human tragedies is great.

For these reasons, many competent people who have much to offer -- particularly those in professional fields -- will not consider Government employment, to the detriment of the nation.

The overall effects of such policy are (1) to deprive the government of the services of many highly competent individuals; (2) to waste vast sums of money in the ferreting out of homosexuals and in their replacement ; (3) to create a large number of totally unnecessary human tragedies; (4) to further extend conformity and the suppression of dissent -- particularly social conformity and the suppression of social dissent -- which many find increasingly offensive; (5) to set the example for similar discrimination everywhere.

III. Private and Semi-Private Employment

A. The Professions

The Mattachine Society of Washington has not yet formally polled the various professional groups -- the American Medical Association, the bar associations, etc. Informal discussion with homosexual lawyers, doctors, and others indicates that there is a belief that had their homosexuality been known to the professional groups at the time of the accreditation they would not have been accredited.

B. Teaching

1. Public Schools

Although, contrary to popular belief, homosexuals are no more likely to molest or adversely affect their pupils than are heterosexuals, and although there are many homosexual teachers doing excellent jobs in our local school systems, any evidence of homosexuality is taken as sufficient ground for dismissal.

2. Universities

In general, universities will neither hire nor retain a known homosexual on their faculties, despite professional qualifications, although little positive effort is made to hunt homosexuals out, and, on occasion, a blind eye will be turned toward a well-established professor.

C. Private Employment

There is a small number of private occupations -- hairdressing, interior decorating, etc. -- in which homosexuals find comparatively less discrimination than elsewhere. These do not employ many people. Other than these, it may generally be assumed that if the employee's homosexuality be known, he will be neither hired nor retained, regardless of competence, training, performance, personal conduct at work, or appearance. This is true whether the position is a menial one, or whether it requires a highly skilled and trained worker.

Thus while most homosexuals are employed, many have jobs which do not make proper use of their abilities and virtually all of them are without job security, on account of their homosexuality.

There seems to be little likelihood -- although the possibility may exist -- of changing this situation of discrimination in private industry, as long as the Federal Government continues to set its present example.

IV. Effects of Present Security Clearance Policies.

A significant number of jobs in the Washington area require security clearances. Executive Order 10450 and its successors indicate that "sexual perversion," not otherwise defined, may be grounds for denial of a clearance. In practice this criterion is applied exclusively to homosexual acts, never to similar heterosexual ones, and, in practice, IS, not "may be" grounds for denial of clearance.

Only the Atomic Energy Commission spells this out further and explicitly denies clearance to homosexuals.

Discussion with the highest Defense Department security officials indicates that they base their policies upon the assumption that ALL homosexuals are unstable and unreliable, a generalization as sweeping and as untrue as any of the generalizations and stereotypings used as the bases for discrimination against Negroes, Jews, and other minorities.

In terms of effect and effectiveness, the results of these policies are similar to those of the Civil Service Commission's employment policies -- the overwhelming number of homosexuals having or applying for clearances, get and retain them.

They are nevertheless placed in a position of constant insecurity, subject to loss of job at any time, and in this area, too, there is a constant toll of human tragedies.

In addition, in a number of professional and semi-professional fields -- the sciences, engineering, etc. -- it is now virtually impossible to find jobs which do not require security clearances. As a result, a significant number of very highly trained people -- often with Ph.D.'s -- are without jobs, or are forced into positions in which their abilities and training go largely unused.

The blanket denial of clearances to homosexuals, per se, with no attempt being made to assess the reliability of the individual involved, on an individual basis, is in no way different from similar refusals, elsewhere, to hire Negroes, as such, or Jews, as such. The waste or human resources and the toll in human lives effectively destroyed is as great.

V. Effect of Present Policies of the Armed Forces

Not only is the policy of all branches of the Armed Forces one of exclusion of homosexuals (see, for example, AR 635-89) but homosexuals entering the service (as, for reasons indicated below, virtually every male homosexual does, policies of exclusion notwithstanding) and discovered to be such, are given less-than-fully-honorable discharges, regardless of the nature and quality of their performance in the Service, thereby blighting the remainder of their lives and sharply limiting the employment available to them.

The homosexual facing the draft is presented with an intolerable choice. He may tell his draft board that he is a homosexual, thereby avoiding service but running the permanent risk of having to tell a prejudiced employer the reason for his deferment, or of having the information obtained by the employer from the draft board or "leaked" by draft board officials, resulting in unemployability; or, most usually, in order to avoid this possibility and, as often as with the citizen at large, out of a desire to serve his country, he will take the gamble presented to him, perjure himself to his draft board, be inducted, and run the constant risk of exposure, of less-than-honorable discharge, and of unemployability. There seems to be no way, at present, for the draft-eligible homosexual to escape this choice. The overwhelmingly large majority choose the latter alternative.

The Armed Forces, like the Civil Service Commission and the security authorities, detect a relatively small percentage of the quarter-million homosexuals currently in uniform, but in terms of actual numbers affected their policies result in a steady stream of totally unnecessary personal tragedies which are virtually irreparable, since a less-than-honorable discharge follows one throughout his life, and is one of the most effective of the factors producing unemployability.

VI. Summary and Conclusions

1. The homosexual minority is one of the largest in the greater Washington area, consisting of about 250,000 persons.

2. Exclusion of known homosexuals from all areas of employment, public and private, is, to all intents and purposes, complete and absolute. Only the fact that most homosexuals are not known to their employers prevents the entire group from being unemployed.

3. Discrimination against the homosexual is based upon the same kind of prejudice, misinformation, ignorance, and erroneous stereotyping as is discrimination against other minorities, and is therefore equally invalid.

4. This minority is unique in that discrimination against it is accepted at all levels, and that no significant voices are being raised even to question the validity of such discrimination.

5 Discriminatory attitudes among private employers are reinforced by the firmly discriminatory policies of the Government and are quite unlikely to change until the Government alters its position.

VII. Recommendations

In view of the above conclusions, particularly the last item, it is recommended that a formal re-examination, reassessment, and re-evaluation of Federal Government policy on, and approach toward, this question be made. The particular areas to be considered should be (1) employment (i.e., U.S. Civil Service Commission policy); (2) the attitudes and procedures of the Armed Forces; (3) policy on security clearances; and, possibly, (4) laws on homosexuality.

A White House conference of the type which has been held from time to time, to deal with a variety of narrowly specific problems and including representatives of the homosexual community, would seem to be in order.

Specific consideration by both the Commission on Civil Rights and the Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity is strongly and urgently called for.

COPY

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Washington 25, D.C.

Sep 28 1962

Mr. Bruce Schuyler, Secretary
The Mattachine Society of Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. Schuyler:

Your letter of August 28, 1962 and attachments relating to the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington have been read with interest. It is the established policy of the Civil Service Commission that homosexuals are not suitable for appointment to or retention in positions in the Federal service. There would be no useful purpose served in meeting with representatives of your Society.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ENCLOSURE

100 - [illegible] -101

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

The Attorney General September 5, 1963

Director, FBI

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Bureau has just received information from our Washington Field Office to the effect that an anonymous male advised that he had received information that homosexuals may picket the Department of Justice on Friday, September 6, 1963. This anonymous caller inferred that the pickets would protest the FBI's discrimination against homosexuals. The caller refused to identify himself or furnish the names of any participants.

The Mattachine Society is an organization of homosexuals.

You will be advised of any further information received concerning this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

JWB:ncb
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY sp4

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 5 1 55 PM '63

MAILED 2
SEP 5 - 1963
COMM-FBI

EX 104

REC 49

-102

22 SEP 6 1963

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

65 SEP 9 1963 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/3/63

Transmit the following in ________________________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

At 7:55 p.m., on 8/30/63, an anonymous call was received at WFO from a male, apparently a Caucasian, who indicated he had received information that homosexuals may picket the Department of Justice, Friday, 9/6/63. He inferred they would protest that the FBI was discriminating against homosexuals.

The caller refused to identify himself or furnish the names of any participants.

WFO will contact informants in the homosexual field to determine the truth of the caller's information.

③ - Bureau
1 - WFO

LCS:mb/llr
(4)

AIRTEL

CC Scatterday

C. C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

EX-103

REC-49 100-403320-103

SEP 11 1963

9/6

Approved: ________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

65 SEP 12 1963

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - [redacted]
1 - Liaison

The Attorney General September 11, 1963

b6
b7C

Director, FBI

~~HOMOSEXUALS PLANNING TO PICKET THE WHITE HOUSE~~

Reference is made to my letter to you dated August 30, 1963, concerning the captioned matter.

On September 3, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he recently received information that approximately 100 members of the New York City Mattachine Society, who will be joined by members of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Mattachine Society plan to picket the White House on October 25, 1963. The source indicated that the purpose of the demonstration is to protest the United States Government's discrimination against homosexuals in Federal employment.

This information has been furnished to the Secret Service at the White House.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

SEP 11 1 20 PM '63
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Copy of letterhead memorandum furnished to White House Secret Service via Liaison.

JWB:bep:ncb
(13)

MAILED 2
SEP 11 1963
COMM-FBI

F B I - INTELLICE
REC'D NETWORK

REC 46

100 - 320 - 104

XEROX
SEP 13 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] [redacted]

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

9/4/63

The Mattachine Society is an organization of homosexuals. A memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 10/24/63

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

On 10/23/63, Deputy Chief ROY BLICK, Morals Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised he had just received a flyer in the mail announcing that on Saturday, 10/26/63, STEVE ALLISON of Radio Station WWDC, Washington, D.C., 1260 on the radio dial, would be broadcasting from Maury's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1281 Fourth Street, N.E., from 10:00 p.m., 10/26/63, to 12:30 a.m., 10/27/63. The flyer announced that ALLISON would interview the President and Vice-President of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a government official, and other persons interested in the problems of the homosexual.

For the information of the Bureau.

3- Bureau
1- WFO

JRT:pkg
(4)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-Fe/er/[illegible]

REC- 16

-105

EX

57 NOV 7 1963
FBI

Approved: ______________________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson ______
Belmont ______
Mohr ______
Casper ______
Callahan ______
Conrad ______
DeLoach ______
Evans ______
Gale ______
Rosen ______
Sullivan ______
Tavel ______
Trotter ______
Tele Room ______
Holmes ______
Gandy ______

[redacted]

D. C. Hearing To Challenge Homosexuals

Revocation of a certificate of registration issued to the Mattachine Society of Washington, an organization formed to combat discrimination against homosexuals, will be considered at a preliminary hearing September 24.

The society has been notified by the Department of Licenses and Inspections of the proposed revocation of its registration under the city's Charitable Solicitations Act. This registration gives the organization the right to solicit funds here.

The grounds cited in the Licenses and Inspections notice were that false names were given for the individuals listed as officers of the Mattachine Society.

The District Commissioners yesterday authorized issuing of subpoenas for summoning of witnesses to the hearing at 10 a.m. in the District Building.

Under the city's Charitable Solcitations Act, officers of any organization which solicits money here must register and disclose certain financial information. The present law is a disclosure measure only and makes no provision for rejection applications for registration.

A hearing was held recently on a bill designed to revoke the registration of the Mattachine Society, but questions were raised as to whether the measure violated constitutional safeguards.

At this hearing representatives of the Mattachine Society said their members sometimes used false names to avoid blackmail. This testimony furnished the grounds for the proposed ~~revocation~~ action by the Department of Licenses and Inspections.

MATTACHINE SOCIETY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

b6
b7C

N [illegible] DED

The Washington Post and Times Herald ______
The Washington Daily News ______
The Evening Star ______
New York Herald Tribune ______
New York Journal-American ______
New York Mirror ______
New York Daily News ______
New York Post ______
The New York Times ______
The Worker ______
The New Leader ______
The Wall Street Journal ______
The National Observer ______
Date ______

file
8/7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

5 [illegible] 3

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b2
b7D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (X)

[redacted] (X)

[redacted]

ReWFOairtel to Bureau 8/21/63.

Enclosed for Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning contact with captioned informan[redacted] regarding a proposed demonstration at the White House by homosexuals on 10/25/63. (X)

The New York Office attempt to verify informatio[redacted] furnished by informant.

WFO will maintain contact with informant as well as other established sources in an effort to verify this information.

b2
b7D

ENCL
7-1

3 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
2 - New York (Encs. 2)
2 - WFO
(1-100-33796)

ENCLOSURE

100-403320-

NOT RECORDED
SEP 16 1963

LCS:nmb
(7)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 5848
Declassify on: OADR

3/26/84

SEP 9 1963

Let to AG 9/11/63
JWB:BEP:NCB
cc LHM to Secret Service
at White House via liaison

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668
ON 3-28-85

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

67 SEP 23 1963

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 5, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE BY HOMOSEXUALS IN OCTOBER, 1963

On September 3, 1963, a source of information advised that he has recently received information that approximately 100 members of the New York City Mattachine Society, which will be joined by members of the Washington, D. C. Chapter of the Mattachine Society plan to picket the White House on October 25, 1963. (X)

The source stated the purpose of the demonstration is to protest the United States Government's discrimination against homosexuals in federal employment. (X)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 3-28-85

~~Classified by 50~~ [illegible]
~~Declassify on: OADR 3/26/84~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 2/7/84 BY~~ [illegible]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT~~
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale b6
Rosen
Sullivan b7C
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 24, 1963

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
~~POST OFFICE BOX 1032~~
~~WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013~~

[redacted]

0 Mattachine Society

On a memorandum dated 12/23/63* relating to whether or not Civil Service has changed its policies with respect to homosexuals, the Director instructed that Liaison should re-check with the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

On 12/24/63, Kimbell Johnson, Director, Bureau of Personnel Investigation, CSC, advised that CSC has, in fact, been under considerable pressure from captioned society during recent months, but has not changed its basic policy excluding all homosexuals from Government service.

Mr. Johnson stated that the following CSC regulations has been the basic Civil Service policy regarding the exclusions of homosexuals from Federal employment since 1948; "persons about whom there is evidence that they have engaged in or solicited others to engage in homosexual or sexually perverted acts with them without evidence of rehabilitation are not suitable for Federal employment."

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-17890-

ACTION:

For information.

They should stick to it.
H.

W.C.S.

LPK:mab (10)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]

*Temporarily attached

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Enclosure

100-403320-106

REC 13

22 DEC 30 1963

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

DEC 31 1963

58 JAN 1 1964

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : **Mr. DeLoach** DATE: **12-23-63**

FROM : **M. A. Jones**

SUBJECT: **MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON**
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4

On a memorandum dated 12-19-63 concerning a letter received from former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy at The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., transmitting to the Bureau a letter he received from the above society, the Director has asked if the Civil Service Commission has discontinued its policy of excluding homosexuals from Government.

Bufiles reflect a copy of a letter sent by Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, John W. Macy, Jr., dated September 28, 1962, to the secretary of the Mattachine Society. This letter refers to one he received from the society relating to the purposes of the society and states "It is the established policy of the Civil Service Commission that homosexuals are not suitable for appointment to or retention in positions in the Federal service." The letter continues saying there would be no useful purpose served in representatives of the Civil Service Commission meeting with representatives of the Mattachine Society.

Both the Administrative Division and the Liaison Section of the Bureau have advised that nothing has come to the Bureau's attention reflecting that the Civil Service has changed its policies with respect to homosexuals since the above letter was sent by Macy to the society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Liaison should re-check with CSC H

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Callahan

REC 13
100-403320-106

Memo to W.C. Sullivan
JOK/mab
12/24/63

22 DEC 30 1963

SEARCH

JWO'B:blh
(7)

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad ✓
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
[illegible]
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-19-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Former Assistant Director Stanley J. Tracy, now Director of Alumni Relations, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has forwarded to the Bureau, through Inspector Kemper, a copy of a letter dated November, 1963, from the above society received at the university. This is a homosexual group.

The letter is addressed to "Dear Friend" and is a request for contributions to help the society pay an outstanding attorney's bill and to finance future public lectures. It indicates that the goal of the fund drive is $1,499.99. It is signed by Ronald Lockwood, Treasurer of the Washington group.

Mr. Tracy indicates that last summer the university received a request from this society for the use of classroom space. After discussing the matter with the Dean of Men, Dr. Paul V. Bissell, the answer was no space was available. Tracy also informs the letter, a copy of which he enclosed, was being sent for completion of the Bureau's records.

The Mattachine Society is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The Washington branch exerted pressure on the Civil Service Commission to discontinue its policy of excluding homosexuals from government and has claimed that homosexuals have been denied the full exercise of their civil rights. In September, 1963, a source of the Washington Field Office indicated that approximately 100 members of the New York City chapter planned to picket the White House. No information is available indicating this was ever done. The District of Columbia has denied the society the right to solicit funds under the city's Charitable Solicitations Act on the grounds that false names were given for individuals listed as officers of the society.

Has Civil Service done this?

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-17890-

XEROX
DEC 31 1963

RECOMMENDATION:

r information

68 JAN 8 [illegible]

REC- 50

100-403320-107

22 DEC 30 1963

C[illegible] RESEARCH

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans

JWO'B:blh (6)

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
2000 G STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

December 15,1963

Mr. Edward C. Kemper
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue N W
Washington, D C

Dear Ed:

Transmitted herewith is a copy of a letter dated November 1963 from the Mattachine Society of Washington. Also transmitted is a copy of the enclosed return envelope.

For the Bureau's records - this letter was received in the office of the GWU Educational Counselor. The clerk opening the envelope threw the envelope in the waste basket. After reading it she did not know what to do with it so she brought it to my office on some date preceding November 29 and asked my staff if they knew where it should be sent. They told her they would hold it for my return from vacation on December 2 and that I would know how it should be handled.

Last summer the University received a request from the Mattachine Society for the use of class room space. The Dean of Men, Dr. Paul V. Bissell, decided the answer was no. Accordingly I gave him the letter on December 6 for his information, as we had previously discussed the subject matter. This accounts for the date stamp in the lower left corner of the copy.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely
Stan
Stanley J. Tracy
Director of Alumni Relations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-34074-53-498

XEROX
DEC 31 1963

100-403320

REC- 13

100-403320-108

22 DEC 30 1963

~~RESEARCH~~

MR Jones to DeLoach Memo
12-19-63 JWS'B:lch

58 JAN 1 1964
ENCLOSURE

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
2000 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

WASHINGTON D.C.
4 00 PM
DEC [illegible]
1963

MR. JONES

DEC 17 1 27 PM '63

1863-1963 UNITED STATES 5 CENTS
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

RECEIVED
FBI

5032

Mr. Edward C. Kemper
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Penna Avenue N W
Washington, D C

P . Box 1032
Washington, D.C., 20013
November 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Dear Friend:

November 15 marked the second anniversary of the founding of the Mattachine Society of Washington. To celebrate this anniversary, we have set aside November and December as fund-raising months.

If you have followed the activities of the Mattachine Society of Washington over the past two years, you are well aware that the Society has developed as the most active and effective homophile organization in the United States. At the recent ECHO convention in Philadelphia, Donald Webster Cory praised our organization as the true leaders in the fight for civil rights of the homosexual minority.

The Washington daily newspapers, local radio stations, and much of official Washington have shown an interest in our organization. The Congressional Record carried two articles on our activities. We have won our first legal tangle, but we still have an attorney's bill outstanding.

The recent ECHO convention cost us quite a bit of money. Plans are now in the works to make Washington the site of the 1964 convention. We are formulating a list of speakers for future public lectures. For these and our many other activities we need money. At present our treasury balance could not begin to finance any of our program.

Perhaps you have a friend, a relative, or a business acquaintance who is a homosexual, or perhaps you are one yourself. Or perhaps you just believe in the fight for freedom for all Americans. If such is the case, please send a contribution (no matter how small) in the enclosed envelope. It will be put to good use.

Our goal is $1499.99. If every one of you gave just one dollar, this goal would be reached. Thank you for your support.

XEROX
DEC 31 1963

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1963
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF MEN

Sincerely yours,

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON Box 1032,
Ronald Lockwood, Treasurer Washington, DC

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGT
P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

copy
Return envelope
enclosed with letter

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/64 BY

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATE MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-20-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

The above Society has apparently added the Director to its mailing list to receive its "Gazette," a newsletter for homosexuals.

This Society attempts to legalize the activities of homosexuals and carries on an active campaign to have these persons admitted to employment in the United States Government and elsewhere.

This material is disgusting and offensive and it is believed a vigorous objection to the addition of the Director to its mailing list should be made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That two Agents from the Crime Records Division contact the president of this group to advise him in strong terms that Mr. Hoover objects to receiving this material and his name should immediately be removed from their mailing list.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Right H

REC- 61

100 - 403320 - 109

1 AUG 13 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JWO'B:smg
(4)

70 AUG 19 1964

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

[redacted]
b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

House Votes to Curb Homosexual Aid Group

C/8

A bill aimed at hampering operations of the Mattachine Society of Washington, an organization with a stated goal of protecting homosexuals from discrimination, cleared the House yesterday afternoon on a 301 to 81 vote.

The legislation now goes to the Senate, where it is expected to die in committee.

Under the bill. the District's law dealing with fund drives would be amended to give city officials a stronger hand in refusing fund campaign permits.

The chief sponsor of the measure is Representative Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, who submitted the bill in an effort to slow down Mattachine Society operations.

The bill, as amended by Mr. Dowdy on the House floor yesterday, states that the District Commissioners shall approve the fund drive permit if: " . . . such solicitation will benefit or assist in promoting the public health or welfare and will not affect the public morals."

During the House floor debate, Mr. Dowdy and others backing the bill argued that congressional approval of the legislation is needed in order to give the Commissioners authority to block such groups as the Mattachine Society from conducting fund raising campaigns.

Representative Whitener, Democrat of North Carolina, said: "It seems to me unconscionable to have an arm of the District government placing a hand of approval on the Mattachine Society . . ."

Opponents of the bill, however, argued that it is unconstitutional, and that it would not hit the major target—the Mattachine Society.

Representative Roosevelt, Democrat of California, said the organization has been raising funds without a city permit under a provision that exempts a group that raises less than $1,500 a year.

One of the chief opponents of the bill, Representative Multer, Democrat of New York, said that instead of hurting the Mattachine Society, Mr. Dowdy's bill would create problems for a wide range of organizations such as the Salvation Army and CARE.

The House yesterday also approved bills that would:

1. Strengthen the retirement benefits for District judges.

2. Specify that income received by an out-of-state investing firm from a mortgage loan in the District would not be subject to the city's franchise taxes.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star C/8
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 8-12-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

D

65

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

[redacted]

96

+11

FBI

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (79-29066)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (79-70)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
FUGITIVE
I.O. [redacted]
W. F.
KIDNAPING;
UFAP-KIDNAPING
(OO: Savannah)

b6
b7C

SUMMARY AIRTEL

Remyairtel, 4/7/64.

New York Office requested to obtain complete description of car in subject's possession from former owner.

Newark requested to insure that if homosexuals are planning informal convention, Memorial Day weekend, Atlantic City, N. J., as they have in past, that appropriate coverage be afforded.

Bureau and Denver Office requested to search indices re "MATTACHINE SOCIETY", organized groups of "homos", reportedly active in Denver - West Coast area.

Tampa Office requested to advise results of investigation conducted to date to determine if [redacted] 7 years old, male, missing St. Petersburg, Fla., since 3/31/64, possibly abducted by subject.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau
1 - Savannah

RWM:ecw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-

79-29066-153

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
APR 14 1964

APR 10 1964

Approved: ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

64 APR 1 1964

[redacted]

FD-350 (4-3-62)

31

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss [illegible]
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Homosexual U. S. Nazis Follow Hitler In Sexual Perversion

Homosexuality is infiltrating the ranks of the American Nazi Party even while the domestic Hitlerites are condemning all Negroes as marijuana-smoking, wine-drinking rapists.

Orgaic practices in sex perversion have been reportedly responsible for the eviction of the Chicago Division of the Nazi party from two of its most recent north side headquarters.

One former member of the organization explained that deviation from normal sex conduct conforms to a pattern established by Adolph Hitler himself.

Hitler could find sexual gratification with either men or women.

The U. S. Nazis are bringing tremendous propaganda emphasis to the "inherent degeneracy of the Negro even while they all but boast of their uninhibited homosexual adventures.

As planned by George Lincoln Rockwell, the fuehrer of U. S. Nazis, American Negroes will be given a one-way ticket to Africa. As contemplated by Rockwell and his followers, the exodus is scheduled to begin in 1972.

A ship ticket containing brutally offensive humor has been printed by the Nazis for wide mail circulation.

Heading it is this savage play on words: "Coon-ard Lines."

The remaining printed content of the "ticket" follows:

Boat Ticket to Africa.

This ticket entitles one nigger to:

1. Free trip to Africa on a Luxury Liner with plenty of pumps. Boat is shaped like Cadillac with fins.

2. All the bananas and choice cuts of missionary desired. N.A.A.C.P. members may sit up front.

3. Barrel of axle-grease for hair. Delicately scented with nigger-sweat. Free jar of meat tenderizer.

4. Framed picture of Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Golden. Twist to Martin Luther Koon's Jazz Band.

5. Chicken-coop and watermelon patch on deck.

6. Plenty of wine, marijuana, heroin and other refreshments.

The Mattachine Society, an odganization of homosexuals with headquarters in San Francisco, has put out the claim that Hitler was "one of us."

The Mattachine Review, a well-printed monthly magazine published by the Society, says that the Fuehrer had "strong affectionate ties with other men."

The Review adds:

"During his artist days Hitler slept in the same double bed with his roomate.

"It seems probable that they were entirely 'chaste' or became chaste after some experimentation; a third possibility is that they decided they were the only 'good' homosexuals in the whole world.

"Hitler was surrounded by handsome young men who slept with women but who reserved their greatest devotion for their Fuehrer..."

Dr. Ernst "Putzi" Hanfstangel was one of Hitler's earliest supporters and remained to serve him as a court jester after the Nazi rise to power. "Putzi" was pianist of some limited talent.

"I play the piano for Hitler late into the night when he has insomnia spells," Hanfstangel would boast.

But others would place a different interpretation on his nocturanal visits to Hitler's quarters.

"'Putzi' was with Hitler all night," it would be said. "Playing ~~[illegible]~~, they say..."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS ~~UN~~CLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/84 BY

17 THE NEW CRUSADER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 2/29/64
Edition: WEEKLY
Author:
Editor: BALM L. LEAVELL JR.
Title:
AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
Character: 157-3
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO
Under Investigation

100-40-3320-A

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 25 1964

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-70374-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Ga
Ro
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-7-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/7/84 BY

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN E. KAMENY DC
PRESIDENT
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

After a number of attempts to reach captioned individual to arrange a personal interview, he was contacted on the evening of August 6, 1964. He offered to come to Bureau Headquarters for interview at 12:30 p.m. on 8-7-64. It will be recalled it has been approved that the above be contacted to request the deletion of the Director's name from the mailing list of the "Gazette," the publication of this homosexual group.

Kameny arrived at 12:35 p.m., accompanied by ~~Robert King~~, DC Editor of the "Gazette" of the "Mattachine Society of Washington," and both were interviewed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] of the Crime Research Section.

(magazine)

Kameny and King were informed that the presence of Mr. Hoover's name on their mailing list is considered offensive and they were requested to delete his name from this list. Kameny and King pointed out that their purpose in sending such material to governmental officials such as the Director was to attempt to influence these officials to become more understanding of the aims of their group. They stated that the President, the Attorney General, other members of the President's Cabinet and members of congress are included in their mailing list for this reason. They stated further that they realize that much of their material is probably promptly thrown into the waste basket.

It was pointed out to Kameny and King that the Congress makes the laws and the Attorney General sets over-all Justice Department policy and that, therefore, there would appear to be no need to forward such material to the FBI.

Kameny commented upon his group's great interest in seeing that their civil rights are protected, stating that they felt they have a right to communicate with government officials in an attempt to gain sympathy for their cause. King commented that, on the other hand, they did not wish to antagonize officials by sending material which was strongly resented.

REC- 61 100-403320-110

EX 105

AUG 13 1964

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
[redacted]
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Evans
SGE Section
JWO'B:rap (6)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

50 AUG 19 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

They stated they would bring our request for removal from their mailing list before the Board of Directors of their Society at their next meeting and would be guided by the decision reached.

In connection with the mention by Kameny and King of their Society's desire to cultivate more favorable governmental reaction to the status of their organization, King mentioned that the Mattachine Society would be holding a convention in Washington, D. C., in October and, somewhat facetiously, added that Mr. Hoover is most cordially invited to attend. This invitation was emphatically and immediately declined.

The interview was concluded after eight minutes. There was no discussion or argument concerning the legal, moral or social merits of captioned Society. The interview was conducted in a calm and dispassionate manner and, whether or not these mailings to the Bureau are discontinued, it has been clearly made a matter of record that the receipt of such items is considered offensive and are not desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

8-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-110

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C.

-1/0

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/88 BY

WASHINGTON, D.C.
PM
15 JUL
1964

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20025

14 DIRECTOR

14 JUL 16 1964

OTHER HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE UNITED STATES

Mattachine Society, Inc.
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, California

Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York
1133 Broadway
Suite 516
New York City, New York 10010

Janus Society
34 South 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Daughters of Bilitis, Inc.
1232 Market Street
Suite 108
San Francisco 2, California

ONE, Inc.
2256 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90006

National League for Social Understanding
8214 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90046

Dionysus
P.O. Box 804
Huntington Beach, California

Los Angeles Mattachine Society, Inc.
9157 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 205
Los Angeles, California 90069

Citizen News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco 3, California

Demophil Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston 14, Massachusetts

(continued from previous page)

requests for transcripts of the talks which we are still receiving some six months after the convention show more than an immediate interest. Perhaps the fact that membership in the Washington Mattachine has doubled since the convention can be argued in our favor.

The question now arises - "What next?" The answer is obvious ----- E C H O CONVENTION 1964!!!!

HOMOPHILE: A DEFINITION

The word homophile is coming into increasing currency. It has been agreed that, as used by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO) and its individual member organizations, the word is not simply synonymous with homosexual, but conforms to the following formal definition:

homophile: adj., pertaining to the social movement devoted to the improvement of the status of the homosexual, and to groups, activities and literature associated with the movement; as, homophile organizations, homophile conventions, homophile publications.

Thus, in referring to the homophile movement, or to homophile organizations, etc., there is no implication that those involved are necessarily homosexuals. We will not substitute homophile for the adjective homosexual, nor refer to homosexuals as homophiles, nor to homosexuality as homophilia, or homophilism.

With the distinction implied in this definition, we feel that the word is a useful addition to our language; without it, it becomes merely a needless euphemism.

Your support is needed by the
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
Donations are always welcome.

H.R. 5990 (con't)

that those connected with the solicitation supply residence address and place of employment. Public hearings on these amendments were held on November 8th. The changes were opposed by the ACLU and community organizations.

The bill has come out of both subcommittee and full committee at this writing. Action on the House floor was expected on March ninth but none was taken. This may have been due in part to the many telegrams sent to members of congress by the Mattachine Society and by the ACLU. On the morning on which action was scheduled to be taken a strong editorial appeared in the Washington Post taking a stand against the bill.

(continued on page 8)

ECHO))))))))))))))))))))

The first sessions of the monthly ECHO meetings have been devoted entirely to discussions on the upcoming 1964 ECHO convention. Committees have been set up in the following areas: Program, Publicity and Advertising, Finances, and, Arrangements and Accommodations. A tentative budget was arrived at. A report at the last meeting by committee chairmen shows that work has been progressing rapidly in all these areas.

The second sessions have been devoted, in the main, to discussions of projects contemplated by ECHO. An ECHO annual is one of the items under discussion. It has also been decided that ECHO has an obligation to assist in the formation of new homophile organizations in the East. Inquiries along these lines will be welcomed.

OUR PRESIDENT SPEAKS

(Editors note: The views expressed in the following column, a regular feature of the Gazette, are the personal views and opinions of the President of the Society; they do not, necessarily, reflect the views of the Mattachine Society of Washington.)

There is a strange reluctance on the part of the homophile movement to take a stand on the question of whether or not homosexuality is a sickness.

It is currently the fad, in our all - too - conformist society, to term as sick any significant departure from the statistical norm. The homosexual community has, apparently, been so "brainwashed" by such thinking that it actually takes it with sufficient seriousness so that the argument is made that we should assume a neutral or agnostic position on the question until we have clear proof that homosexuality is NOT a sickness.

If nothing else was made plain at our recent E C H O convention, the abysmally poor quality and lack of validity of virtually the entire body of psychiatric and psychological research on this question became clearly evident. Books have been written by psychiatrists, posing as authorities, whose entire acquaintanceship with the homosexual community came through the patients coming to them for help --- an obviously atypical and unrepresentative sampling.

In his recent, much - publicized book, "Homosexuality", Bieber sets out, clearly, the weak position of the psychiatric profession, when he says (emphasis supplied): "All psychoanalytic theories ASSUME that adult homosexuality is ---- pathological." Obviously, if one assumes that homosexuality is pathological, then one will discover that homosexuals are sick, just as, if one assumes that two plus two equal five, one is likely to discover that three plus one equal five. In both instances, the assumption requires proof before it can be seriously entertained. In neither instance is such proof available, or, apparently, likely to become so. There seems to be no valid evedence to show that homosexuality, per se, is a sickness. The simple fact that the suggestion has been made is, in the absence of evidence, no reason for abandoning the view that homosexuality is not a sickness.

Our movement, whether we like it to be so or not, is primarily one of a political, public-relations, and social - action nature, and only to a limited degree, a scientific one. In such a context it is necessary that we take firm, strong positions whenever the facts reasonable permit us to do so without violating intellectual honesty and integrity. If our movement is to succeed, we must be prepared to take bold, positive positions on relevant controversial matters, not negative, or wishy-washy neutral ones.

We would be derelict in our responsibilities to community, to society, and to science, were we not to reject the image and concept of inferiority of which this idea of sickness is part, and which society has done its immoral best to inculcate into us. Dr. Pomeroy, co-author of the Kinsey Report, put this aspect of the matter very well when he stated, in a recent address, that the Mattachine Society "will not accomplish (its) role as long as its members believe the nonsense that society has been saying about homosexuality for the past 150 years, or as long as they are weighed down by feelings of low

(Continued on page 8)

ELLIS (cont'd)

sexuals to correct their mistakes but, rather, will encourage them to maintain their present course. He then spent much time elaborating on this latter point and described how he thought that the homosexual should cope with his problems and facilitate his reconditioning to heterosexuality.

NEWS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Daughters of Bilitis is participating in a research project of Dr. Ralph H. Gunlach, a psychologist and associate director of research at the postgraduate center for mental health, New York City. By means of a confidential questionnaire, the project aims to "collect accurate information on the lives and backgrounds of lesbians, and, by analyzing and reporting this objectively, such a study can advance the cause of genuine understanding of the lesbian."

DOB also announced that the first awards of the Blanche M.Baker Memorial Scholarships were made to Chicago and San Francisco students.

Plans are being formulated for the DOB Biennial Convention to be held in New York City,June 20th & 21st. The theme -- "The Threshold of the Future."

New York Chapter DOB has moved into new and more spacious quarters located at 441 West 28th Street.

The Mattachine Society, San Francisco held its Tenth Annual Conference in San Francisco and in Los Angeles with the assistance of the Los Angeles Mattachine last August. Principal addresses of the conference were taped by station KPFA - FM Berkeley, for future broadcast.

San Francisco Mattachine is cooperating in a study designed to explore the possibility of "physical changes due to particular sexual habits." It also plans to revive its seminar series, and is beginning a monthly Public Discussion Forum. A professional psychologist has joined the staff of consultant counselors.

Los Angeles Mattachine has started a twenty-four hour answering service to provide attorney referral service.

New York Mattachine has assisted the New York City Health Department and the U.S. Public Health Service in developing a VD control program for N. Y. C. homosexuals. The Society's June lecturer was Robert Sherwin, director of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex. His topics were; the law, the homosexual's public image, and possible plans for the future. The September lecture was by Dr Albert Ellis on "Sexual Freedom and Homosexuality:The Right to be Wrong."

The Janus Society of Philadelphia was addressed by the Rev. Robert Wood on "Homosexuality as an answer to the population increase." Janus now has an office telephone to facilitate receiving inquiries. They have recently sponsored a talk at the Warwick Hotel by a PHS representative on "Homosexuality and Veneroal Disease."

Dionysus has submitted its Articles of Incorporation to the state of California as a non-profit organization. They are contemplating holding their second Annual Symposium this spring.

The National League for Social Understanding has been successfully active on the California legal scene; participated on a popular TV program; lectured to the Christian Ethics class at Occidental

(cont'd from previous page)

College on "Understanding and Justice for the Homophile"; and established an attorney referral service.

The Public Relations Director of the Homosexual League of New York, Randolfe Wicker, spoke to a group of students at City College of New York. His address was covered by the New York Times.

"Lesbianism" was the topic of discussion by eight female homosexuals on WBAI - FM's "Live and Let Live, Part II." Pacifica stations in LA and San Francisco plan to carry the program in the future.

E C H O

CONVENTION '64

Theme

HOMOSEXUALITY: Civil Liberties

and Social Rights

October 10th and 11th
Gramercy Inn
Washington, D. C.

Address all inquiries to:

Robert King, Coordinator
ECHO
P.O. Box 6033, Mid-City
Station
Washington, D. C. 20005

Our President Speaks (cont'd)

self-esteem induced by Society's attitude toward them. When you are called nuts and neurotics and goofers by therapists, immoral by the clergy, criminals by lawyers and judges, and perverts and child seducers by the public, you need a special kind of faith in yourself and faith in your fellow men before the collective ego of the Mattachine Society can be healthy and effective."

On most questions, such as this one, a too - carefully weighed, overly - cautious, scientific neutrality, or no-position stand will be taken as a position of weakness and will be used to our disadvantage.

For these reasons of fact, of logic, and of strategy and tactics, I, personally, take the position that until and unless clearly valid, positive evidence shows otherwise, homosexuality, per se, is neither a sickness, a defect, a disturbance, nor a malfunction of any sort.

If evidence should show, conclusively, that this position is in error, I shall give serious thought to leaving the movement. I do not anticipate that I shall ever need to do so.

I strongly commend this position to the homophile movement and to the homosexual community.

H.R. 5990 (cont'd)

Most recently, a Minority Report came out, signed by 9 of the 24 committee members, and opposing the bill in the strongest possible terms. It is understood that this report is the prelude to formal debate on the bill on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The solicitation of funds by the Mattachine Society of Washington actively continues.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Mattachine Society of Washington

GAZETTE

Volume II, Number 1 Spring 1964

H.R. 5990

District of Columbia law, as passed by Congress, requires that organizations seeking to raise funds be licensed to do so by the District Government. In August, 1962 the M S W received such a license. In July, 1963, Rep. John Dowdy (Dem., Tex.) objecting to the issuance of a license to a "bunch of perverts" introduced a bill, H.R. 5990, which provided that (a) the issuance of any such license be preceded by an affirmative finding publicly announced that the organization contributes to the health, welfare, and morals of the District of Columbia, and (b) the license issued to the Mattachine Society of Washington be revoked. The bill was referred to Subcommittee 4 of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Dowdy is the Chairman of Subcommittee 4.

The Society opposed section (a) on the ground that it is excessively stringent; and (b) on the primary ground that, apparently as a bill of attainder, it would be unconstitutional.

A letter setting forth our position was sent to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to whom the bill had been referred. The support of the American Civil Liberties Union was obtained.

In addition, the Society requested that Congressional hearings be held, at which representatives of the Society could testify. The request was granted, the hearings took place on August 8 & 9, 1963. Representatives of the Government of the District of Columbia testified for 45 minutes in opposition to the bill. The president of the MSW testified for about 4½ hours, the Vice-President for about 1/2 hour, and a representative of the local ACLU affiliate for about an hour. The DC Republican Committee sent a letter to the Congressional Subcommittee opposing the bill.

The hearings elicited extensive newspaper publicity (10 articles), all of it either neutral or favorable to the Society, including an editorial in the Washington Post, strongly supporting the Society and its right to the license.

It was discovered that a provision of the law exempts from the licensing requirements organizations expecting to raise less than $ 1,500.00 in any calendar year. Since the M S W comes within this category, the Society's license was returned to the District, with the clear proviso that the organization feels itself free to solicit funds without limitation or restriction.

The return of the license was reported in the Washington papers, in a fashion indicating that our activities were restricted. A letter to the editors, published in the Washington Post, stated that we "will actively continue to solicit for funds."

The District of Columbia then proposed new regulations, eliminating the $1500 exemption, and requiring

(continued on page 3)

EDITORIALS

Mattachine Society of Washington

GAZETTE

Address: Post Office Box No. 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

Editor: Robert King
Staff : Ronald Lockwood, John Marshall, Denis Nagel, Frank P., Gail H.

SOBER THOUGHTS ON GAY BARS

Like bees and ants, man is a social creature; but, unlike our insect friends, Man's communal life goes beyond a coalescence for survival - it extends into his leisure periods or "free" time. This is his true "social" life. The homosexual is no exception to this universal principle. He is, however, by his very nature, limited in his choice of a "social" life.

The avenues open to most heterosexuals through which they can feed their social appetites are virtually limitless. Not even the smallest town is without its Kiwanis, Elks, Ladies Aids, church groups, daughters of this, sons of that---places where people with common interests can gather to talk, meet others, develop. And what has the homosexual, as such, to take the place of these? The homosexual, as members of a group, have only the gay bar.

The need for the gay bar in the community life of the homosexual is as necessary as all the other social institutions are to the heterosexual. However, the existence of a gay bar is not a license for unsocial behavior on the part of its patrons.

We do not condone lewd or indecent behavior, the serving of liquor to minors, or disorderly conduct generally in any bar, be it homosexual or heterosexual. The inequality lies, however, in the fact that when such conduct occurs in a heterosexual bar it is the offending individuals who are punished; when it happens in a gay bar the bar itself is looked on, by officials, as the offender and, in many cases, closed. This is unfair, but, for the present, a fact of life.

Our round-about point is that the continuing existence of gay bars is in some measure determined by the behavior of its patrons. The need of a social life for the homosexual exists - the gay bars help to fill that need. Don't jeopardize their existence. Remember, the D. A. R. won't have you!

ECHOES OF ECHO))))))))))))

Now that the hubbub has died down and the dust has cleared, it's a good time to take a look through the retrospectoscope for an objective evaluation of the 1963 E C H O convention. Most people we have spoken to seem to feel that it was an unqualified success. Do we agree? Most emphatically YES!!!!

Our criterion for judging is twofold: 1. Did it achieve its immediate aims? 2. Will ECHO '63 have any lasting effects to help further the homophile movement?

The immediate aim of the '63 convention was the dissemination of information and ideas on homosexuals and homosexuality. Considering the caliber of the speakers and the variety of subjects, the attendance, the resultant radio programs, and the sale of literature, we scored well on part one.

It may be too early to judge part two. However, the breakthroughs in advertising and on radio will certainly make it easier for us to approach these media in the future. The mail we have received and the

Summary review: "The Emergence of the American Homophile Movement."

Donald Webster Cory, author of THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA, chose the above title for his address at the ECHO Convention. He very ably outlined the movement's development from its European roots to its present status. Mr. Cory stated that the important factors responsible for its success and development included World War II, the Kinsey and Wolfenden Reports, and more permissive sexual attitudes. These also aided in reducing the opposition, reluctance, and fear on the part of the homosexual community to create the movement.

We have only begun our work of initiating social change on a big scale. He then summarized what he felt were the major difficulties and obstacles today. Among them was failure to overcome the apathy of the majority of homosexuals toward the movement.

Also, he decried the dearth of effective leadership and incentive. Said that, the homosexual's great emotional problems brought about neurotic interaction within the leadership. Cory hit prevalent hypocritical stance of the movement in which homosexuality is presented, not as it exists, but in a manner designed to placate the public.

He contended that great confusion exists in the area of what constitutes beneficial publicity. He stated that we often did ourselves great disservice in our method of handling speakers and guests so as not to offend potential friends regardless of what they might say or do.

Problems are created by naively allowing ourselves to be used by superficial authors masquerading as great authorities, who in reality are sensationalists.

He further said that we are the victims of poorly planned goals, compounding difficulty in establishing and maintaining a high level of interest for any appreciable period of time.

Continuing, Mr. Cory proceeded to enumerate some of the strengths and achievements of the movement. Among them was that homosexuality has been made a legitimate source of social protest, meriting serious attention and no longer is solely a source of entertainment. Also, meetings of homosexuals and discussion of homosexuality are now quite respectable, are advertised and held in highly regarded public places, and favorable received by professionals.

He further declared that the movement has helped qualified authors, researchers and professional bodies bring about enlightenment in addition to having established cooperative relationships with such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union , public health, social welfare, and governmental agencies.

Cory concluded by stating that we must fight for acceptance, which is an achievable goal; and calling for the development of a definitive long range program that would include building a realistic image acceptable to society as well as the homosexual himself. The address was followed by a provocative question and answer session on the speech.

ELLIS ADDRESS: A SUMMARY

ECHO banquet address: SEXUAL FREEDOM AND HOMOSEXUALITY: The Right of a Man to be Wrong, Albert Ellis, Ph.D.

(Though the Gazette has refrained from printing reviews of talks at the ECHO convention in favor of the sale of the taped transcripts and a proposed booklet of the full printed talks with reviews, the Ellis talk was so controversial that we feel we owe this summation to our readers. We present this summary, too, in order to indicate some of the extreme views on homosexuality which are now being promulgated. Ed. note)

Dr. Ellis' thesis is that "a fixed or exclusive homosexual is wrong, meaning inefficient, self-defeating and emotionally distrubed; but that he has a perfect right as a human to be wrong." He proceeded to give his reasons for holding this thesis. Maintaining that there is nothing intrinsically immoral about homosexuality, he said that man is essentially a plurisexual being who can easily be conditioned in his sexual orientation and that anyone fixated exclusively as heterosexual or homosexual is "fetishistically deviated."

He enumerated the major reasons why he and "almost all straight psychotherapists" insist that fixed homosexuals are sick. In capsule form they are:

(1) In our society anyone who persists in practising homosexuality instead of training himself to enjoy heterosexuality is defeating his own ends.

(2) Homosexuality would be normal only after objectively trying heterosexuality and finding that for sexual reasons homosexuality is preferred. Homosexuals exhibit the bigotry indicative of emotional disturbances by contending that they could not possibly enjoy heterosexuality.

(3) Theoretically possible, the well adjusted homosexual has not been observed. Fear plays the leading role in inducing or maintaining an individual's homosexuality.

(4) Homosexuals are short range hedonists, and also take the easy way in their non-sexual life. A healthy homosexual will by himself or with professional help recondition himself to heterosexuality, which many do. Those who do not, remain hedonists and are emotionally ill.

(5) Most homosexuals are borderline or outright psychotics. There is no evidence that homosexuality is constitutional, but increasing evidence that serious mental illness is partially due to physiological anomalies which may predispose toward fixed homosexuality.

(6) Exclusive homosexuals exhibit further evidence of emotional disturbance which is often found in the manner in which they express their sexual behavior.

(7) Evidence for the existence of the well-adjusted homosexual is unconvincing because of the techniques used. They may not be guilty or upset about their condition, but further investigation establishes maladjustment.

He considers only suicidal patients to be sicker than the homosexual. Dr. Ellis then stated that he did not think homosexuals should be forced to change or be punished. He maintains that no human should be blamed or punished for anything he does. He believes that unless we allow this right to be wrong we will never help homo-

(cont'd on page 7)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-9-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN E. KAMENY
~~PRESIDENT~~ of Subject Organization
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/84 BY SP4

The above was interviewed at Bureau Headquarters on 8-7-64 by SA [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] in response to a request for a discussion of a matter of interest concerning the FBI. It had been approved that he be requested to delete the Director's name from the mailing list of the "Gazette," their ~~publication~~ of Subject Organization.

He was ~~accompanied~~ by Robert King, ~~Editor of~~ the "Gazette" of the Mattachine Society and it was pointed out to them that the presence of Mr. Hoover's name on their mailing list is considered offensive and they were requested to delete his name. Kameny stated that this request would be discussed at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society.

SA [redacted] is now in receipt of the attached letter dated 10-1-64 signed by Gail Johnson, Secretary of the Society. This letter in effect says: Since it is concluded the FBI maintains some sort of file on the Mattachine Society, they will remove Mr. Hoover's name from the list if the Bureau will destroy files and references to the Society and individuals who are members. They stated they believed the Bureau should continue to receive copies of their publication and they therefore requested the identity of a Bureau official to whom their correspondence should be directed. They continue to reserve the right to mail the Director any item which in their judgement they believe he should receive.

This letter is a blatant attempt to open a controversy with the Bureau. Any further contact with them will be exploited to the Bureau's disadvantage. It is apparent they are attempting to involve government officials in their program for recognition and any further contact by the Bureau will only serve their ulterior motives.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34074-53

REC-24 100-40 -41

RECOMMENDATIONS:

OCT 14 1964

XEROX 1. That Gail Johnson's letter not be acknowledged.

1 - ENCLOSURE

FBI

CRIME RESEARCH

2. That all future correspondence from the Mattachine Society be ignored.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Tolson 1 - Mr. Callahan 1 - Mr. Evans
JWO'B:mm Enclosure

68 OCT 29 1964

70 OCT 22 1964

The Mattachine Society of Washington

POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20013

b6
b7C

October 1, 1964

[redacted]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Dear [redacted]

We are writing in regard to the discussion which took place, on August 7, 1964, at the Department of Justice, between you and another Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Dr. Kameny and Mr. King of The Mattachine Society of Washington, in regard to the deletion from our mailing list of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's name.

As we promised, at that time, the matter has been carefully considered by our Executive Board at meetings in both August and September. The following decisions have been reached.

1. We note that although our President's name nowhere appears in our Gazette, it was he, personally, whom you contacted in this regard. The conclusion is thus unavoidable that the F.B.I. maintains some sort of file on the Mattachine Society of Washington.

Therefore we will remove Mr. Hoover's name from our list if we can have a letter, signed by Mr. Hoover personally, assuring us (a) that any files on the Mattachine Society of Washington, maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have been destroyed; and (b) that all references to The Mattachine Society of Washington in any individual citizen's file or other record maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have been deleted, and (c) that this situation will remain so.

2. After giving the matter our careful consideration, we feel that it is in the national and public interest that copies of all of our publications continue to go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We therefore request that we be supplied with the name of another F.B.I. official, who can be substituted on our mailing list, for Mr. Hoover.

3. We explicitly reserve the right to mail to Mr. Hoover, any particular items which, in our judgement, he should receive, confident that in proper performance of his duties, he will read them and will give them his full attention.

We look forward to an early reply, in order that we may know how to proceed.

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Gail Johnson

Gail Johnson
Secretary

M.A. Jones to DeLoach memo
10-8-64 JWO'B: mm

XEROX
OCT 15 1964

100-403320-111

ENCLOSURE

RA

(15)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

- - - - - - - - -

HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INTERROGATION

- - - - - - - - -

Encl 10/26/64 from [redacted] State Dept. for info. [illegible]

The discriminatory policies of the Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for a security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only not justified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered.

Mattachine Society

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official -- F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc. -- or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent. On matters relating to homosexuality -- yours or anyone else's -- just refuse to speak.

3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever." and "This is information which the Government does not have the need to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other person.

100-403320-112

REC 10

5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them; insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34074-

NOT RECORDED

OCT

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demean, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are "out to get you". Among a few of their ~~favorite~~ techniques are:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320

6 gdb
File

a. "You are not cooperating". Of course you are not. Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it.

(Continued on other side)

54 NOV 5 1964

c. "The laws or regulations require you to reply". This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

d. The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede, supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7. This is stated with very strong over-emphasis, because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded: On mattefs having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; "nothing" means NO thing; and "no" means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean "just a little". This means that you do NOT discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else at all. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgement as to what may ot may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they have led you to believe they have, and they may be only guessing or dededucing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every status, by ALL their public servants, at ALL levels, at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, as apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization .

. Remember that the information involved in investigations is classified, as far as the Government is concerned. If anyone — particularly including your employer — is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. At the same time, do not allow yourself to be misled into believing that you are not permitted to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with anyone you choose. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone, and are completely free to discuss all aspects of the matter with persons of your own choice, at all times.

11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation; you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less-than-fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acqdaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals. reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS CONCERNS

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

I. It is the purpose of this committee to approach the clergy, the leaders, and the laity of all religious groups in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., in order:

A. To effect the integration of the individual homosexual into the religious life of the community:

1. By discussing with clergymen, religious leaders, and laity, singly and in groups, a clarification of the place and the role of the homosexual, as such, in the various religious congregations, leading to elimination of the rejection encountered by most homosexuals in most religious bodies.

2. By establishing a referral service composed of knowledgeable clergymen, so that homosexuals, their parents, and their families, who desire assistance in regard to spiritual and religious problems involving homosexuality may be referred to an appropriate counsellor.

3. By acting as liaison, as may be needed, between the religious community and the homosexual community of the greater Washington area.

B. To enlist the moral support and the active assistance of religious groups in metropolitan Washington, in the homosexuals' struggle for civil liberties and for human and social rights, acting with the assurance that religion seeks to promote basic freedoms for every individual, as irrespective of sexual orientation as of religion and race.

C. To inform the clergy, the leaders, and the laity of all religious groups about homosexuals and homosexuality:

1. By aiding religious groups and religious leaders in the obtaining of accurate information (traditionally difficult to secure) about homosexuals and homosexuality, and suggesting informative publications and recommending or furnishing qualified lecturers on the subject of homosexuality.

2. By encouraging inter-religious discussion of homosexuality, and providing clergymen and religious leaders who believe that society should no longer ignore a social problem of vast dimensions, with legitimate opportunities for inter-group exchanges of opinion.

II. It is not a purpose of this committee to promulgate any spiritual or theological doctrines, but instead to ask each religious body constructively to approach, in its own way, the social, spiritual, and religious problems which arise as a result of present discriminatory attitudes toward homosexuals and homosexuality.

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

An arrest is a serious matter. In an attempt to lessen the often disastrous consequences of an arrest, the following information, suggestions, and pointers are offered.

Whether explicitly stated below or not, this material refers specifically to the District of Columbia. While most of it is valid elsewhere, local laws do vary considerably, and therefore, authority competent to discuss the legal situation in each locality should be consulted.

A. Some of your rights under the law.

1(a) In the District of Columbia, in regard to private acts on the part of consenting adults, only certain acts of sodomy (on the part of both participants), narrowly and clearly defined in the District Code, are illegal. All other homosexual acts are permitted.

(b) Any act, public or private, which would be legal under the circumstances performed, on the part of a man and a woman, is legal on the part of two men or two women. This includes kissing and dancing. It should be kept in mind, however, as a matter of practical reality, that Disorderly Conduct is a loose and unfortunately ill-defined category, which both policemen and judges may well interpret more broadly and harshly for the homosexual than for the heterosexual.

2. Except under the most clearly suspicious of circumstances, you do not have to identify yourself to a policeman in any public street or park, or in any other public place or business establishment (such as a restaurant) at any hour of the day or night, or to account for your presence there. That you chose to be there is full and sufficient reason, whether the hour be 3 AM or 3 PM.

3. A policeman arresting you must inform you, upon your request, of the charge under which you are being arrested. Insist that you be so informed, promptly.

4. A policeman may not enter a home or a hotel room without a warrant. Do not allow him to cross the threshold.

B. If you are arrested

1. You have the right to make a telephone call to any person of your choice AS SOON AS YOU ENTER THE POLICE STATION. This is a right; it is not merely a privilege to be granted at the will and convenience of the Police. The Police are traditionally reluctant to allow the exercise of this right. Insist upon it.

2(a). You are required — if the Police request it — to allow your fingerprints and photograph to be taken.

(b) You are NOT required to give ANY other information. You do not even have to give your name and address, although it is usually advisable to do so. Say NOTHING more.

(Continued on other side)

[redacted]

2(c). Do NOT discuss ANY of the circumstances of the arrest or the events preceding it. Do not allow yourself to be drawn into philosophical discussions of homosexuality, sexology, etc., and do not discuss your own personal life and background in any way at all.

3. DO NOT TELL WHERE YOU ARE EMPLOYED.

The Police have the right to ask any questions they wish; you have the complete right to refuse to reply. They may be intimidatingly firm and insistent. Make your refusal equally firm and insistent.

Experience has shown that the worst tragedies occur, frequently, not on account of arrests themselves, but through unnecessary disclosure of information including, most importantly, place of employment.

4. Make no statements. Sign no statements.

5. Plead NOT guilty, and follow through. While a plea of Guilty may seem much more convenient and desirable at the time, this is a short-sighted view. From the long range viewpoint, a plea of Not Guilty is unlikely to result in more severe treatment, and may well diminish the lasting undesirable consequences of the arrest.

6. Do not forfeit collateral; elect to stand trial on a plea of Not Guilty. In the District of Columbia, forfeiture of collateral is essentially equivalent to a plea of guilty, with all the undesirable consequences that go with it.

7. Get a lawyer at the earliest possible moment; be fully truthful with him; follow his advice implicitly.

8. Even as an arrested citizen, you are still a citizen. Behave with dignity, and insist that the Police treat you, at ALL times, with the respect and dignity due ALL citizens by ALL public officials. If any ridicule, gibes, insults, taunts, jeers, or other improper behavior or language is directed against you, objec at the time, object again later, by letter, to the Chief of Police, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization.

For information, contact the following. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.

The Mattachine Society of Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington, D. C. 20013

EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York
1133 Broadway - Room 516
New York City, NY

WA 4-7743

The Janus Society

34 South 17th St.
Philadelphia, Pa

LO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City, NY

565 - 8865

The Mattachine Society of
Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington, D. C. 20013

EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.
of New York
1133 Broadway - Room 516
New York City, N. Y.

WAtkins 4-7743

The Janus Society
Room 229
34 South 17th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

LO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City, N. Y.

565 - 8865

For information, contact these organizations. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI   DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

SUBJECT: The Mattachine Society, Inc.;
The Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.;
The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York;
The Janus Society of Philadelphia;
The Daughters of Bilitis of New York;
East Coast Homophile Organizations
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY SP5RJG/hw

Attached for the Bureau are five copies each of printed matter concerning the above-captioned organizations designated in the literature as East Coast Homophile Organizations. This material contains instructions on the following topics:

"How to Handle Federal Interrogations, "If You Are Arrested", along with a statement of purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington Committee On Religious Concerns. The Bureau may desire to disseminate this material to Secret Service and/or other official agencies.

b6
b7C

Copies of instant communication with attached material furnished to New York and Philadelphia Offices for information in view of the location of affiliated organizations of the Mattachine Society in those areas.

[redacted] Security Officer, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, made available the attached material to SA [redacted] on 10/28/64.

[redacted] stated the attached material had been obtained by an undercover investigator of one of the Armed Forces acting under the instructions of his superiors. It was indicated the material had been obtained during a recent meeting of homosexuals in the Washington, D. C. area and that copies of

EX-103 MCT-9

REC-2

- 113

NOV 2

2 - Bureau (Enc.5)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc.1)
2 - New York (Enc.2)
    (1 - Mattachine Society of New York)
    (1 - Daughters of Bilitis of New York)
3 - WFO
    (1 - 121-14345)(Sex Deviates in Government)
    (1 - 94-65 Sub P)(Sex Deviates in Washington, D. C.)

JB:mpc
(8)

the material had been distributed to everyone present at the meeting.

Submitted for appropriate action and handling.

REC-101

SAC, Los Angeles November 12, 1964

REC 4 100-403320-114

Director, FBI PERSONAL ATTENTION

b6
b7C

[redacted]
FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurlet 11-4-64. Since there is indication captioned former employee erroneously represented himself to be a former Special Agent, in view of his indicated questionable activities and since the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California has indicated through [redacted] interest in determining whether captioned individual was ever a Special Agent, further action now is indicated.

b6
b7C

Bureau records contain no information [illegible] Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California. [illegible] files of your office indicate this organization should not be contacted [illegible] you should have [redacted] contacted and advised of the following. [redacted] born [redacted] was employed in this Bureau in a clerical [illegible] from 9-11-50 to 2-20-51 and from 6-18-54 to 10-8-54 when he voluntarily resigned to handle personal business in Indianapolis, Indiana. It should be made clear to [redacted] that [redacted] was never a Special Agent.

Since [redacted] stated [redacted] was reported to [illegible] stated in Boston, Massachusetts, that he was formerly a Special Agent of the FBI, the name of the individual to whom this statement was reportedly made should be determined. A lead should then be dispatched to have this individual interviewed with the results reported to the Bureau and your office. In the event the interview sustains that [redacted] did misrepresent himself as a former Special Agent he should be located, interviewed and informed that he must cease and desist from such false representation.

MAILED 20
NOV 12 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - SAC, Boston (Enclosure - copy of Los Angeles letter to Bureau 11-4-64.)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

H:mfs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-445762

38 NOV 20 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

NOTE: [redacted] services were satisfactory. In 1958, when applying for employment with [redacted] in Los Angeles, California, he furnished his stage name [redacted] and described his position in the FBI as "night security supervisor" when he was occupying position of Clerk. He applied for reinstatement in January, 1960, but was given no consideration. He desired a part-time position to supplement his income. After leaving the Bureau, he engaged in politics and advised that he was appointed by [redacted] [redacted] to investigate a certain Congresswoman when her husband complained of her continued absence from him. [redacted] stated that he made a "deal" with the woman that if he would stay out of politics, she would not call him before a Congressional Investigative Committee. He formed a corporation in July, 1959, in Los Angeles, known as the [redacted] which represented people who wanted bookings in TV and motion pictures [redacted]

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/4/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (67-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
FORMER BUREAU EMPLOYEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

Informant

On 10/29/64, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, who is [redacted] advised that [redacted] is acting as an investigator or attorney in cooperation with Attorney FRANK C. WOOD, both with offices at 8746 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was recently in Boston, Massachusetts in connection with a litigation initiated by an individual against the Christian Science Church. According to [redacted] this individual, who is being represented by [redacted] and WOOD, is accused of homosexuality. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was reported to have stated in Boston, Massachusetts that he formerly was a Special Agent of the FBI and, therefore, he knew what he was doing.

b6
b7C
b7D

According to [redacted] their investigation in Los Angeles has revealed that FRANK C. WOOD is the attorney for the Mattachine Society, an organization made up of homosexuals, and that they are trying to get legislation passed in the state of California to legalize homosexuality. [redacted] stated that their investigation seemed to indicate that [redacted] was to be the lobbyist in behalf of this homosexual group in Sacramento, California.

[redacted] indicated that they were interested in knowing if [redacted] had ever been a Special Agent with the FBI and stated that while he realized the confidential nature of Bureau files, he was contemplating either sending

2 - Bureau - 1 Ltr. RSH 11-10-64
1 - Los Angeles
MLP:gcw
(3)

67-445162-73

Searched

~~NOV 9 1964~~

REC 112

REC 4

100-403320-114

RECORDED
133 NOV 17 1964

THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

67-445162-73

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

11-12-64

b6
b7C

a letter to the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. or having a representative of the Christian Science Committee on Publication in Washington, D. C. check with the Bureau concerning the employment of [redacted] with the Bureau.

The Los Angeles files indicate that [redacted] was in the Identification Section of the Bureau from 1951 to 1954, and left in order to enter the U. S. Army. In Los Angeles, California, he endeavored to come back into the Bureau but was recommended unfavorably by the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of this office, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

The above matter is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for information purposes.

EDUCATION / PUBLISHI
RESEARCH / SOCIAL SER

2256 Venice Boulevard / Los Angeles 6, California

one
incorporated

FOUNDED 1952

Telephone (213) REpubl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RA

November 10, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
FBI
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Our editorial has touched on some points concerning questions of "security" that may want further study by the FBI. Would you care to comment?

100-403320-115

EX-112

REC 137

Yours truly,

Don Slater

Don Slater, Editor

4 NOV 20 1964

Ignore.

[redacted]

[redacted] ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

ONE
Los Angeles, Calif.

CORRESPONDENCE

56 DEC 1 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/84 BY

100-42320-115

[redacted]

one

THE HOMOSEXUAL VIEWPOINT

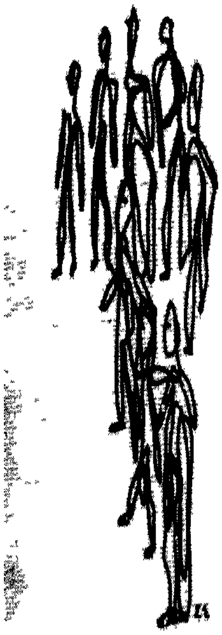
12TH YEAR
NOVEMBER 1964
FIFTY CENTS

15

4 2321-115

one incorporated

A non-profit corporation formed to publish a magazine dealing primarily with homosexuality from the scientific, historical and critical point of view . . . books, magazines, pamphlets . . . to sponsor educational programs, lectures and concerts for the aid and benefit of social variants, and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of variation . . . to sponsor research and promote the integration into society of such persons whose behavior and inclinations vary from current moral and social standards.



founded 1952

Editor	Don Slater
Managing Editor	Robert Gregory
Associate Editors	Wm Edward Glover Marcel Martin K O Neal
Staff Artists	Rolf Berlinsen George Mortenson Tony Reyes

ONE Magazine is published monthly at fifty cents a copy, plus ten cents for mailing Subscriptions, one year only, in United States, Canada and Mexico, seven dollars first class sealed, no renewal no airmail rates to all overseas subscribers eight dollars a year Publication offices, 2256 Venice Blvd, Los Angeles 6, California

Copyright 1964 by ONE, Incorporated, Los Angeles California Not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts, unless self addressed envelope and return postage are enclosed

one

" a mystic bond
of brotherhood
makes all men one"

Carlyle

magazine

Volume XII Number 11 November 1964

4 **EDITORIAL** Don Slater

6 **THE MORAL DECISION ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY**
Irish Murdoch

11 **SONNET** D D Dumas

12 **INNOCENT AND CURIOUS BYSTANDER**
a short story by p e britton

16 **TANGENTS** news & views

20 **YOU NEED NOT BE ALONE** Chuck Thompson

22 **BOOKS**

26 **EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS**

29 **EXCHANGE** a poem by Gabrielle

30 **LETTERS TO THE EDITORS**

editorial

On the off chance that Walter Jenkins' wife was acquainted with his sexual proclivities and that she understood and maybe even approved them, and that he was not one of those very sick homosexuals who hide behind women's skirts—there still may be a few observations left to make about this man's needlessly bungling behavior that appear to have escaped the numerous superficial and inexperienced commentators on the matter.

The nationwide "witch-hunt" against homosexuals in government jobs, in positions of security, as public school teachers, or in jobs requiring state licenses, must now, to all objective and intelligent men and women, look quite absurd. We are encouraged in this point of view by the acceptance of J. Edgar Hoover, long-time believer that all homosexuals were security risks per se, that Jenkins, who has admitted to "sex deviation," has in no way "compromised the security or interests of the United States in any manner." In the report to the President, Jenkins told the FBI that no attempt had ever been made to compromise or blackmail him. The President himself, who we find it difficult to believe did not know about Jenkins, must have concluded that here was a homosexual who could be trusted like anyone else. Hoover, in his report, also said that Jenkins told the FBI "he would lay down his life before he would disclose any information that would damage the best interests of the United States." Hoover after careful investigation apparently found no evidence that this was not true, and like the President, came to believe that Jenkins was a homosexual who would never betray a national secret—that he was, in fact, a quiet, conscientious man whose dedication to duty was amply recorded.

Excellent reasoning. ONE has been saying for years that homosexuals are neither more nor less security risks than are heterosexuals, and we are glad that for any reason at all J. Edgar Hoover is now of our opinion. Others agree too, and are saying so. In a letter to President Johnson, the American Mental Health Foundation asserted, "The private life and inclinations of a citizen, government employee or not, does not necessarily have any bearing on his capabilities, usefulness and sense of responsibility in his occupation. The fact that an individual is homosexual . does not per se make him more unstable and more a security risk than any heterosexual person." It is as simple as that. And from now on the question of the suitability of homosexuals for placement in those positions of trust heretofore denied them must be determined on the basis of the individual merits of the case and not on some intolerant view of homosexuality as the highest sin—automatically to be equated with subversion.

The details of Jenkins' misadventure remain largely obscured, but that is his choice. We do notice that he was arrested from evidence that in a California court could not be used against him. Peeping through holes from rooms not accessible to the public, and into toilet booths to see what the occupants (both innocent and guilty alike) are doing, is considered illegal search and seizure on the part of the police in this state. But the disgusting practice on the part of the Washington, D. C. vice squad merely serves to strengthen by its disclosure at this time the ugly disparity and irrationality of the police methods throughout the country. Thoughtful men and women must now see that the extent to which the police follow up suspicions of homosexual behavior varies considerably between one police force and another and in accordance with the outlook of the officers in charge and on duty. We couldn't suppress a shudder upon learning the name of the cop who questioned Jenkins at police headquarters was Louis A. Fochett. Now a Lieut., Fochett during the middle 1950's as a Detective Sergeant vicecop was known in the D.C. area for his brutality and sadism, and at one time he was under Grand Jury investigation for it. And Fochett was equally well-known for suggesting physical intimacies to suspects and otherwise "enticing" them to effect his arrests. In the Guarro case and many others he was admonished by the trial judges for making "advances" but he persisted in the practice until one suspect in a park flipped him into the bushes and we heard nothing more of him until he turned up with a promotion, questioning Jenkins.

In effect, by saying that his investigation shows Jenkins' security to be good, J. Edgar Hoover has raised a contradictory note to some of the standard rules that govern our affairs. Might we then inquire where is the evidence for the common belief that homosexuality has greatly increased, that it has led to the "widespread" incidence of blackmail, or that there is really a vast network of organized vice surrounding homosexual groups such as Hoover himself likes to assume? Might we conclude that the present laws about homosexuality are absurd? Why shouldn't we abolish the illogical distinction by which according to the sex of the partner of a physical intimacy one man is to be considered less subject to blackmail than another?

The task now is to encourage the government to speedily carry out a change in its attitude toward the hiring of homosexuals. The temptation will be for the conformist government to continue to deprive itself of the distinguished services of many men like Jenkins rather than face the outcry of the more primitive sections of the public and press. We believe that the country as a whole is prepared for this change, and now that J. Edgar Hoover in sending flowers to an extremely foolish homosexual has put himself decidedly on our side, the opposition should offer full cooperation in ridding us of this offensive anomaly.

Don Slater, Editor

THE MORAL DECISION ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

by Iris Murdock

Reprinted by permission from MAN AND SOCIETY
London, England

When homosexuality is discussed these days it is often said that "we ought to know the facts." In these discussions it is sometimes assumed that homosexuality is a social problem or disease for the removal of which we need the help of psychiatrists, sociologists and other experts. I wish to argue that the problem of homosexuality is fundamentally a moral problem which the whole community ought to face, and that the facts we need in order to make a judgment about it are quite ordinary facts which are accessible to the observation of ordinary people. However, since the various arguments in the dispute have become (especially of late) so involved, it is first necessary to sort out a number of separate issues.

The discussion about whether the English law ought to be changed is not the one with which I am here concerned. Of course the law ought to be changed, and support of this reform is clearly compatible with very various views about the desirability of homosexual practices. Nor do I propose here to argue with those who object to homosexuality *only* on the ground that there should be no sexual relations outside marriage. Someone who, on this ground—perhaps for religious reasons—condemned all irregular unions would seem to me to be making a perfectly arguable moral judgment which one must respect, whether or not one agrees with it. There are also people who interpret their religion as simply and without argument forbidding homosexuality, and with these I will not, indeed cannot, dispute either.

Comprehensible too, though less worthy, are the cautious citizens who argue that one ought never to be a party to persuading or allowing another person to do something of which society disapproves. However, those who find homosexuality objectionable often adopt a rather more complicated position, relying on arguments from what they take to be the 'special nature' of a homosexual as opposed to a heterosexual relationship, and these are the arguments I want to discuss.

Naturally there are all sorts of general moral considerations which apply to unions of either kind, and about which there is a large measure of agreement. One ought not to seduce minors. One ought to aim at a steady relationship. One ought to be truthful and loyal to one's partner. One ought not to be promiscuous. How exactly we conduct our sex life is an important moral problem for all of us, whether we are heterosexual or homosexual. These general considerations would only enter into our moral judgment about homosexuality if it could be shown that homosexuals were, and heterosexuals were not, inclined to practices of which on other grounds we disapproved. I shall speak of this further below.

Irrational fears

It is clear at once, if we consider the hostility which the mere idea of homosexuality often encounters, that many people dislike and fear homosexuals, in a way similar to the way in which people dislike or fear black men or Jews, without being able to understand why. A psychological explanation of these irrational fears, if it can be given, would be helpful, and this is a point at which scientific study can usefully contribute. Let us now however consider the actual arguments which articulate persons who regard homosexuality as undesirable may bring forward.

It is often said that such practices are 'unnatural.' This is an ambiguous term which may be offered as a description or as a moral judgment and is in need of clarification in either case. Many 'natural', in the sense of easy, instinctive human activities are immoral, and traditional morality frequently pictures the good life as the defeat of nature. So the label 'unnatural', if it is to operate as a moral condemnation, will need to be translated into other more specific judgments. If, on the other hand, the label is offered as a description meaning 'very unusual', it would seem to be a false description since homosexuality is very usual. Persons who use the term 'unnatural' often wish in fact to profit from both senses and to offer an unspecified moral condemnation of other persons whom they wish to regard as a small peculiar minority.

Before going on to consider how the charge of 'unnatural' behaviour can be translated into more unambiguous terms let us look at a version of the charge, often current among the more enlightened, to the effect that homosexuality is a disease which psychiatrists should be called in to cure. It seems to me that this notion is usually a *moral* judgment in disguise, and that it would be difficult to produce any coherent empirical filling for the idea that we have here to do with an 'illness' in anything like the ordinary sense. That homosexuals can be 'cured' has yet to be proved, although of course anyone's attitude to sex, whatever it may be, could be profoundly disturbed by the kind of drastic 'aversion treatment' of which one sometimes reads with horror in the press. Milder attempts at 'cure' usually amount simply to attending to whatever distressed condition has brought the unfortunate homosexual in question into the hands of the 'experts.' The majority of homosexuals lead ordinary busy lives as clerks or grocers or university dons, and in generalizations about such persons it is sometimes forgotten that the well-balanced members of this community as of the other one, escape notice.

Unfounded assumptions

It is sometimes said, as a rider to the view of homosexuality as a disease, that there are very few 'natural' homosexuals. I am not sure what the meaning of this statement is or whether it has any meaning. Compare "there are very few natural celibates." Human beings are extremely complicated and the tissue of environment, chance and choice which involves them in what may be called their 'destiny' is hard to unravel. Some people, it is true, look as if they had been framed physically upon the model of the sex other than that to which they officially belong but such people very frequently turn out to be heterosexual. If "there are few natural homosexuals" means that there are few 'physically ambiguous' persons who are actually homosexual, or if it means that few homosexuals have detectably peculiar glands, this may be true but does not entail any particular conclusion To conclude here that few people are naturally homosexual is simply to make an unfounded assumption about what it *is* to be homosexual

It has long been recognized that the majority of homosexuals are perfectly ordinary in their physical appearance and make-up, and if one must draw a conclusion from this, a more sensible one to draw would be that homosexuality is natural to many people as a function of what makes them human, not as a function of what makes them animal If, on the other hand, the dictum means that there are few who cannot be persuaded, bullied or otherwise coerced by society into abandoning their homosexual practices, then it is plainly not true In fact it is very difficult to give a sense to the word 'natural' in a human context of this sort Some people have always been homosexual, others have become homosexual after a brief heterosexual prelude, some have both characteristics, and some, having searched vainly for a heterosexual mate, settle down later in life with a homosexual one There are a great many paths into this condition and a great many different ways of living it, which is just to say that it is an ordinary human condition

Vicious circle

General arguments from 'nature' whether frankly metaphysical or pseudo-empirical do not, it seems to me, successfully demonstrate that homosexuality is 'undesirable' Such arguments when they are not merely expressions of irrational fear, are often in fact confused or summary versions of a moral view, and it is this view which I should now like to attempt to clarify It might be briefly stated as follows "A homosexual relationship is a poor, even a bad, sort of human relationship, and it is better not to have such relationships in our society Homosexuals are promiscuous, neurotic, jealous and generally unstable people They should be curbed and discouraged and if possible the breed should be made to die out"

I would wish to emphasize that those of us who are acquainted with homosexuals are capable of assessing this argument out of our knowledge of human nature without the help of 'experts', and persons who do not know any homosexuals are not likely to be helped here by a sociological treatise It is obviously desirable that more should be known about homosexuals and that more people who are homosexual should openly declare themselves to their friends and acquaintances Since the law and social prejudice make such behavior hazardous this particular vicious circle is hard to break It may help to break it if people who do know about homosexuality frankly express their opinion on what is, in my view, the only plausible argument which could show it to be 'immoral'

It is extremely difficult to be precise here There are plenty of neurotic and unstable homosexuals and there are plenty of promiscuous ones But there are a great many who are none of these things and many heterosexuals who are all of them Let us consider the charges separately A homosexual relationship is said to be impoverished or unsatisfying If by this is meant that such a relationship is 'merely physical' or that such persons do not really 'fall in love' this is untrue Homosexuals in love can experience the same entire and unselfish devotion of body and soul to another which is characteristic of heterosexual love at its best Joined to the charge of 'poverty' is the charge of 'promiscuity' A homosexual, it is said, just wants to find another homosexual Some do, but plenty of heterosexual men just want 'a girl' Indeed if one reflects on the extreme promiscuity of heterosexuals, both in the past and today, I doubt if any charge of exceptional promiscuity can significantly be made against homosexuals Nor do I think that it could be shown that homosexuals are noticeably more 'neurotic' than other people (assuming this to be an undesirable characteristic, which I would not necessarily concede), unless one were to make this true by definition though it is true that the life they lead is in some respects more difficult than that of heterosexuals

Most difficult enterprise

This brings us to what seems to me the only serious and important piece of the 'hostile case' that a homosexual menage is essentially unstable It may well be true that it is more difficult to establish a stable long-term homosexual menage than it is to establish a stable long-term heterosexual married menage The reasons for this are obvious, and some of them are removable and some are not The secrecy imposed by society obviously makes the dissolution of a relationship an easier matter When you are not known to be 'married' you can part quietly without undergoing the public misery of a divorce This may be a source of instability though it may also be a blessing There is also the fact that homosexuals cannot have children this seems to me the only purely biological fact which is relevant to our problem The arrival of children in a heterosexual menage constitutes immediately a powerful moral reason for the continuation of that menage, whereas the homosexual menage lacks this particular motive All this may be true, but what follows from it?

It seems to me simply this follows It is possible that those who choose, or who find themselves instinctively upon, the homosexual road are engaging in a way of life where it may be harder for them to settle down with a permanent partner, or, to put it another way, where they will not be forced to stick to their decisions The search for a permanent partner is probably for most people the most difficult as well as the most interesting enterprise in which they ever engage There are of course many who do not want such partners, and these can be found among both homosexuals and heterosexuals But the homosexual who does want a steady menage may find it more difficult to achieve one because society will not endorse or approve of or even notice what he attempts, and because he is childless It may also be that he becomes more possessive and jealous simply because his 'possession' is less secure A heterosexual in the same situation would experience exactly the same difficulties A homosexual has here the advantage that he cannot be trapped in an unhappy union which both sides continue only because they fear social disapproval On the other hand, affection and loyalty may be more readily supported and made to grow in the context of a permanence which is simply taken for granted and not bedevilled by secrecy In fact many homosexuals do succeed in their search for a steady partner and do achieve a happy and stable menage

Ridiculous insult

It does not then seem to me that the arguments from the 'special nature' of the relationship succeed in showing that there is anything inherently immoral about being a homosexual, and I have argued that other 'objections,' often framed in would-be scientific terms, are really disguised moral judgments Or one might say that many people regard homosexuality as an illness in order to avoid having to make any straight moral decision about it Of course persons who are really mentally ill about their sex life may need suitable help, but heterosexuals will need such help just as much as homosexuals To treat the ordinary homosexual as a sick person is a ridiculous insult to a group which includes, as we all perfectly well know, many of our most distinguished men and women

In the end it is a simple matter of human rights One has a right to choose to be celibate though even this right is sometimes challenged nowadays and the celibate person looked on with suspicion or contempt One has also a right to choose to be homosexual, or to accept the fact that one is, and to be left alone Human beings differ vastly, and being heterosexually married is not the only 'proper' or 'rich' or 'rewarding' way of life The choice to be homosexual is a hazardous choice, for the reasons I suggested, but the choice to be celibate is a hazardous choice, and the choice to marry is a very hazardous choice It is not easy for human beings to achieve a completely contented and orderly existence whatever they do and responsibility for others and service to the community can be found on all these paths

The law must be changed, that goes without saying But what else can be done to produce a sane and decent attitude to this matter? It is unfortunate that many well-meaning people, who rightly say that we need more information, are still treating homosexuality as a social ailment which 'scientific facts' will help to cure But if there is illness here it is our society at large that is ill, in the sense of being prejudiced or morally blind The facts which will cure this prejudice belong to the ordinary talk of ordinary people, and should gradually become more accessible if those who know about homosexuality will refer to it sensibly, and as homosexuals gradually emerge from the demoralizing secrecy which is at present forced upon them Doubtless homosexuals will always be a minority and doubtless they will always be with us What is needed is not more science but just more humane and charitable recognition of our right to differ from one another

CAN YOU SPEAK INTELLIGENTLY . . .

when discussing the subject of homosexuality? Or are you, like so many others, backed into a corner when confronted with the usual myths, half-truths and a host of other errata?

Is Homosexuality a Primate Trait? is just one of the intriguing and informative articles offered for your reading pleasure and intellectual enrichment in the new issue of the **Quarterly #19** Order your copy by sending $1 50 to

ONE Institute
2256 Venice Blvd.
L.A 6, Calif.

SONNET

A month ago I gayly laughed to hear
Well-meaning friends in some dark bar who frowned,
Insistent that a lover must be found
To ease my mind of loneliness and fear
I clinked a coin and drank another beer
My fate was not to ride love's merry-go-round,
Immune to love, I merely camped and clowned
"Well-meaning friends, please do not interfere!"

A match was struck, a cigarette was lit,
The soul behind two eyes met mine somehow
(For souls can touch, although they cannot cling),
My heart took wing, and like a bird in flight
In that cold bar I felt the fires of spring
I am like all the rest I am not laughing now

D D. Dumas

Innocent and Curious Bystander

by p. e. britton

He has sat there a long time. He has sat there longer than I have sat here beside him.

He was here when I came in.

I wonder how long he has sat there. Perhaps he has always sat there. It would not seem too improbable to be told that he has always been here, sitting there, staring into time. I wouldn't be surprised. I wouldn't be surprised at all if the bartender told me that. He might be a kind of pulmonary manikin designed to stare straight before him through space, into time, silent and unknowing of anything besides the simple act of staring.

What does he see? What goes on inside of him, inside his mind? God knows! Most likely nothing.

The mindless . . . the derelict . . . the unknowing . . . the lost.

God knows what! The insane.

Stop it! He's just a kid, more likely, no more, no less.

I am lonely. I wonder if he is as aware of me as I am of him?

He is not old. He might be very young . . . with a kind of bitter, embalmed youth, or much older than he seems, but still embalmed in the tissues of static existence.

Who am I to judge? . . . a fellow human being . . . anyone . . . anything . . .

The old man is a busy one. All eyes and wondering if I'm worth making it with, working his way up to putting the make on me. So let him! It's a dirty business and he's a dirty old man. So maybe the poor sons-of-bitches can't help themselves. So what? That's not for me to figure out.

If only one could take a chance on someone with at least a little hope that it might turn out all right. If only we could be honest with each other . . . really honest, without fearing to be hurt . . . If only there wasn't so much bitterness and fear in this world.

I've always been a dreamer. Now that I'm an old man, I've got to wake up. I've dreamed almost my whole life away. But it isn't so easy to wake up. The dream always begins again, in spite of all we do, creeps up, and begins again, somewhere along the line. And it always happens before we know it's happening again to us, and we're taken in again.

I wonder if he has any dreams? I wonder if any of them dream now-a-days. I don't think so. The young don't dream anymore. At least, not the same way we did when I was young. It's all bitter disillusion and resentment now. What do they want? What was it we were too stupid to realize was the unobtainable that they have found out about?

It's a filthy world pop, but I didn't make it. I've only got to live in it. So, dad, so sorry! Just watch out. Play it cool, old man. I don't want to hurt you. That, you would never believe or understand.

He's so quiet. Just sitting there, he seems oblivious to the whole world, but I have the feeling he isn't missing anything.

Is he a hustler? Or just a lost kid?

But isn't that all any of them are, regardless?

Now, old boy, all I have to do is give you a tumble. Play the old eye game in the mirror. Then you'll buy me a beer, and we'll be on our way. Yesireebob! To far-outsville . . . for you, old man . . . for you.

His face is sad and lonely. His eyes are asking me the old question. No, I musn't feel that way. That's a mistake. I musn't pre-judge him, or the situation. That's how we get into trouble.

Come on, old friend, make your bid. You're hooked now. I can feel it coming. Play the game. That's what you want, isn't it? So what the hell? Get on with it. I can tell, you're no different from the rest of them. So, I'll play you out for what you are. But I'll give you an even break. I'll let you make all the moves. I won't push you into it. It's all up to you, daddy. Take the bait, or don't, just as you choose.

His glass is nearly empty. He has been nursing that beer for a long time. Poor kid.

Should I buy him a beer? Or should I not?

What hurt would it do? Just buying him a drink doesn't mean that much. It isn't as though he were sitting clear down at the other end of the bar and I had to send it down to him. That would be spelling it out. But he's sitting right here, next to me.

Does pride matter that much, if he should refuse me? But, of course, he won't. Does it matter that much, anyway? To be . . . just friendly . . . what hurt's in that? Even if he does take it wrong. Why should I care? What have I to lose? O! Vanity! Thy name is old aunty!

Ready, Pop? The old eyes are reading it all now, aren't they, you sick old crud! But I promised, and I'll keep that promise . . . so just watch out, Pop!

"May I buy you another beer? Or perhaps you'd like something else?"

"Why not? And beer's good enough."

"I hope you don't think I'm being forward . . ."

"I never jump to conclusions."

"That's very wise. One can avoid a lot of trouble that way."

"So thanks for the beer."

"You're very welcome, so long as you don't misunderstand . . ."

Fat chance! Pop, I don't have to. I know too damned well what's going on inside you!

Sometimes it gets too lonely. Sometimes a man is driven beyond all endurance by loneliness. Then he has to take a chance. You have to break down. Give in. A little, or a great deal . . . take the chance . . . risk the cost . . . But, at least, we can kill a little time with some talk, what harm is there in that?

Must it follow just because I talk to him, buy him a beer, that I am determined for more than that? Just because he is a man, does not guarantee desire . . . there is much else . . . Or is there?

Sometimes it gets too lonely.

Old man, we've talked. You've listened to all my lies about myself. And I have listened to your's. All those lies that are expected to be heard. Isn't it time to say to hell with the posing, the gaffing the sugging beer? It's time to move on, old man, to move on, just you and I. I've felt your knee against mine, time and again, the little nudge I've felt your hand brush my leg, but very accidentally, of course! You're all the same! And you're no damn different than all the rest Christ! How you disgust me! Groping groping with all your dirty little groping lust but clever enough—clever enough, not to do enough to make anything of it, really, but enough enough Old boy, let's get on with it! . .

"I've got to take a piss"

As the younger man hove himself from the bar stool, the older man had his time for wondering, that time had run out on him for further hedging Put up or shut up? he wondered is this his move? he asked himself, do I dare make a move now myself? should I follow him? If I make no move now, I'll be safe Do I really want him? Do I like being alone? How many chances do I get not to be alone? Do I want this enough to take the risk?

If I don't make any 'first moves', what risk is there to take? If I don't do anything first, but just let him see that I am available—willing—for whatever —if he has anything in mind What a Hell all this is!

Most likely he is as frightened of me as I am of him What the hell is so wrong with love—love of any kind—that it's a crime? I suppose hate, indifference, coldness, contempt, neurosis, loneliness, and all the rest of it, is better?—even insanity—alcoholism Why shouldn't he think I am a cop if I am so suspicious of him?

What is this world we live in? What's so horrible about two men preferring one another instead of wanting a woman? What's so almighty in how you have an orgasm?

Yes, I like this guy Maybe he's a hustler, maybe he isn't But what if he is? What's so terrible in that? And that's entirely a personal matter between him and myself In reality, what in hell do I care if he is? If he is kind I need him he might be just a nice, lonely guy down on his luck He didn't object when I touched him He might even like me if I'm going to move, I must move now

But is anyone ever worth the risk?

But urges urging him urged him off the bar stool and propelled him, weary legs and hesitancy, to the rear of the room and through the door designated MEN

He was still standing before the long trough urinal, the young man He had taken a long time to relieve himself He did not look around when the old man entered, or look at him now that he stood beside him But now the young man began an elaborate play of draining himself He made sure that he was unmistakably showing himself off Now the older man began his part of the game, as elaborate as a dance, with the greatest feigned indifference and deliberation not to notice, concentrating religiously upon his own function But the young man's play continued too long, to such a duration of time that there could be no mistake of his intention The old man looked at last and tried feebly to make his looking as unobtrusive as possible Then he lifted his glance to see the younger man observing him with an expressionless face The old man smiled weakly, flushed, and looked away, immediately, down at himself

The young man put himself in order, zipped up his fly, turned away from the urinal The old man finished and turned around The young man, butt supported on the rim of the wash bowl, in an easy sprawl, was staring at the old man with a serious, studying, hooded look The old man did not move, bird stare hypnotized, no word, a catch in his throat from expanding pulse As a tableau, it held between them

"It gets very lonely, sometimes " the old man managed to say weakly

"I suppose it does" A flat statement, made in a very flat voice

"I I like you "

"I like you alright, too, I guess Got a cigarette?"

"I wish I weren't so old "

"You're not that old—not too old . ."

"For what?"

"You got a place where we could go? I ain't got no place—yet—for tonight ."

"Did you mean it—that I'm not too old?"

"For what? To have sex? Hell no"

"Is that what we're talking about?"

"Isn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose it is"

"You know it is And that is absolutely sure!"

"All right, I have an apartment not far from here "

"Now, I want you to get one thing straight—I ain't no hustler "

"Have I indicated that I thought you were?"

"No"

"Well, then, if you say you're not, I believe you"

"Okay You sure you want to have sex with me?"

"My apartment isn't far "

"But you want me to have sex with?"

"Yes"

"Okay If you're sure that's what you want"

"If you want it, too I'm sure, if you are"

"Oh, I'm sure enough I always am—of what I want to do How do you know I'm not a dangerous character? Maybe a cop?"

"Are you sure I'm not?" the old man laughed, "So you take a chance on me, I take a chance on you and if we lose, does it really matter that much? No matter how little or how much we want out of this life, to get anything, involves a risk—of some kind"

"So, let's go"

They left the bar Suddenly silence between them, that peculiar silence that one often observes between men when they have met, decided upon this course of event between them As though either there was nothing more to be said, or each suddenly falling into deeps of his own mind As though decision swept away all that goes before as mere facade, fake, and illusion, for reality too immense and serious to be commented on

Out in the bright sunshine, they blinked, and moved off into the crowd together As they proceeded along the street, two uniformed police officers were coming towards them The arrest transpired quickly, scarcely before the older man could realize it was happening to him It was like a film that had come to the end, now the last of it clicking over and over again, crazily, on the spinning reel He could not think He was given no time for it He could not grasp it He was given to chance to He could not feel It was all a long way off He filled with a great numbness

" no worry about false arrest, or any bullshit of any kind I've got the son-of-a-bitch on tape " the young man was saying And the clicking handcuffs were happening to someone else

He was just an innocent and curious bystander

tangents

news & views

IN N.Y AGAIN

Sunday afternoon, Oct 4, ONE Inc held a buffet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to honor members from all parts of the U S who were departing for Europe the following day

The Tour, conducted under the auspices of ONE's Social Service Division, is to our knowledge the first all-gay excursion ever to be undertaken It is also a new extension of the many privileges ONE provides for its members

Fifty members from N Y and nearby cities heard the Tour's Social Director, Rudi Stuart give a stirring call to homosexual men and women everywhere to throw off their fears and "become real men and real women, as is our right"

Tour Manager, Chuck Thompson, introduced the Tour members from as widely separated states as Georgia, Michigan, Colorado, and California Mr Thompson also gave many details of the fascinating places and events the group would visit and participate in, in Denmark, Holland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy He expressed the hope that such tours could become annual events for the sharing of homophile viewpoints between friends in different countries

ONE Vice Chairman, W Dorr Legg, then threw the meeting open for the answering of questions from those in attendance, and he announced a major break-through in the acquiring of funds to sustain ONE's work on behalf of homosexuals everywhere

Following a social hour in which all present had the opportunity of mixing congenially with each other, ONE s second N Y City meeting adjourned (See Nov **Confi** for complete report)

ZOOLOGIST PRODUCES QUEER QUACKERS

Dr Friedrich Schulz, of Munich, Germany, has a whole brace of homosexual honkers and real queer ducks Through a process called "sexual imprinting," the scientist has produced mallards that cast lecherous eyes upon their male swimming partners, while ignoring the tender advances of their female admirers In order to sexually imprint the fowl, five day old ducklings are isolated with their fellows for a period of fifty days After that, they are turned loose in mixed company But after nearly two months in stir, they prefer the company of their fellow cell-mates, and most of them refuse to have anything to do with females The female ducks, on the other hand, are not so easily influenced They rarely respond to sexual imprinting, and take off after a limp-wristed mallard the minute they're set free Sponsored by the Max Planck Institute for Behavior Studies, these experiments are being conducted in order to better understand how animals communicate and react to each other Several psychiatrists are speculating as to whether sexual imprinting could be effected upon human babies Schulz refuses to say one way or another Meanwhile, another scientist, Dr Robert C Nichols, of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, is trying to prove that human beings are more influenced by heredity than by environment He has bred rats that are either stupid or brilliant The smart rats produce smart offspring, and the dumb rats produce dumb offspring He's awfully excited about this

BOYS TO BE COIFFED, NOT CUT

Barber Darrell Wilde, of Beverly Hills, predicts that in seven years American men will be having their hair "done rather than cut Wilde states that more and more men are going in for custom-made hair styles, and claims that hand-tailored hairdos are good for the health and ego (At $5 to $25 a clip, they would certainly be good for Wilde's health and ego)

AN OLD PROFESSION GETS A YOUNG SUPPORT

Fred Cherry, of P O Box 1017, Brooklyn 2, New York, is forming a committee to urge the legalizing of prostitution He and a gang of young fellow-crusaders picketed before the Women's House of Detention at Sixth and Greenwich Avenues in New York, circulating a petition requesting that prostitutes be left alone by the law The gals in the pokey (not knowing what the gents were up to on the street below) screamed imprecations from the windows The meeting was finally adjourned when Cherry was presented a summons for blocking the sidewalk The heckling hookers never knew they were berating their champions

COUPLE LOSE TOT

A married couple in New York was recently called before District Attorney William Cahn of Nassau County, and forced to surrender their three month old adopted son It seems that the groom was actually a woman The couple is instituting a court battle to regain custody The adoptive mother is a 31 year old divorcee who can not bear children, and her spouse is a 40 year old woman who wears her hair short and works as a house painter The couple has lived together for four years as man and wife without arousing the suspicion of their neighbors

THE LITERARY SCENE

Joe Orton, a young playwright, has a play running in London titled "Entertaining Mr Sloane," which is about a brother and sister who fight for the sexual favors of their boarder, handsome, young Mr Sloane (Our informant didn't say who won) "Queer People," by W H Allen, is a ho-hum expose, published in England . Edmund Bergler, dead since 1961 in more ways than one, has a thoroughly horrid article in the October 1964 Coronet, titled "Twilight Love" (What else?) It is a reprint from Bergler's book "Homosexuality Disease or Way of Life?" which was written in 1956 "Twilight Love" consists of Bergler's bitching about the great number of homosexual book reviewers (Maybe the ones that booed his books?) and reiterating the tired old saw about homosexuals being sick, but darn it they just wouldn't **admit** it

POTPOURRI

Three men were arrested in

Houston for selling lewd male photographs The trio had been advertising their wares in an international health magazine, and had checks and money orders from all over the world in their possession when arrested The Hollywood Citizen News (fondly remembered for its "mad dog" campaign against homosexuals) has been bought by the Valley Times

Phoenix, Arizona has a brand new set of obscene literature laws that are presently being tested in court The laws state that anything is obscene that displays "interest in nudity, sex, or lewdness going substantially beyond customary limits of candor" Hmmm Police say New York's Bryant Park is not all bad It s "not a center for violent crime—merely a hangout for winos and homosexuals" The Ninth International Congress of Penal Law, meeting in The Hague, adopted a resolution that said homosexual behavior between consenting adults should not be prohibited by criminal law Superior Court Judge Evelle Younger running for job of Dist Atty of Los Angeles, is bemoaning the courts' inability to find a legal method to "protect young boys and girls under 18 from exposure to obscene movies, photos, magazines and books"

In Chicago, the smut hunters have book dealers so terrified that the dealers are selling copies of **Candy** under the counter, even though there has been no official ruling against the book In New York, writer Ada Bushness Dimond died and left $250,000 to a male friend he hadn't seen in 12 years

GOOD AND BAD JOURNALISM

Two Negro publications, **Sepia** and **Elegant,** recently ran articles on homosexuality While **Elegant's** article was honest and well researched, **Sepia's** "reporting" was the exact opposite The editors of **Sepia,** members of a minority themselves, can not be forgiven for such dishonest reporting, quoting of bigots, etc

THE LAW

To people who rejoice over the sexual liberty given to people in other countries, we bring the news of a case in Tel Aviv, Israel, in which a man was given a year's suspended sentence for "having carnal knowledge of a woman against the order of nature (sodomy)" Of course, the woman was his wife, and she gave her consent, but it made no difference in a land where Old Testament standards still are The Law Again, Jews, a minority, persecuted in other lands, by other religions, have themselves become bigots, denying others freedom in private matters, imposing their own religious beliefs on non-Jews, etc

AND BACK HOME

Here we go again This time Maury Green, KNXT's 6 o'clock special news report on September 23d, told us that homosexuals are flocking to Hollywood and flaunting themselves along the boulevard This is due, he explained, in part, to the **Life** Magazine article, June 26 Many homosexuals, not knowing where to go, do now Green did say that the article was of a reportive nature only It wasn't intended as a guide to Pictures from the article were shown and police 'trolling methods were described

The Hollywood Problem was further described by Claire Grimes of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce In his usual derisive manner, he said that real estate values in Hollywood drop because "wherever homosexuals move in, normal people move out" Yet, is it not true, houses and apartments purchased or rented by the gay community have been improved because no self respecting homosexual would live in some of the run down houses that are found in much of Hollywood today?

Grimes also stated that he and the C of C quite often bring pressure on owners of buildings that rent to businesses which in turn cater to homosexuals Owners are pressured not to renew the leases, etc

Captain James Fisk, Hollywood Police Department, also on the tv show would have us know that many gay bars are springing up, even though the police manage to close a few Private key clubs are another problem the police are having in controlling the homosexual "Bar owners are operating under a fallacy in their thinking," said Capt Fisk "They are only concerned with today's profits—with no thought to the future When the homosexuals take over a bar, all the normal customers quit coming Then the owner must become dependent on his homosexual customers And when the homosexuals find another bar they prefer, they quit the bar they have been going to, and the owner loses his business The homosexual thereby causes an economic problem" Well, we certainly agree with the Capt on his first point, all too many bars are only out for immediate profits and do nothing to protect their customers

Maury Green summed up "It is not against the law to be a homosexual" Just be discreet and do nothing This then is the fallacy of the homosexual's thinking and instead of doing nothing, the homosexuals should boycott the stores which are supporting the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce What then, Mr Grimes? B W M

ROY'S * BOYS

DELIGHTFULLY UNUSUAL CALENDAR FOR 1965 FULL COLOR REPRODUCTIONS OF 12 DIFFERENT POSES (PROVOCATIVE & DARING ART WORK) SEND $2 00 TO Dept rb1

DIFFERENT PRODUCTS UNLIMITED
P O Box 3213, Hollywood 28 California

Home for Sale

2 bed & den—2 bath—country lane in Benedict Cyn—room for pool Good financing—middle 30's

CR 1-6407

SUBSCRIBE TO ONE MAGAZINE?

Certainly More and more readers of ONE are discovering the advantages of having "their" magazine come directly to their door

It costs a little more—but you get a lot more For instance no newsstand buyer ever gets **Confi (ONE Confidential),** and he ought to, no newsstand buyer can take advantage of ONE's Bookservice selections

These privileges, and many others, exclusively for The Friends of ONE (Non-Voting Members) at these rates: Annual, $15, Contributing, 30, Associate, $50 (or $5 per month)

New subscribers (for the first year only) may receive ONE Magazine for $7, all overseas subscribers $8.

2256 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.

You Need Not be Alone

by Chuck Thompson

Judging from ONE Magazine's Letters Section, conversations I have had with friends, and my own personal experience, all homosexuals at some time in their lives, and for varying periods of time, feel very lonely

That there are millions of us in this country, and that one out of every ten males with whom we come in contact is either an active or latent homosexual, are now established facts, and knowing this has made me feel must better

I was a "late bloomer" Though I was always anxious to establish some contact with other homosexuals, I just never managed to locate them in my travels Many of us are either too shy to make contact, or we just don't know where and how to begin

Where possible, the best solution is to move to one of the cities where homosexuals exist in such large numbers that a more open life is possible, i e Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, etc Large homosexual communities exist in the three cities named, and it is easy to become a part of them Perhaps you should first take your vacation there, and judge for yourself whether you wish to make the permanent move The cities mentioned are large enough to form a shield for our lives

If one of the homosexual societies has a branch in a city you plan to visit, or a city that is near your home, be certain that you drop in and become acquainted with their work The meetings and work periods provide excellent opportunities to become acquainted with other homosexuals, to discuss your problems, and to make a contribution to the work of the organization

If there are no homophile organizations in the city of your choice, how then do you go about meeting other homosexuals?

It might be best to lay down a suggestion about making contacts, before discussing places where one makes the contact Discretion is always necessary More and more one runs the risk of meeting up with a member of the vice squad An exchange of conversation that does not border on the gay side is best One leads up to questions which might establish the interests of the other individual very slowly It is difficult to lay down exact ground rules, one has to play it "by ear"

You might first establish contact with members of those occupations which are commonly believed to have large numbers of homosexuals, for this purpose you would want to know interior decorators, hair-dressers, florists, and, yes, teachers, clergymen, and doctors And it makes no difference whether you like these types or not They make safe contacts for getting started

Many YMCA's provide a reasonable place to make friends as a large percentage of the men who visit them are homosexual Participate in the open swimming periods, work out in the gyms, become a sun-deck frequenter, and learn to "love steam" Many health clubs also attract the gay crowd

My own personal method of quickly detecting the "fellow traveler" is to watch the eyes of those around me Do they wander, and to what is their attention drawn? I find this is a nearly fool-proof method of spotting a potential friend

I am rather enthusiastic over the steam baths as a place to meet other homosexuals Most cities have them, and many of them have become very popular with our people Steam baths exist not only in the U S, but in many other countries of the world Some of the finest gay baths are to be found in London, Paris, Stockholm and Amsterdam But you must realize that they are potentially dangerous They are patrolled regularly, and some managements cooperate with the police And worse still, one tends to let down one's guard because of the permissive atmosphere and get carried away in more ways than one True, when a steam bath is exclusively homosexual (and most major cities have at least one), the patron has a wide number of persons from whom to choose There is little of the guesswork that one finds in bars, where the question arises, "Is he?" or "Isn't he?"

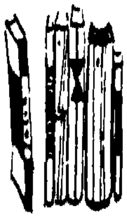
I have never personally enjoyed gay bars, because too many members of the vice squad patronize them, and because hustlers find them a good field. However, if one exercises considerable prudence, they can at least provide one with a good chance of finding out what is going on in the town There is no law against talking to anyone, and usually a probing conversation will determine the nature of the person to whom you are speaking

A few cities have private clubs for the gay set, where dancing is a part of the activity It is often possible to visit these clubs, at least as a guest London, especially, has many fine clubs that welcome American tourists.

Once I establish a contact in a new town, I ask a lot of questions and find out other places where the gay crowd meet Knowledge is quickly gathered in such a way My little "black book" is bulging with facts picked up from my travels around I ask, not only about the city I am visiting, but of other cities my new friends may be familiar with

But after all, it is still possible to be lonely in a large city And for this problem there is no easy cure I can only observe that today a homosexual need not want for company The way is to shed one's reticence and start leading a gay life in any one of the many homosexual communities And strangely enough, a homosexual takes less of a chance of being discovered by leading such a life than in any other way

Books



Notices and reviews of books, articles plays and poetry dealing with homosexuality and the sex variant. Readers are invited to send in reviews or printed matter for review.

DEFENDER OF THE DAMNED. GLADYS TOWLES ROOT by Cy Rice, (Citadel, $4 95)

Purple jacket, lurid photographs, swooning prose and borrowed title (courtesy of Arthur Weinberg), this biographical work is just one more Nizerism—a book written about a lawyer for the purpose of blowing his own horn and promoting business It has about as much literary merit as an advertisement for Wheaties

The descriptions include cross-examination of several children, a prostitute and various husbands and wives accused of doing away with their mates These passages are something less than startling, and the exhibition of the old needle-threading gambit in a rape case is so stale and desiccated as to make it necessary to pinch one's nostrils

If Mr Rice is to be believed, Mrs Root's qualifications to practice law consist of an exposed bosom, fantastic clothing, rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, a pair of lambs dyed to match her chromatic hair and peacocks that wear diapers, not to mention a talent for dragging busy doctors, hairdressers and department store managers out of bed in the middle of the night It's hard to believe that the defense of persons charged with crime can depend upon these vaudeville antics or upon the occupancy of a fourteen-room office in the worst part of Hill St, downtown Los Angeles, with a black marble bathroom

The author makes quite an issue of Mrs Root's sympathy for homophiles, whom he calls alternately "deviates" and "perverts" He quotes her as saying, "You are sick You have broken the laws of God, man, and nature You need help" A "pervert" client is quoted "Being a social outcast " For sex education in the public schools she recommends films entitled "Girls Beware," "Boys Beware," and "Seduction of the Innocent"

Nowhere in the book is there anything about the profundity or majesty of the law, or about the intensive research into the law required of the serious practitioner The author has made his protagonist into a circus performer who cannot be taken seriously as an advocate in defense of human rights

If Mrs Root wants to be regarded as a lawyer, not a clotheshorse with spectacularly bad taste, she had better hire a different press agent

Pearl Hart

BRIGHT DAY, DARK RUNNER by George Cuomo, Doubleday, 1964, $5 95, 421 pp

One begins reading this novel with the firm conviction that he will not like it The first-person protagonist, J (for Judas) I LeBlanche, is one of the world's greatest cooks, by his own confession He is also a redheaded smart aleck who enjoys throwing his weight around You hate him at once But slowly, without your knowledge, he is transformed from a swaggering braggart into a good old-fashioned hero (And God knows there are few enough heroes in our novels these days)

The story is laid at a Cape Cod summer resort, at which LeBlanche is the head chef The book is marvelously filled with carefully laid and disastrously executed plans of revenge, people getting into and out of bed with people, and people plotting and being plotted against The characterization is excellent Among those present are a dumb, muscular lifeguard ("He handled words like some people handle foreign money"), his dumb, innocent girl friend, and a good natured middle aged woman who shares her bed with LeBlanche, in a nice way—like shaking hands There is also her dog, Triumph, who is senile and blind, and suffers from gas

This is an important book for the homophile, because Philip Gear Manchester, who works as a maitre d' at the resort restaurant, is homosexual He is presented as being nothing more than what he is In other words, he is described as being homosexual in the same sense that he is blond and thirty years old Philip is filled with good humor, and sees life as nothing more than a personal challenge to his ability to knock snobs and dullards off their perches In one scene he and LeBlanche take over a sightseeing bus filled with old maid school teachers and conduct them, in the middle of the night, to a whorehouse, where they leave them standing stupidly in the parlor while the madam screams for the police and the patrons blush uncomfortably, feeling that any minute they're going to be rapped across the knuckles with a ruler

The book is marvelously funny, as well as curiously sad Mr Cuomo interrupts the Cape Cod narrative to interject several flashbacks that are deeply, disturbingly tragic That he can easily jump from one to the other stands as an eloquent monument to his skill He says things well LeBlanche and his sweetheart, in one scene, are talking

"But why doesn't everybody else feel like us? Why don't we feel like everybody else? Maybe there's something wrong with us"

"Of course there is There's something wrong with everybody"

"Normal people don't have anything wrong with them"

"That's what's wrong with them"

If the homophile reader is looking for a book containing a homosexual character who has sex, cuss fights, alcoholic bouts, and attempts at suicide, he will be disappointed in BRIGHT DAY, DARK RUNNER Philip Manchester is one of the sanest, best-adjusted characters in the book LeBlanche says "The fact that Phil was queer didn't bother me, and shouldn't bother you either, or give you foolish notions In the course of my life I've been friends with all sorts of drifters, knockabouts, shrews rapists, drug addicts, policemen, politicians, businessmen, even schoolteachers, and no one's ever seemed concerned about my explaining *them* away"

The author defends Philip only once "What's wrong with this country isn't Phil Manchester—it's all the bastards who get our attention away from their own sleezy dishonesty by pointing their greasy little self-satisfied fingers at guys like Phil"

In truth, Phil doesn't need to be defended at all—even to heterosexuals He is a wonderful, charming, funny, completely admirable man And for that, I cannot thank Mr Cuomo enough At the end of the book he doesn't commit suicide He rides happily off to Boston with a shapely waitress whom he has promised to get a job, because he knows the manager of a large restaurant there (A man—of course—who is a complete stranger to him)

BRIGHT DAY, DARK RUNNER is a real novel, not just a book It's happily filled with real people, impossible situations, wild humor, deep tragedy, and happy circumstances Mr Cuomo looks at an absurd world and embraces it—in all its absurdity Let's give him a hand

Bob Waltrip

WAITING FOR THE END by Leslie A. Fiedler, Stein & Day, 1964.

In his latest book, the key to famed literary critic Fiedler's view of homosexuals is found in this phrase

> " the homosexual, pursuing the phantom of youth and immune to the responsibilities of a family "

This is the Freudian idea, also in the book that made Fiedler famous LOVE AND DEATH IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL that homosexuals have not graduated to "adult" life Many believe that proportionately there are just as many hetero's as homo's who are pursuing the phantom of youth and immune to responsibilities We are not homosexuals because we want an "easy" life (a laughable idea to homosexuals) Perhaps Mr Fiedler wasn't rolling in riches and had to scrape a little on the meager salary of a university professor (20 years at Univ of Montana) while raising a family (the book is dedicated to 3 sons) Oh, my the rough life of the heterosexual! Tough titty

But one thing you can't say of Fiedler—and about the only thing that hasn't been, even in that scathing article in the 7/9/64 NY REVIEW OF BOOKS—is that he is dull and reticent On homosexuals, he certainly calls a spade a spade (or, as another anti-homosexual wit once put it, "Let's call a spayed a spayed")

"James Baldwin, however, precisely because he is a homosexual as well as a Negro "

" the Effete Dandies or Homosexual Decadents, from Truman Capote to Tennessee Williams "

"Allan Ginsberg is, moreover, an urban Whitman and he is, like that prototype, a homosexual, though, unlike Whitman, he has abandoned all subterfuge and disguise"

Fiedler's knowledge of literature is encyclopedic, and this coupled with his obsession with homosexuality certainly makes him important in our field Who else on earth would ever have found a lesbian section in an American novel written in the 1790's by Charles Brockden Brown and known enough of the author to call him probably homosexual? Fiedler's premise that American literature is drenched with homosexuality is silly when compared with, say, the French, with their homosexual literary giants but if you're interested in the literary you can't afford to miss Fiedler's arguments for that premise

A E S

THE GOVERNORS AND THE GOVERNED by William A. Robson, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1964, $3 00, 68 pp.

There is a saying that great things come in small packages This work is not monumental, but *The Governors and the Governed* discusses probably the most important problem in America today, the conflict between the people and the "government" or the bureaucracy that supposedly serves the people The Republican candidate for the Presidency, Goldwater is basing his campaign upon the claim that there is too much interference in the private lives of Americans by the federal government The southern states are pleading for more "states rights," although some people believe this merely means that the southern states want the right to deny rights to the Negro The homosexual is in constant battle with governmental agencies, such as the police, and vice squad, the Post Office, the military, and the civil service, for denials of rights and jobs due to his homosexuality Homosexuals maintain as does Goldwater, that the state has no business directing their private lives, although it is not known that Goldwater would apply his beliefs to homosexuals

While Professor Robson does not supply headline making answers or claims for the problem, he does do what is necessary in finding solutions and changes What the Professor has done is to first state, in simple, clear unbiased terms, the problem He has put the problem in its historical context and taken it out of its immediate emotional involvements

In the first section of the work, based upon three lectures given by Professor Robson at Louisiana State University's 1963 Edward Douglass White Lecture Series, the background of the governments' growth, comparing different countries, and the growing interference of governments in the everyday lives of their citizens are discussed Robson points out that bureaucracy is here to stay because it is meeting the needs of the people The problem is to keep government submissive to the needs of the people Professor Charles S Hyneman in his book, *Bureaucracy in A Democracy,* points out that bureaucracies are judged by the way they use their power, not by size and cost, that all who possess power must exercise power within limits acceptable to the nation as a whole, that misdirected use of power will follow if proper controls are not placed upon the government administration, that it is the elective officials who must supply this control Robson suggests that police review boards could be useful since the citizen sometimes feels helpless before the power of the police or other governmental agencies

The second part of the book concerns the communication between the citizen and governmental agencies and also communication between the agencies The great need is for the citizen to understand the government Prof Robson observes, however, that in Washington there are over 3,000 information officers merely giving out publicity on different agencies, while there are only half that number of reporters He mentions that some reporters rely exclusively upon these "hand-out, canned" news statements and do not check their accuracy He feels that in war time it may be allowable to use distorted reports to keep information secret, but he adds that too many agencies at other times merely cover up blunders and seek to persuade the public to a particular point of view with their canned statements The Public Health Departments have sometimes done this when reporting on V D and the homosexual In general, to maintain and encourage the citizen's faith in the government, there must be less of the idea of the government being "they" and the citizen being lonely "me"

The final section of the book concerns itself with the citizen's attitude toward politics We see that all too many citizens take no active part in voting, etc, and merely rely on who and what the government is from what they see on tv Prof Robson concludes that if the citizen expects to have more control over the government, he must bestir himself enough to elect good leaders As he says, "It has been well said that great statesmen like great poets, speak to one another from peak to peak Mankind cannot do without great statesmen least of all in this dangerous, excitable, crisis-laden age in which we live"

William Edward Glover

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS

> "We who represent the homosexual minority hereby declare that human individuals expressing basic differences from their fellow men are entitled to the right to pursue their emotional and sexual happiness freely and equally with in reasonable limits, the natural right to live unconventionally in peace with mankind and the right to press for changes in religious, social and legal codes and attitudes to make this possible, all of this to be accomplished by established democratic procedures and from the findings of social and psychological sciences in accordance with the high moral and ethical aspirations of homosexuals everywhere"
>
> *A Homosexual Bill of Rights*
> Education Div, ONE Inc
> January, 1961

ECHOing by almost 4 years ONE's Seventh Midwinter Institute on homosexual rights, the homophile groups on the East Coast met the weekend of October 10th in Washington, DC to argue against the discrimination facing the "second largest minority group in the United States"

The following summary of the ECHO Conference will sound remarkably familiar to those who attended our own meeting in 1961 *The Washington Post* ran an article on the conference It commented favorably on the meetings, and it mentioned that there was some difficulty in obtaining a hotel in which to hold the conference, but it did not mention that it was impossible to place an advertisement for the conference in the local papers

We understand that the text of the conference is to be mimeographed and distributed, but we have no details on this

One unpleasant feature occurred during the Sunday session (a religious panel of clergymen including 2 Unitarian ministers, one Methodist, one RC priest and one rabbi) The gathering was intruded upon by a member of the American Nazi party, who stalked into the room and announced that he had a gift for the "lousy, queer kike rabbi" or words to that effect The gift was a carton containing jars of vaseline (implication clear) It just happened that among the guests was a young member of the DC vice squad His presence there was known to most people, and, in fact, many of those present had become quite fond of him—and he was enjoying the conference enormously So before the Nazi got too far, the vice squad boy apprehended him and hauled him off to the police station

On the morning of Saturday, October 10, Robert King, ECHO Coordinator, opened the second annual conference of the East Coast Homophile Organizations at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, DC with a strong keynote address Mr King presented himself to the group as a "liar and a criminal" and suggested that the homosexual's greatest burden is that of having to constantly deceive his friends and fellow citizens He also introduced the thesis that the homosexual community has considerable power to elect politicians favorable to its cause

In keeping with the announced theme of the conference, "Homosexuality Civil Liberties and Social Rights," the remainder of the day was spent discussing the legal and political aspects of the homophile position Mr J C Hodges, President of the New York Mattachine Society delivered a talk entitled "Politics is Everybody's Business" in which he cited the example of two San Francisco elections in which the League for Civil Education attempted to demonstrate the voting strength of the homosexual community by supporting particular candidates In both cases according to Mr Hodges, the result of the LCE's support was negligible Mr Hodges' contention was that homosexuals must exert their influence as individual citizens through their local political organizations rather than through homophile organizations if they are to succeed in electing favorable candidates

Following Mr Hodges, Professor Monroe H Freedman Associate Professor of Law at the George Washington University and Member of the Executive Board of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union discussed the Charitable Solicitations Act, a DC law under which persons and organizations desiring to raise funds must register with the DC government, and HR-5990, a bill introduced by Representative John Dowdy (D Tex) designed to restrict the Act According to Mr Freedman, Dowdy has a rather peculiar and intense interest in homosexuality and pornography relating to this subject and was "out to get" the Mattachine Society of Washington through HR-5990 In an entertaining talk he described some of the exchange between Dr F E Kameny, President of the MSW, and Dowdy at Congressional hearings on the Bill The text of these hearings is available upon request from HR-5990 Hearings, Room 445, US House of Representatives Old House Office Building, Washington, DC The Bill was passed in the House but was defeated in the Senate

A telegram was read at the Saturday luncheon in which Donald Webster Cory sent his blessings to the conference and expressed hope for greater unity and cooperation among homophile organizations Mr Hal Witt, Member of the Bar, DC and Executive Board Member of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, delivered a fine luncheon address in which he considered the relation of the law to sexual acts in general His thesis was that any acts which take place between consenting adults in private and do not interfere with the rights of others are simply not within the purview of the law This is not a new idea but one seldom hears it presented so clearly and so forcefully as it was by Mr Witt

In the afternoon session S S Sachs J W Karr and G R Graves, Members of the Bar, DC, each gave short talks Mr Graves suggested that homophile groups ought to place particular emphasis on first obtaining procedural equity for employment cases involving homosexuality before attempting to change the employment or sodomy laws themselves His talk dealt largely with Federal practices and he pointed out that presently there are many cases where persons accused of homosexual acts are not entitled to due process of law Hal Witt and David Carliner, Chairman of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union and Member of the Bar, D C, joined the above lawyers for a legal panel discussion moderated by Dr Franklin E Kameny, President of the Mattachine Society of Washington In the course of the discussion Mr Witt commented that homosexuals ought to "stand up to be counted," that's to say, they ought to allow people to see them as responsible members of the community and also as homosexuals A question from the floor asked if it is necessary for homophile groups to wait until someone gets into trouble to test the law It was generally agreed by the panel that cases in which the government is made the defendant are an effective means of testing the laws but that few homosexuals have the courage or the means to initiate this type of action Dr Kameny asked if a board of several lawyers working on a major case would be effective and the panel agreed that it would be Dr Kameny then asked if the lawyers present would be willing to discuss the formation of such a board of lawyers and the development of a test case After the fashion of lawyers the answer from the panel was somewhat less definite on this question but most members agreed that they would consider participation on such a board

A cocktail hour and banquet concluded the official activities for the day This provided an excellent opportunity for the participants in the conference to get together and exchange ideas on an informal basis At the banquet two citations were read, one to Representative Dowdy for being the public official who had done the most to help the homosexual cause in the last year The citation was delivered in absentia and was intended to point out that the attention which Dowdy caused to be called to the homosexual question lead to a great deal of serious thinking about the problem *Life* Magazine was cited for its June 26th article on homosexuality David Carliner delivered the banquet address but added little to what had already been said earlier in the day

Sunday got under way with a rather expensive "brunch" ($1 50 for coffee and pastry) There was an informal debate scheduled between Dr Kameny and Dr Kurt Konietzko, Ph D, Sociologist and Member of the Philadelphia Parole Board, titled "Homosexuality Legislation vs Education" following the brunch but Dr Konietzko was delayed by a train wreck Following this there was a religious panel discussion

The religious panel discussion got started and Rev Lewis, Minister of the River Road Unitarian Church, Father Harvey, Instructor in Moral Theology DeSalles Hall, Maryland, Rev Hawthorne, Director of the Washington Counselling Service, Foundry Methodist Church, Rabbi Lipman Rabbi Temple Sinai, Rev Martin, Minister of the Church of the Holy City (Swededborgian), and Rev Marshall, Minister of the Davies Memorial Unitarian Church discussed the alienation of the homosexual from the religious community It was generally agreed that homosexuality is something like a sickness and as such cannot be considered sinful in itself but that homosexual acts are sinful In counselling homosexuals it was felt that the first attempt must be toward conversion to heterosexuality and only when this is impossible may an adjustment to homosexual life be considered Rabbi Lipman pointed out that non-Orthodox Judaism is essentially a system of law which reflects the social attitudes and requirements of its people and only when the social attitude toward homosexuality changes will the Jewish Law change its attitude toward the subject It was also pointed out that as a social structure the Church is based largely on the family unit and it is often difficult to integrate single people, homosexual or not, into the activities of the Church The panel was moderated by Joan Frazer, ECHO Secretary

Dr Konietzko arrived as the religious panel discussion ended and the debate was held Dr Kameny took the position that legislation ought to be the primary concern of homophile groups while Dr Konietzko held that it would be more productive to first attempt to educate the public to the true nature of homosexuality and that legislation would then follow The debate was a bit pressed for time due to the earlier delays and the positions of the two participants were not sufficiently divergent to lead to any well defined conclusions In the end both parties agreed that both an educational and a legislative approach were necessary but there remained a difference of opinion as to which should take slightly greater precedence

The ECHO member organizations, The Daughters of Bilitis, The Mattachine Society of Washington, The Mattachine Society, Inc, of New York, and the Janus Society cooperated to produce an interesting and stimulating conference which was certainly a success It is to be hoped that future conferences will be as productive as this one The discussion and interchange of ideas such as took place this weekend in Washington will certainly contribute to the advancement of the homophile cause

EXCHANGE

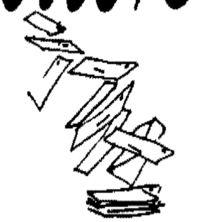
I am ready to give my heart of a fool
Into the keeping of your careless hands
For the pleasure of grasping the evasive strands
Of your hair, of knowing if your breasts are cool

Or warm and how you will respond
To my teasing fingers, to the kisses I shall press
Upon you until you are driven to confess
There ought be, between us, a lasting bond

Yet I know you will give no promise to me
You will yield for a whim, anxious to be rid
Of a love even your lax rules forbid
Thence I shall be bound while you go free!

Gabrielle

Letters



The views expressed here are those of the writers. ONE's readers cover a wide range of geographical, economic, age, and educational status. This department aims to express this diversity.

READERS ON WRITERS

I would like to contribute the following thoughts in response to previous discussions in ONE.

I have understood, perhaps wrongly, that the real enlightenment in the U.S. has been with the Supreme Court (federal) which, I understand, is appointed not elected. In any case there is a very interesting field of study in the relationships between the political theory of a country's government and its attitude to the freedoms of individuals and groups. There is no place here to go into the effects of the climate of opinion, the sociological backgrounds which make countries and people what they are, but it seems to me that there is a basic difference between countries with a written constitution and those without. Perhaps it should be narrowed even further to comprise those with written Bills of Rights with a judiciary ever on guard to prevent encroachments on the various freedoms, as against those where there is no tradition of judicial review. In short, those countries which accept the British position and make the legislature supreme will tend to have a particular group of attitudes towards rights which fall within the moral sphere, and these will be different from the attitudes upheld in a country where appeal may be made against unjust laws. Both methods have their pitfalls, and it may be harder to change written provisions than it is to make new decisions in common law. Nevertheless, in those countries where the legislature is supreme it is extremely unlikely that a minority will ever be able to achieve any great change in law. This is largely because any legislature is dependent on voting support and is unlikely to favour a measure which brings a great deal of adverse criticism and only a little specialized support.

In my work as a librarian I have had cause to watch the progress of censorship, and the protest against it, in many lands. The record in the U.S. is more than encouraging. I am at present working up a lecture on censorship, more on its background and inner workings than on its current performance, and I have frequently come across the statement that pornography is an incitement to crime, and somewhat less often the statement that nothing is really known of its effects. Some people like to look at photographs of nude men. The interesting question is, what effect does this have? What part do pictures play in the sex life of homosexuals? Are they used mainly by those with no other outlets? What age groups do buyers of photos fall into? Are buyers city dwellers or rural? I would like to have any information your readers might have on these questions.

B.S.M.
Canada

Dear Editor,

I am simply terrified to learn, through Mr. Barnes' article in last July's issue of ONE, in what a Nazi, immature and puritanical country I have the misfortune to live.

Could Mr. Barnes tell us what poor Frenchmen can do to be nationalized Americans, or how to exchange our out-of-date Code Napoleon for the wonderful liberal Penal Code of California? Surely it would be a great relief for all of us to know that, because evidently the fact that the French code is, as yet, the oldest one not to condemn homosexuality seems unbearable to Mr. Barnes, and we should be only too glad to oblige him in going to prison at Los Angeles for homosexual offenses, just to show him how un-liberal **we** are.

Yours (all the same)

Marc Daniel
Paris, France

OTHER VOICES

Dear Editors of ONE:

I think someone from the gay world should once and for all express an opinion as far as these so-called body-building magazines are concerned. In this month's issue of **Manual** there is an article called "The Beginners Guide to Cruising." In my opinion this is hardly the thing to be printing in a magazine open to the public. When an article tells (as this one does) how to approach, how to make the first move and what to do in bed . . . I think that is where to draw the line. Being gay is one thing, but flaunting it about town is another and I think this should be stopped. I am far from being the prude and am not afraid of being discovered or found out, but there are certain basic things that are and should remain our private business. I am sure you will agree.

Mr. R. B.
Flushing, New York

Dear Mr. Slater:

I have just been paging through some back issues of ONE, and have come upon a letter written to you by Mr. E. M. III of Palmyra, New Jersey, and published in the January, 1964, issue. With the sentiments expressed in that letter I heartily concur.

Those of us who are "under age"—I myself am nineteen—do have rather a tough time of it, we can't, as E. M. said, "hang around bars and wait to be 'picked up,'" and I frankly doubt that I would if I could. There is more to it than being a Christian (although that is by no means a minor consideration). We're also men, not animals—to hang desperately around bars and street corners like a bitch in heat, just waiting to be "picked up," is both degrading and disgusting. And because many of us live at home—perhaps with several brothers and sisters or with "concerned" parents constantly about—we have to realize that if we **could** find a friend—which is a jolly unlikely possibility without more than a little prowling—the pleasure of his company would be hard to come by, even if we only wanted to talk.

Right now, I'd be quite satisfied just to talk. I am so fed up with all the stupid little games I have to play every waking hour of every day just to "act normal" that to be able to say what I think once in a while would seem the greatest of blessings.

I do not pretend to understand the legal complexities of our oppressed condition, but I often have wondered why there is not kept locked away somewhere a file of names of persons like myself and E.M., so that we could perhaps have the name and address of a comrade—even a far distant one—with whom we could freely correspond. It seems to me that ONE would be a most proper intermediary in such a plan. (Editor's note: See Editorial October ONE.)

Many an adolescent, I think, would find his condition easier to bear if there was someone with whom he could share it. We aren't ashamed, nor are we particularly unhappy, but we are very much alone. We are not, because we cannot be, members of "normal society," but we cannot, because of our age, be admitted to homosexual society. If I were able, when the blasts are especially icy, to sit down and talk to, or write to, a fellow wanderer, mine would be a happier journey through the wilderness, and a more confident one. I think that there are others who feel as I do.

Let me finally say that I think that ONE is without question the finest magazine of its type anywhere available, because it is the most perceptive and the most responsible of those publications. Neither your fiction nor your articles are ever in poor taste—as often is the case with other periodicals. Your Editorials testify that homosexual society has a nobility that is too often forgotten. Thank you, sir, for a fine magazine. I assure you of my very highest regards.

Mr. J. J. L.
Whittier, California

Dear Mr. Legg:

I appreciate your having kept in mind remarks I made at the ACLU meeting some months ago.

I have looked over the material you sent me. I am sure that such material makes those who have the problem of homosexuality feel better about it.

The psychiatrist deals continually with rationalization, each patient that he sees would prefer to prove that the product of his past mental approaches to the world must represent how the world actually is.

I think I can say without equivocation that the respective testicular and ovarian hormones know nothing about such side issues of human civilization, and that basically what neither of these hormones need in a love relationship is more of the same which they already have.

No one better than a psychiatrist knows how difficult is the task whereby humans become civilized, and no one any better than a psychiatrist can think upon the proposition that a human adaptation in which normal relationships with one-half of the human kind are avoided can in any sense be called mature adjustment.

This does not mean, that by one route or another, the human animal, subjected to the civilizing process, so turns out that one-half of the human race is undesirable at the intimate level, and that, therefore, energies are devoted to maximizing the relations with one of one's own kind.

J. Victor Monke, Ph.D., M.D.
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Sir:

On June 18 you wrote acknowledging a record I sent you. Several years ago I got a pen-friend in the West Indies through a legitimate pen-pal organization. In the last couple of years or so we have not corresponded regularly, but while we were corresponding with each other more frequently, I learned from him something of the sexuality of the natives of Trinidad and the Caribbean area According to my pen-friend, sex in general is a rather quite open public sort of thing in the everyday life there This is reflected quite lustily (and lustfully) in the popular music of the area, even the popular records My friend sent me quite a few popular 45s and among them was "Mr Vaseline" I played that record over and over and it seems to me to have a homosexual theme in the lyric, as near as I could make out the way the native singer spoke English Did you also come to that conclusion? It seems to me that my friend in Trinidad mentioned that both heterosexual and homosexual themes in the lyrics of songs are quite common Homosexuality in the Caribbean area is evidently regarded generally in a sort of light, even sometimes jocular manner This is true among the natives (non-whites), but not probably among the white residents

To emphasize the general attitude towards homosexuality there, my pen-friend sent me a lengthy clipping from a Port of Spain newspaper, a detailed account of an all male wedding which had taken place near Georgetown, British Guiana It seems that there had been quite a large number of persons in attendance at the wedding (There had been an admission charge of, I think, 50 cents) So many people came to the wedding that it caused quite a traffic jam and police had to come take charge of the traffic In the account of the wedding, all the participants had quite fanciful names e g the pants had quite fanciful names

The whole article was most amusing, I thought, but to the natives of that area it was probably regarded simply as an account of another social event According to my pen-friend, such open homosexuality is even more common and open in British Guiana than in Trinidad There have been perhaps a very few all-male weddings in Trinidad, but they were of a much quieter nature, a local happening of that sort not being played up big as it would be if it happened outside of the West Indies Federation Even so, there is no police intervention if such a wedding takes place, so long as there is no disturbance of the peace

From other clippings that my pen-friend sent me, I would judge that the authorities take more note of homosexuality if a white resident is caught in a sexual act with a native man In prosecution for such an act, I have the feeling, however, that the authorities are censuring the white man more for being so indiscriminate in his choice of a sexual partner, i e, a man of a different color, than for the homosexual act itself

Mr R D L
Indiana

IT'S NOT NEW!

Only the magnetized, detachable fig leaf is new on this replica of the "Sleeping Satyr." Originally created 2,200 years ago by an unknown Grecian sculptor, we have interpreted his work into a 9 inch tall replica ideally suited for use as bookends, but attractive also when displayed singly.

[illegible] detailing and hand-rubbed finishes reflect quality and taste.

Shipped postpaid and insured with a ten-day full refund guarantee of satisfaction.

Shall we enclose a gift card in your name?
[illegible] PRODUCTS, Box 234-A
Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272

Tarnished dark bronze finish
Single $12.95 ☐; Pair [illegible]

Antiqued ivory finish
Single $12.95 ☐; Pair [illegible] ☐

Unfinished — apply your own
Single $9.95 ☐; Pair [illegible] ☐

Matching detachable fig leaves $1.85 pair ☐

Ship to: ____________

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

5/14

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. [illegible]
[illegible]
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date 11/27/64

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

X

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (62-0)

SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is one copy of instructions entitled, "How to Handle a Federal Interrogation" published by East Coast Homophile Organizations.

This copy was made available to the Savannah Division by [redacted] Customs Enforcement Agency, U. S. Customs, Charleston, S. C.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Savannah

WES/hja
(4)

ENCLOSURE

12/2/64 Previously received (100-403320-113) no action

REC- 32

- 32 - 116

10 NOV 28 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

C. C. Wick

Approved ______________ Sent ______________ M Per ______________
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 9 1964

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 30, 1964

The attached material was sent to the Director from the Mattachine Society of Washington, PO Box 1032, Washington, D. C.

nm

MR TOLSON ✓
MR BELMONT ✓
MR MOHR ✓
MR DELOACH
MR CASPER
MR CALLAHAN
MR CONRAD
MR EVANS
MR GALE
MR ROSEN
MR SULLIVAN
MR TAVEL
MR TROTTER
MR JONES
TELE ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS METCALF
MISS GANDY

7-1
CB 7-7

H

REC-10 100-403320-

16 DEC 16 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1 xerox made
Crime Research Section
8/[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY [illegible]

H
4 ENCLOSURE
File

68 DEC 22 1964

The attached leaflets are sent to you for your information and possible interest. These will be distributed and publicized as widely as possible within the national homosexual community (as well as to interested citizens, generally), with particular emphasis upon the large numbers of homosexuals who are employed in the Federal Civil Service, who hold security clearances, both in industry and in the Federal Service, and who are in the Armed Forces.

Discussion with you of the serious questions and problems raised by existing Federal Government policies, practices, and procedures in regard to the homosexual American citizen and his homosexuality, will be welcomed. Contact the Mattachine Society of Washington, at the address given for it on the leaflets.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY sp5Rtg/lw

100-403320-117

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STAT.S C 'ERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE January 22, 1965

FROM J. J. Dunn, Jr.

SUBJECT "DRUM" MAGAZINE
12/64 ISSUE

On 1-21-65, Mr. Michael Keefe, Director, Division of Personnel Security, Post Office Department, made the attached copy of captioned magazine available to Liaison representative. It indicates that the January issue of the magazine will contain an article entitled "I Was a Homosexual for the FBI." Keefe indicated that Post Office Department does not, at this time, have a copy of the above-mentioned issue.

ACTION:

Route to Crime Research Section.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Enclosure

JJD:cd
(4)
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Dunn

DATE 7/7/84

MCT-13

REC-101

4 -119

6 JAN 25 1965

60 FEB 25 1965

60 ~~FEB 9 1965~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/84 BY

100-403320-119

Complete in this issue:

Franky Hill

Memoirs of a Boy of Pleasure

drum

sex in perspective

50¢
ACME

THE
HOMOSEXUAL
PROBLEM

December, 1964
Volume IV
Number 10

drum
sex in perspective

"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer Let him step to the music he hears, however measured or far away."
- Henry David Thoreau

DECEMBER, 1964
Volume IV
Number 10

STAFF L James Benjamin, Francis Bernard; Lewis J. Coopersmith, Carl Davison, Bill Emory, Franklin E. Kameny, Ph D.; Bob Luther.

EDITOR Clark P Polak

CONTRIBUTOR
Albert Ellis, Ph D

2 Jenkins Editorial
3 Jenkins Story
5 News, Home
6 Franky Hill
8 The Homosexual Problem
12 Movies
13 Books
14 ECHO
15 Federal Investigators
16 Homophile Organizations
17 Portfolio
24 Flowers' Lash
28 Cryptogayme
30 News, Abroad
YMCA
31 Government Backs Down
32 dear d$_r$um
35 Classified

DRUM Magazine is published monthly by the Janus Society, 34 So. 17th St., Phila., Penna. 19103. Subscription rates One year- $4.50, Two years- $8.00; Three years- $10.00. Supporter- $10.00 per year, includes DRUM. Life membership- $100 00. Advertising rates upon request Manuscripts and photographs given the closest possible attention, though DRUM cannot assume liability for their safe return.

ECHO MEETS THE VICE SQUAD or How to Stop Worrying And Love Thy (erstwhile) Enemy

Strange bedfellows were made at the 1964 ECHO Conference. The Saturday morning program was scarcely underway when word was passed that the handsome fellow in the tweed jacket was Ronald Graham, a member of the Washington vice squad.

His presence at a homophile convention had something of whimsy about it. Once the rumor was substantiated everyone relaxed and had fun. The young officer seemed to be enjoying the program, and not only stayed all day, but came back for the Sunday sessions.

Just before the Sunday afternoon panel of clergymen assembled for the ensuing program, there was a stir in the reception room of the ECHO conference hall. Above the mingled voices of those gathered there, one voice was heard, loud and clear. A tall, blond youth bearing a package wrapped in pink had entered the room and announced that he had a present. There was a shocked silence, Through it, the intruder continued to repeat his message over and over like an automaton.

Almost immediately, the leaders of the four homophile groups seperated themselves from the crowd and recruited others to form a locked- arm baracade. Thus they confronted the youth as he taunted them with: "Are you queers? Are you lesbians? All lesbians stand up. How many queers are here?" The package he held in his hands all this while was inscribed, "Vaseline" and "Queer Convention."

Now for the story book climax. Into the room came Mr. Vice Squad. And while seventy-some members and guests of the ECHO conference looked on, he arrested the "pure Aryan youth" and led him out of the room.

But since this is life, and not a story- book, we must report the following bit of irony-- the young vice squad officer who arrested the Nazi intruder was a member of the team who, just three days previous, had arrested Walter Jenkins!

ECHO regrets that Mr. Graham was not present to witness the magnificent program that followed the excitement. The subject of the panel was: "The Alienation of the Homosexual from the Religious Community." Forthcoming issues of DRUM will report in detail on this program as well as the legal discussions In summary, however, it was evident to those convened there that the attitude of most churches has changed considerably toward the homosexual and his problems. The feeling may be best summed up by Rabbi Eugene Lipman: "Homosexuals must help us to understand them. If you help us to understand you, then we are better equipped to help you."

- Jody Shotwell

How To Handle A Federal Agent

The following outline will be expanded in the January DRUM.

1) RIGHT TO REFUSE. No citizen is required to submit to an interogation by any Federal official, FBI, Civil Service Commission, military investigator, etc. and you need not even speak to them. In certain instances, it may be advisable to grant the Government the privilege of interviewing you a) You are the subject of the interview and the investigator keeps his questions relevant to your job performance and qualifications, b) The subject is some one else and you feel you have information that is relevant to the investigation. In these cases, bear in mind that your refusal to cooperate with the interviewer may appear as if you are covering up something. This can be very damaging, so you must walk a thin line.

2) DON'T LIE. Your choice is always between answering and not answering, NOT between telling the truth and lying. If you are asked a tricky question or one in which you are unsure of the facts tell the interviewer you do not have the knowlege to answer at this time. You must be allowed a reasonable time to answer.

3) SKIP SEX: Refuse flatly to discuss any question about sex. Explain that you are refusing on principle because you feel these questions are outside the appropriate scope of the governmental interest and not because you think your answers will be compromising. It is unnecessary (and possibly harmful) to use the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

Since this advice is often not properly heeded, we here give it additional emphasis: On matters having in any way to do with sex and homosexuality, say nothing. "Nothing" means NO THING and it does not mean "just a little." This means you are not to discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do not discuss so-called "passive" acts. Do not attempt to excercise your judgement as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close every door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon every and any aspect of homosexuality and sex in general.

4) BE POLITE At all times, even when you are refusing to answer or are terminating the interview because you feel the questions are improper, maintain a civil and polite manner.

5) BY APPOINTMENT ONLY: Investigators must see you at your convenience, with an appointment, and under any other reasonable conditions you wish to set. If he does not accept these conditions, that's his tough luck.

6) WITNESSES: Always have a third party with you to act as witness. This person need not be a lawyer, but under certain conditions, it may be preferable.

7) THE, LIMITS OF POWER: It is the announced policy of the FBI that their investigators must not: a) give out information about the person under investigation, and b) argue, debate, or discuss matters with the person they are interviewing. If an investi-

Guild Book Service

Bulletin No. 18

Guild Book Service has been organized primarily as a service to meet the needs of the subscribers to the various publications of Guild Press, Ltd. We will provide a critical evaluation of much of the material now flooding certain areas of specialized interest and will make these materials available as efficiently and economically as possible.

All items listed will be in stock and will be shipped immediately. Whenever possible, we provide standard editions at a discount. We will charge more for paperbacks than usually is the case as these must be purchased in such great quantity and the discount is small in any case.

Subscribers to any of the publications of Guild Press, Ltd. will receive the GBS **Bulletin** without charge. It is available to others at a cost of $1.00 for the next 12 issues.

We do not provide free samples, send items on approval, send books COD, open charge accounts, or accept any books for return credit. Also, unless we know you from past transactions, no books will be shipped until personal checks have cleared.

◆ ◆ ◆

Stations. Burt Blechman (Available through Guild Book Service for $3.95)

This novel is in the same class as **City of Night, Naked to the Night, The Flaming Heart** and others which have been dominated by the theme of homosexuality, but in this book we have one thing that is different. The first few pages of **Stations** tell us what the present life situation is of the main character, Dominick Wright and the remainder, and much larger part of the book, recalls the past. The book is written to show the state of mind of Dominick Wright, and this means that the chapters are brief, filled with sexual fantasy and highly symbolic.

When the narrative opens we have the Wrights, Dominick and Lucy, making preparations for the wedding of their daughter, Tina. Very shortly the parents of the prospective groom, Al Rosso, arrive and everyone is now waiting for Al. The impending marriage of Tina is the most important event ever to occur in the life of Dominick and the fantasy in these first few pages is something out of Krafft-Ebing. The insightful reader will realize at once that Dominick Wright is a sick and confused man, just how sick and confused will be revealed in the remainder of the book. Al finally arrives and it is clear to everyone but Dominick that the soon-to-be-married Al is a reluctant dragon indeed. He listens to Dominick's hogwash about how beautiful Tina's virginity is, what a rare and pure little girl Al is marrying, how he had better be careful on the wedding night with Dominick's precious little Tina and similar nonsense, finally, not able to stand this any longer, Al bursts out, ". . . Who are you kidding? Is everybody crazy here? Suppose I told you your precious daughter's already pregnant. Suppose I told you I knocked her up, that's why I'm marrying her, because I have to."

Dominick pretends Al is making a dirty joke, like all young men of this day and age, and flees the apartment because it is time for him to go to work. At what kind of work does Dominick spend his time? He is on the vice squad and traps hapless homosexuals in subway stations. Dominick has turned his work into a flourishing business. Those who can pay are not booked, but blackmailed. The homosexuals who have no

18-A

moves in dreary subway stations, Dominick having visions of masses of naked adolescent males wandering about the streets, peeking into places where adolescents are having sex, his fantasy turning to masochistic daydreams of lustful adolescents beating him up, etc

Readers will comprehend the fantasy more easily if they keep in mind that Dominick Wright is a classic example of the Oedipus complex His mother is the Madonna, his father is a weak personality who is a doorman and therefore merits not even a disguise for the contempt that his son has for him, Our Leader is the strongman of Dominick's fantasy, the Mother Superior is the landlady who haunted his early years when he was tricking for $3 00 a session and sneaking them into his room, Angel is any beautiful young boy that Dominick covets; "D" is the headquarters detective who is tailing Dominick because his superiors are aware that something is wrong, and the book is filled with fantasies of fellatio and cunnilingus under every imaginable circumstance and in language ranging from crude to poetic

This is a difficult book, but a very good one Readers will have to follow the dialogue carefully and keep the characters firmly before them However, the book is a profound one as indicated by the question, "What is truth but those special lies one believes?"

A Voice That Fills The House Martin Mayer (Available through Guild Book Service for $3 75)

This is the recounting of the last days of Inspector Charles Sellers, an aristocrat from an old Virginia family, cultivated, urbane, a man with an international reputation in police circles and "an old queen" The story is told by a famous American male operatic star whose career was launched by one of "those people, who, just over the age of sexual attractiveness, are anxious to help good looking young artists in their careers" Of course, the person to whom he refers is none other than Inspector Sellers

The Inspector has a son, Harry, who is a financial genius and who has managed to build up a fortune independently of his father. Harry is married to Rosa, leading female singer at San Carlos Opera Company, and is consumed with anger because his father is "queer" His anger flares anew when the Inspector arrives with his latest companion, a 25 year old Negro, "Black as bitter chocolate" It happens that Andrews is beautiful, sophisticated, intelligent and liked by everyone except, of course, Harry Rosa, with her European background, is more relaxed about the matter and tells her husband, " . . . Your mother is dead, and what your father does in bed, and whom he does it with—this does not concern you"

In short order everyone is back in New York. The Inspector has been given a "vacation" until the heat is off his having gone a bit far in breaking up a U S—Italian narcotics ring, but the Police Department very thoughtfully left Andrews assigned to the Inspector The narrator is making his debut at the Met and, to Harry's annoyance, is surrounded by faggots The situation becomes so obvious that his attorney finally warns him that " Not every creative talent, not every composer, is a fag."

Through the Inspector and some of his friends, the narrator is invited to what is supposed to be a seance in a cheap East Side hotel The whole thing is a prearranged fraud as the performance is simply a prelude to a sex orgy As an aftermath of this orgy the Inspector dies and one of the frantic efforts, among many, is to collect all of his vast and valuable pornography collection from various parts of the house before any police come for further investigation or anyone comes to

ISSUE, from 2

attempt to assess Jenkins in perspective.

Many persons, even amoung the most enlightened, simply do not understand what kind of "indecent gestures" can occur in the men's rooms of Y.M.C.A. throughout the world. News releases have been specifically uninformative and few dare mention homoosexuality directly.

The press, in general, has been sympathetic and we have seen little condemnation of the man with the seeds for unrest held for another day and another issue.

Jenkins, we are told, is a sick man who is in the hospital and that the doctors will make him all better. An asprin, a good rest, and soon he will be back as heterosexual as the next guy. If he had a moment of indiscretion, he will repent and come back to the fold. It is as if homosexuality in someone well known and respected is beyond the realm of imagination. Or maybe its so close to the reality that the press would rather not discuss the matter for who next might fall?

Jenkins, for all his title may convey, was actually little more than the office manager around the White House. He certainly was no policy maker like Sherman Adams whose office he occupied and, thereby, presumably less a "security risk."

The Chinese bomb, the Krushchev bomb, the British election and Sartre refusing the Nobel Prize added to the lingering illness and eventual death of Hoover (not to mention a few wars scattered hither and yon) all conspired to usurp Jenkins headlines.

Let us bide our time before making final judgement on the importance of Mr. Jenkins. The coin is flipped, it is up to us to see that it comes heads. -Clark P. Polak

---

Homosexuality In The News

Send all clippings, cartoons and photographs from news media dealing with sexuality, homosexuality, censorship, obscenity, etc. to DRUM. DRUM maintains a complete file of news articles from around the country and world and uses some for publication. These efforts on the part of our readers augment our professional clipping service. DRUM pays nominal fees for original fiction, poetry, humor, and cartoons.

CITIZENS
NEWS

26 issues per year - $5.00 - 471 Minna Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Government Backs Down

By acting by default, the Federal Government set an important, if negative, precedent during October in Dew v. Halaby.

Dew was dismissed from the Federal Aeronautics Agency in 1958 after having served for 20 months. The charge that at the age of 18 or 19 he had smoked marijuana on five occasions and had engaged in four homosexual acts, some of them for money. He fought.

Somewhat to the consternation of the Government, the Supreme Court which has seldom chosen to hear such cases in the past, decided to take this one. In September, as the Court reconvened, the Government restored Dew to his job with full back pay ($76,000) and allowances, and a training course to bring his capabilities up to date.

He remains, subtly, in somewhat less than first class status, however. Halaby, the FAA Administrator stated publicly that Dew will not be in a position to control air traffic.

The moral pointed by this is exceedingly plain and exceedingly important: The Government is beginning, increasingly, to feel itselfplacedon the defensive in cases such as this. To its discredit, it does not choose to put its house in order by taking, on its own initiative, the firm, bold andcourageousmeasures necessary, but, is merely trying to keep others from forcing the issues and making it do the housecleaning.

Therefore, those who feel they have been denied their rights by the Federal Government in cases involving Civil Service employment, military discharges, and security clearances are beginning to fight their cases, vigorously and firmly, on the basis of the principles and policies involved, rather than just upon mere fact and proceedure.

Whenever the Government can be pushed with its back to the wall, as in the case of Dew v. Halaby, either it will back down or the plaintiff-appelant may well win the case, with the establishment, either way, of an important precedent.

At the U.S. Court of Appeals level, Judge F. Skelly Wright, the dissenting member of the three Judge court said:

> "If this ruling remains the law, no civil service job is safe. Any civil service worker who becomes persona non grata with the powers that be may have some historical research made on his pre- employemnt background in an effort to turn up something 'disqualifying.' He may be asked all manner of questions, the scope of which may be directly proportional to the intensity of the desire of the Government agency to get the worker's job. Of course it will be suggested that no Government agency would indulge in this sort of thing, that it just cannot happen here. But it has happened here."

-Franklin E. Kameny

COMING

January

I Was A Homosexual For The FBI
Beginner's Guide To Cruising
The Adventures Of Harry Chess
News and Reviews

---

drum

IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING
HOMOSEXUAL MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIBE TODAY

Name ______________________________
Address ____________________________
City, State, Zip Code ________________

Rates: Membership- $10.00 per year; One year subscription- $4.50; Two years- $8.00; Three years- $10.00; Life Membership- $100.00, payable in monthly installments. Membership and Life Membership include DRUM and FOR MEMBERS ONLY MONTHLY.

Drum
Dept. D
34 S. 17th St.
Phila., Penna. 19103

gator says that A has done thus and so and asks you to confirm or deny it, politely tell him you understand he is not authorized to make such statements or to give such information. If he tries to engage you in a conversation that is dangerous, subversive, irrelevant, or undesirable, tell him you are more than happy to assist in his investigation, but you do not wish to discuss your view If, in your opinion, the investigator has passed the limits of his authority or that you are being unfairly treated, politely terminate the interview and report the incident to his superior.

8) DON'T SIGN: Sign no statement, take no lie detector test, nor give any information about others or yourself in reference to homosexuality and sex in general.

9) DON'T RESIGN: Do not resign or allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less than honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based on homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws and regulations.

The organizations listed below and the American Civil Liberty Union will be pleased to offer coaching, advice and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second class citizenship.

-Prepared from information supplied by ECHO and the ACLU

Homophile Organizations

* Janus Society
34 S. 17th Street
Phila., Pa. 19103
(215) LO 3-9414
Central Penna
Box 737
Harrisburg, Pa.

Atheneum Society, Box
2278, Miami 1, Florida

Citizens News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Demophile Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston 14, Mass.

* Daughters of Bilitis
1232 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.
441 West 28th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dionysaus, Box 804
Huntington Beach, Calif.

Los Angeles Mattachine
9201 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mattachine Society
693 Mission Street
San Francisco, Calif.

*Mattachine Society, Inc
of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

One, Inc.
2256 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Society for Individual
Rights, Box 5526
San Francisco, Calif.

* Washington Mattachine
Society, Box 1032
Washington 1, D. C.

Albany Trust
32 Shaftesbury Ave.
London W.1, Eng

Arcadie
19 Rue Beranger
Paris, France

Assoc. for Social Knowledge Vancouver 9, B. C.

C. O. C. Postbus 542,
Amsterdam, Holland

C. C. L.
29 Rue Van-Praet
Brussels, Belgium

Committee on Social
Hygiene, Box 392
Stittsville, Ontario

Der Kreis
Postfach Fraumunster 547, Zurich,
Switzerland

Forbundet af 1948
Box 1023, Copenhagen, Denmark

Forbundet av 1948
Box 1305, Oslo, Nor.

I. C S E., Box 1564
Amsterdam, Holland

Gay Publishing Co.
122 Wellington St., W.
Toronto, Ontario

R.S.L., Box 850
Stockholm, Sweden

*ECHO Groups

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/89 BY SP4 elw/omb

100-403320-120

Enclosure to M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo, 2-10-65
captioned "Drum Magazine"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CRUISING

drum

sex in perspective

50¢
ACME

HOMOSEXUALITY
IN
PROSPECTIVE

MARCH, 1965
Volume V,
Number 1

EUGENE by Frank Hollfelder

THE MANDATE

WE SERIOUSLY doubt that anti- homosexual attitudes are as widespread amoung heterosexuals as many suppose. Coopersmith wrote last month: "A small percentage of society is not at all opposed, a larger percentage is indifferent, and the largest percentage is, at bottom, uncertain." Homosexuals who greet this uncertainty with confusion and apology often establish and entrench negativism where none previously existed.

In discussions with groups of homosexuals thruout the country, all too often we are confronted with abysmal ignorance of the sexual function that prompts questions such as: "Isn't homosexuality really a disease of some kind?"

The mandate of the homosexual in America is to become familiar with the nature of homosexuality and, indeed, sexuality, so that he is in a position to counteract his own anti-homosexual prejudices.

-CLARK P. POLAK

SPECIAL PAPERBACK ISSUE!

Guild Book Service

Bulletin No. 19

Guild Book Service has been organized primarily as a service to meet the needs of the subscribers to the various publications of Guild Press, Ltd We will provide a critical evaluation of much of the material now flooding certain areas of specialized interest and will make these materials available as efficiently and economically as possible

All items listed will be in stock and will be shipped immediately Whenever possible, we provide standard editions at a discount We will charge more for paperbacks than usually is the case as these must be purchased in such great quantity and the discount is small in any case

Subscribers to any of the publications of Guild Press, Ltd will receive the GBS **Bulletin** without charge It is available to others at a cost of $1 00 for the next 12 issues

We do not provide free samples, send items on approval, send books COD, open charge accounts, or accept any books for return credit Also, unless we know you from past transactions, no books will be shipped until personal checks have cleared

◆ ◆ ◆

THE GALLERY, John Horne Burns
(Available through Guild Book Service for 75¢)

Surely this book can be considered one of the great books of World War II With consumate skill, Burns has painted a large, colorful panorama of Naples in 1944

Everything centers around the vast Galleria Umberto Primon, once sheltered by a dome made of glass which allied bombs caused to fall to the pavement "like cruel snow"

Momma's bar is in the Gallery Here is where the gay soldiers and sailors from all of the allied armies come to dish, to cruise, to complain, to fight

There is the "Desert Rat", who wore "the tightest and shortest pair of shorts he could get into" When he smiled, Momma "suddenly saw him in someone's arms by moonlight in the Egyptian desert, in the midst of that love which had sliced the boy's heart in two"

There are also the two British sergeants, Esther and Magda, bitterly twittering like angry magpies, the delicate Italian boys who scream with joy when groups of tough sailors and parachutists invade the bar (" 'Gracious', the Negro second lieutenant said, 'men!' ") (" 'I hateya and I loveya, ya beast,' said a sailor")

Burns writes, "Her crowd had something that other groups hadn't Momma's boys had an awareness of having been born alone and sequestered by some deep difference from other men For this she loved them"

Here is undoubtedly the best description of a gay bar ever written " 'What a town to cruise this is All the belles in the States would give their eye-teeth to be in Naples tonight,' says the tech sergeant Wilbur" And you really believe him

This gay scene in Momma's is certainly the high point of the book, but the other straight stories are written with such sympathy and understanding you are sure to enjoy them just as well One of the really

THE CASE AGAINST COLONEL SUTTON Bruce Cameron

(Available through Guild Book Service for $1 00)

Did Colonel Sutton actually take a shower with Mrs Edding's two teen-age boys? And if he did, what exactly happened in that crowded shower-room? This incident is a crucial one in the plot of this fast and exciting story – for tall, good-looking David Sutton is being investigated as a possible homosexual His career, his ensuing marriage, his whole life is at stake This shower incident, plus some pornographic pictures, plus a very damaging telegram are the important pieces of evidence that Larry Adams, the unscrupulous investigator (who can't help but think of his old buddy when he is in bed with a French whore) is relentlessly using against the Colonel The telegram reads **SUTTON AT AGE FOURTEEN ARRESTED WITH TWO OTHER BOYS CHARGE PERVERSION TEACHER MINNIE HARPER CLAIMS SHE CAUGHT SUTTON AND FRIENDS IN A QUOTE VILE, CONTEMPTUOUS, DEGENERATE ACT UNQUOTE**

Author Cameron expertly exposes a little-known but horrifying aspect of the U S Army He authoritatively shows the vast amounts of time and taxpayer's money the Army spends on idiotic queer-hunts, searching for anything possible to rid homosexuals from its ranks **The Case Against Colonel Sutton** reads like an expert mystery story It's a timely and provocative book

BITTER LOVE Dyson Taylor

(Available through Guild Book Service for 75¢)

"It's bad enough to marry a handsome man and have all the female population to fear, but to have the male population as well !!"

Alexandra had agreed to share her 6'5" heroic looking husband, Anton Gildemeister, with his sinister lover, the successful financier Hugo Nicole (actually the match was made at Hugo's suggestion in the first place – he needed a woman for a front to hide his torrid affair with Anton) But still, the woman could never get used to the idea that after each sexual bout she had with Anton, he would insist on leaving her to have still more fun with Hugo, waiting in the wings And after Tona was born, when Hugo became more of a mother to her daughter than she was, Alexandra thought that this was carrying things too far ! ! She desperately tried to think of some way of getting rid of this "dirty pervert" for once and for all

Set against the backgrounds of the wealthy international set of the Riviera and Alexandria, this is quite an unusual story treated by author Taylor with great flair Certainly not a great book, but a very interesting, smooth one, especially its strange, ironic ending Read it and have a good time

The Twilight Sex Carlson Wade

(Available through Guild Book Service for $1 00)

At last, at last, at last ! ! ! An authoritative, sensible and modest paperback about homosexuality Students in this field are well acquainted with the work of Carlson Wade and it is no surprise that he has written this excellent book, a **MUST** for all GBS readers

---

drum
sex in perspective

"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer Let him step to the music he hears, however measured or far away "
- Henry David Thoreau

March, 1965
Volume V,
Number 1

2 Editorial
4 News, Home
6 Cryptogayme
7 Harry Chess
11 Books
12 Beginner's Guide to Cruising
14 I Was A Homosexual for the FBI
16 Homophile Movement
17 Portfolio
22 News, Abroad
32 That Was the Show That Wasn't
33 dear drum
35 Classified

EDITOR Clark P Polak

STAFF L James Benjamin Francis Bernard, Lewis J Coopersmith, Carl Davison, Bill Emory, Joan Fraser, Barbara Harris, A Jay, Douglas Leon, Bob Luther, Leo Richards, Rex P Sconcee

CONTRIBUTOR
Albert Ellis, Ph D

DRUM Magazine is published monthly by the Janus Society of America, 34 So 17th St , Phila , Penna 19103 Subscription rates One year - $4.50, Two years - $8 00, Three years - $10 00, Supporter - $10 00 per year, includes **DRUM** Life membership - $100 00 Advertising rates upon request Manuscripts and photographs given the closest possible attention, though **DRUM** cannot assume liability for their safe return Entire contents copyright © by the Janus Society of America and Clark P Polak, 1964

NEWS

HOME

NEW YORK, N.Y.: Lorraine Hansberry's *Sign in Sidney Brunstein's Window* features a homosexual playwright.

A group of New York lawyers is studing the possibility of having sodomy charges brought against Senator-elect Robert Kennedy for allegedly committing a public indecent act in the Fulton Fish market to demonstrate the importance of Penal Law reform in New York State.

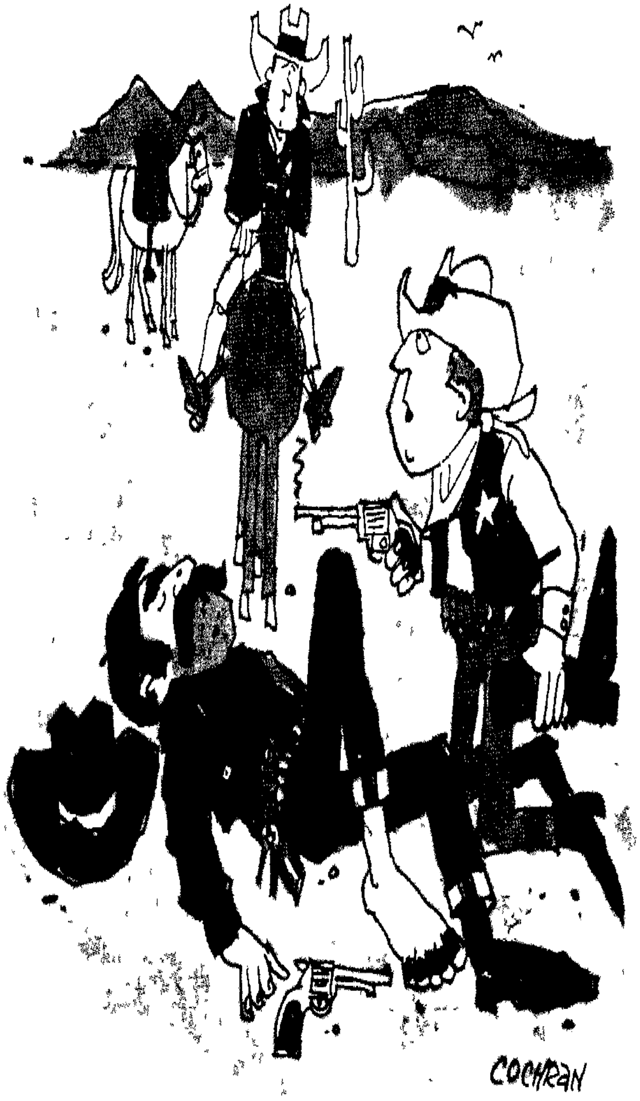
Thirty one Greenwich Village organizations have banned together in an effort to combat what they consider problems in the Village, One of their targets will be the congregating of large numbers of homosexuals at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street

The New York County (Manhattan) Bar Ass'n appeared before the Temporary State Commission of Revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code and supported the Commission's recommendation that the laws against sodomy and adultery be abolished. The Commission has recommended a law against solicitation in public which most experts feel will not change the present status of the homosexual in New York. Illinois is unique in that it has not only abolished sodomy as a crime, but has also abolished the criminal sanctions against solicitation, feeling that any adult had the right to say "No" to an unwanted offer. The New York Commission has followed the plan outlined by the Model Penal Code which is not as liberal or effective as the Illinois Code.
The Bar Association also supported lowering the the age of consent for women in sex cases from 18 to 16.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: A party sponsored by a group alleged to be homosexual called the Colts, was considered to be "injurious to the public morals" because the 30 odd guests illegally played blackjack and drank after hours. The owner of the resort at which the part was held was arrested and charged with running a disorderly house.

District Attorney John Jay Ferdon has devised a plan of "ex officio zoning" to confine physique magazine "smut" to areas "where it might be expected." The plan, which has been lauded as censorship without actually censoring, was announced by Joe Allison of the *News Call Bulletin* in an article aptly headlined: "Censorship- No, But Smut Must Go."

(See Page 21)



"No wonder he wanted to die with his boots on!"

CLIPPINGS

Send all clippings, cartoons and photographs from news media dealing with sexuality, homosexuality, censorship, obscenity, etc to DRUM We maintain a complete file of news articles from around the country and use some for publication These efforts on the part of our readers augment our professional clipping service DRUM pays nominal fees for original fiction, poetry, humor, and cartoons

CRYPTOGAME

DECEMBER solution To sin by silence when we should protest makes cowards out of men.- Sen George Norris (In *Profiles in Courage*).

January solution next month

PBQBCDIKRVSHP SC RCCKODMVP QB RMWRQHRFD, TKH SH
QBHPSQF HB TD RCPRQDM BX, QB WSLD, QB MDFORMRHSBQ,
SH LRQQBH TD LVRCCSQSDM RC RQ SVVQDCC. XODKM

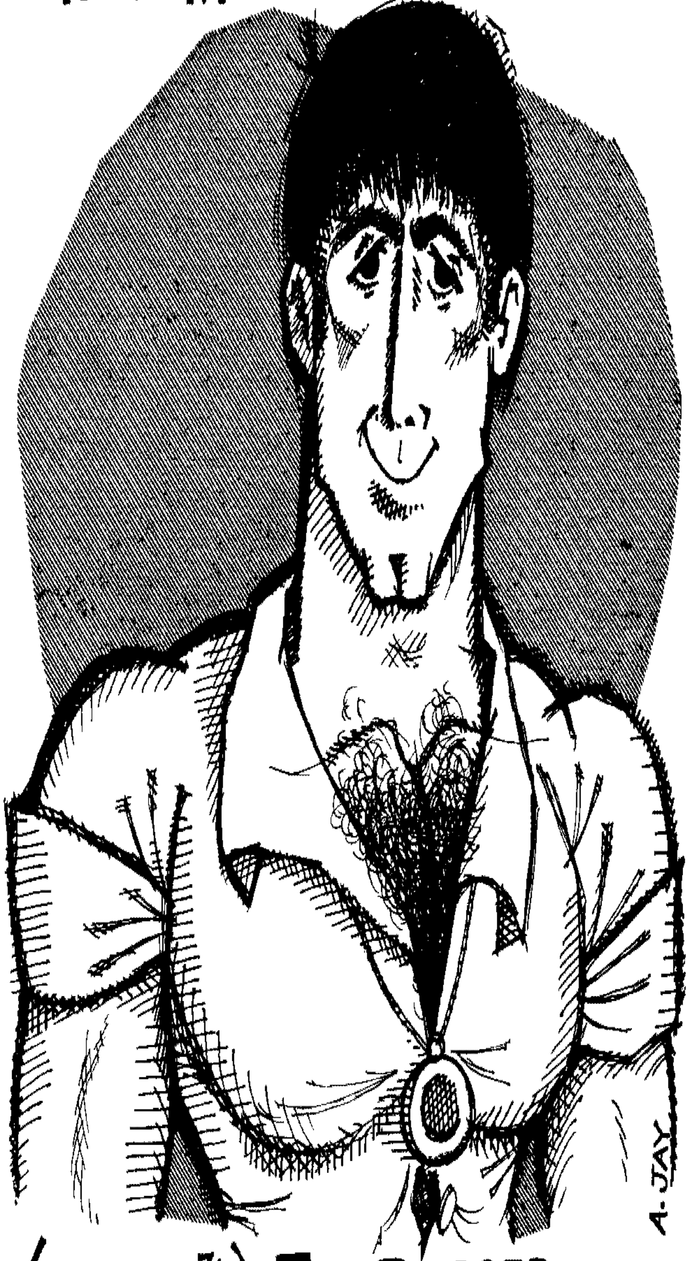
DER KREIS
LE CERCLE
THE CIRCLE

Articles and stories published in either German, French, or English Physique photography. Published monthly

$11 00 per year Write DER KREIS, Postfach Fraumunster 547, Zurich, Switzerland

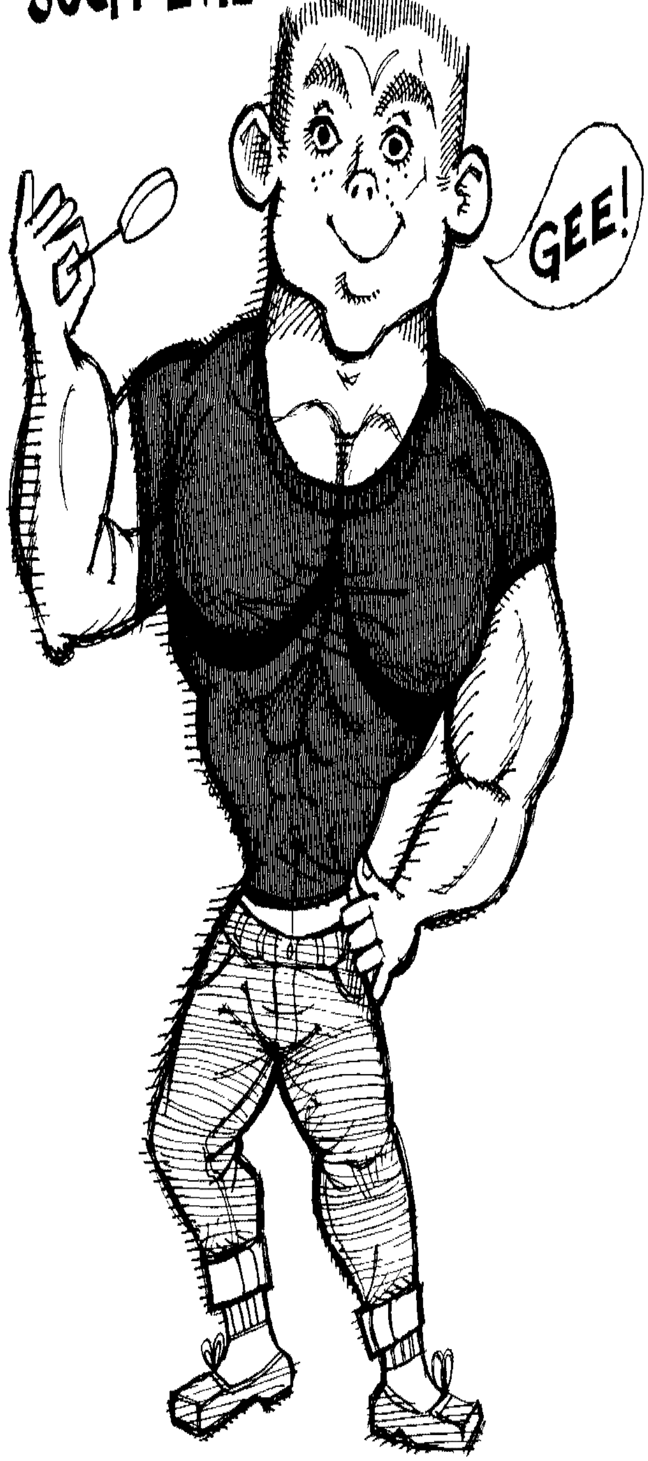
DRUM ADS SELL!

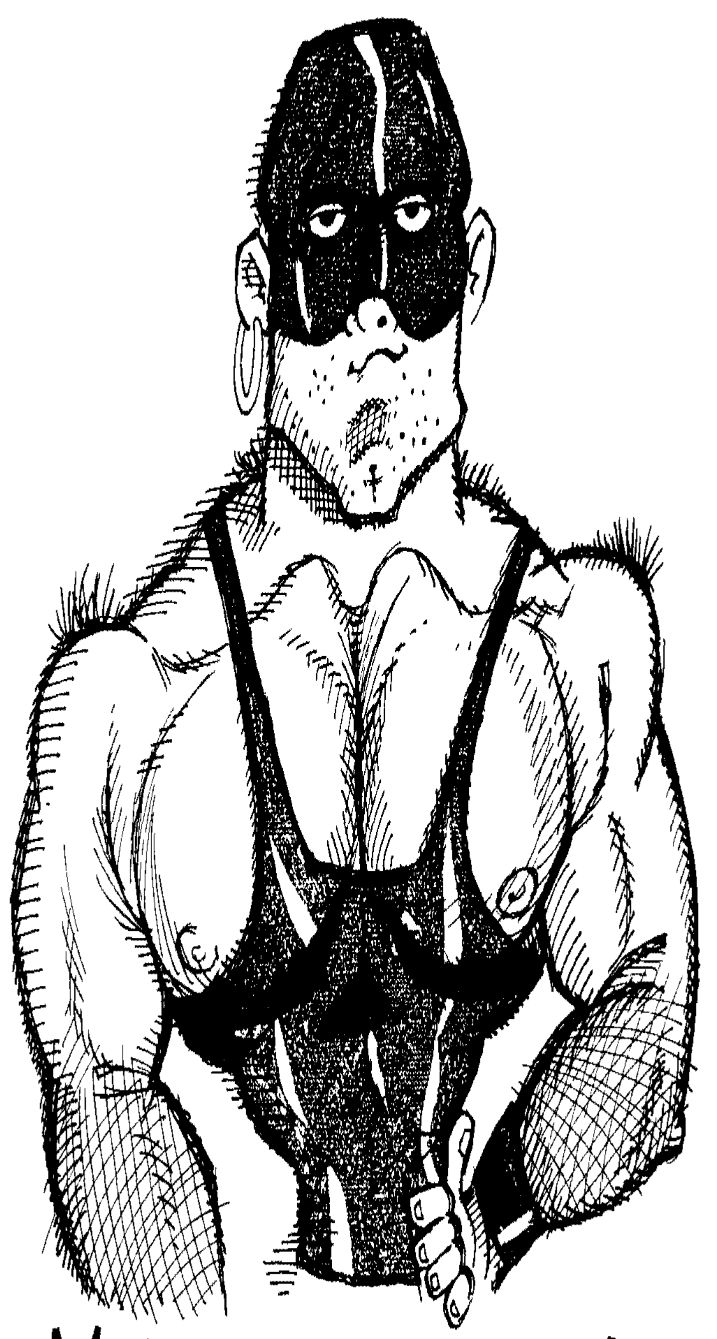
HARRY CHESS, THAT MAN FROM A.U.N.T.I.E.



(#0068 7/8), THE RUGGED, VIRILE, SENSUOUS, CLEVER, TOP AGENT OF A.U.N.T.I.E. — (AGENTS'-UNDERCOVER-NETWORK-TO-INVESTIGATE-EVIL......)

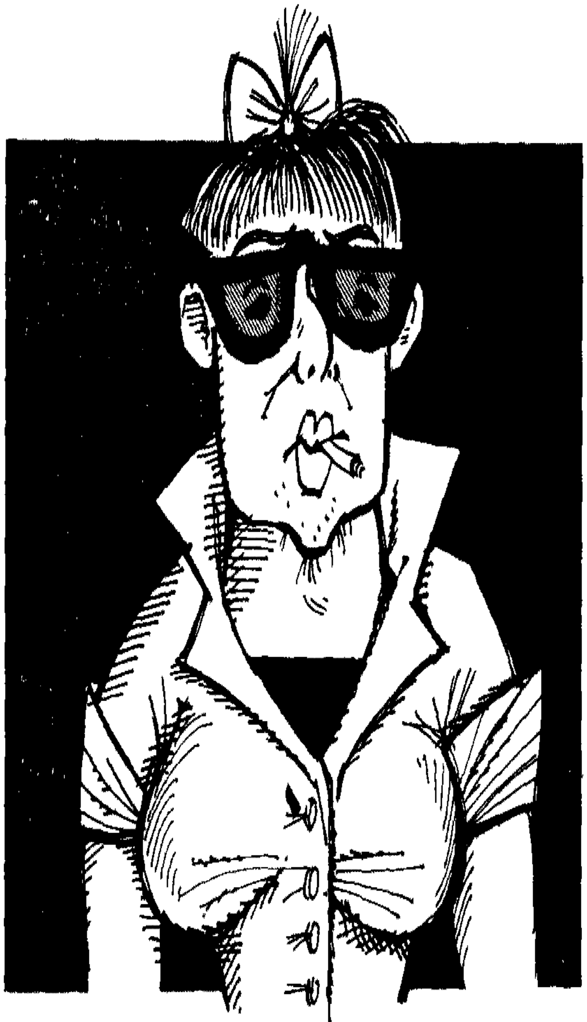
MICKEY MUSCLE, HARRY'S TEENAGE, STRAPPING ASSISTANT. HARRY AND MICKEY PIT THEIR WITS AND HOT BODIES AGAINST SUCH EVIL TYPES AS.....





M.U.C.K. — MANIACAL-UNDERWORLD-CONTROL-KORP. .... AND ITS TERRIBLE LEADER, LEWD LEATHER, (SEE ABOVE).. AND HIS TERRIBLE MOTORCYCLE BOYS

PLUS.....



BIG BENNIE,
GIRL BARTENDER.....
BOUNCER, AND INFORMER.
ALL COMING
NEXT MONTH
IN DRUM
DON'T MISS A BREATH-TAKING INSTALLMENT!

BOOKS: CORY ON LESBIANS, AND ISHERWOOD ON PATHOS

THE LESBIAN IN AMERICA, Donald Webster Cory, forward by Albert Ellis, Ph D , 288 pages, Citadel Press, New York, $5 95.

CAN a lesbian achieve a good adjustment while she is being battered with ridicule and forced to conceal her true nature? According to Cory, the conflict inherent in this question indicates that our society, which forces the question, is at least as sick as its victims

Cory experds considerable verbiage on lesbian relationships of various flavors- from the "devoted" pair who break up after three years, thru those couples attempting to raise a child to the male- female relationships in which one or both is gay Thruout these chapters, he lays stress on neurotic interactions which he claims pry these couples apart

He also takes the reader on a trip from the Isle of Lesbos, thru the Dark Ages to more recent phenomena as lesbian paperbacks, gay bars, the military and organizations like One, Incorporated and the Daughters of Bilitis

The essence of this work, however, is Cory's talent for asking pointed questions. He askes,for example "Is it possible to admit the possibility of change and to struggle simultaneously for the rights of those who do *not* change, or even try?" He is at his best in this kind of water, but when he gets over his head discussing Bergler's nipple regression theory and a rather curiously developed denial of lesbianism and heredity, we couldn't help but wonder why he didn't confine himself to the areas in which he was competent

For all the good that can be said about this book, and it is Cory's most mature work and can supply valuable information to non- homosexual readers, we must comment that, unfortunately, he nowhere presents a positive view of the lesbian life

Perhaps Cory's problem is that he is spending *too* much time with Albert Ellis

-Leo Richards

A SINGLE MAN, Christopher Isherwood, 186 pages, Simon and Shuster, New York, $4 00.

THIS short novel recounts one day in the life of an aging (58 year old) homosexual college professor who lives a lonely life in suburban Los Angeles after the death of his housemate and lover of many years. Seekers for sensationalism and four- letter words will be disappointed, but admirers of faultless prose, uncanny characterization and consumate story-telling will be rewarded.

As a creator of personalities in a few sentences, Isherwood exceeds Aldous Huxley, again, as in *Prater Violet* and *The World in the Evening*, Isherwood is an absolute wizard at bringing women to life with unbelievable vividness and economy And, un-

(See Page 22)

The Beginner's GUIDE To CRUISING©

-GEORGE MARSHALL

*Chapter I
TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

It is just no good trying to do anything unless you have got the proper equipment The do-it-yourselfer would be lost without his tools, and the would be cruiser is in no better case

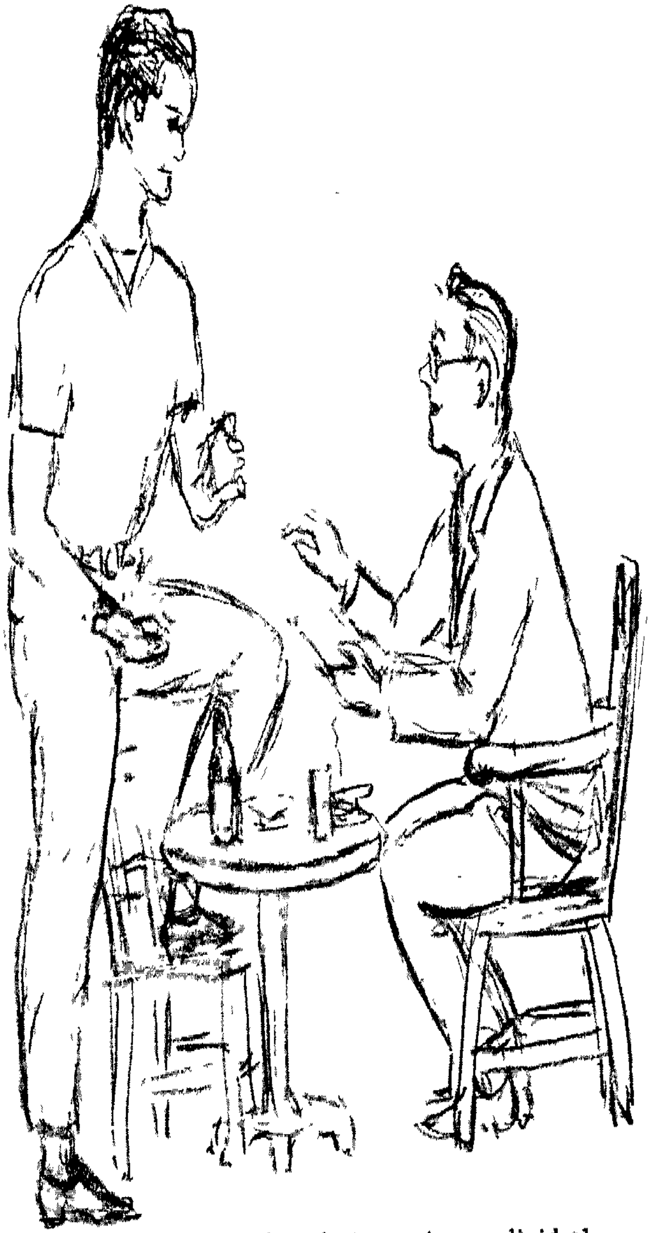
What then must one have? Apart from the obvious gay attributes I would say that he needs time, freedom of action, an apartment, some money, the gift of gab, imagination, self-control, a certain amount of cruelty, a bit of acting capacity, discretion, some taste - and that's about all You might have noticed that I have left out some of the characteristics which are generally linked to the conventional idea of the cruiser, he need not be tall, handsome, young, impeccably dressed, nor possess suave, courtly manners, extreme wealth, wit and intelligence They all help, of course, but fortunately they are not as important as the more modest assets listed above

Chapter II
THE CHASE

We have all met young lads whose clothes - often electric blue slacks with a tight crotch and rear - and manner proclaim that they are up for grabs. Such can be taken home and so to bed with little bother: but also with little reward for the true cruiser. Sex is not the sole aim of cruising: the hunt of a worthy quarry is the main thing Taking advantage of such a situation as this is not cruising, any more than wringing a chicken's neck is hunting - both are, so to speak, merely meat for the pot.

There are also the absolutely glorious-seeming creatures who may be pursued, and finally possessed, only to turn out to be extremely dull in all ways once they have been captured - trivial in conversation and unresponsive in bed These are a touch more worthwhile sometimes, as you have at least had the pleasures of anticipation plus those of a successful campaign If the lad of your choice, though a washout, is a movie star or member of some other group held in high esteem by your peers, you also gain a certain prestige.

But the cruiser's ideal is a gay who can be had (though not too easily) and once had is, one way or another, fun.



Again, what kind of fun depends too much on individual taste to be discussed profitably at any length. The one pretty universal criterion is that he ought to be capable of enjoying the sexual act - with you In addition, freedom of action, the gift of gab, money, imagination, self-control, a certain amount of acting capacity, discretion, and some taste are not bad to have at all.

Now, how are you to spot such a paragon? That is not as difficult as is avoiding the wrong ones, and I shall now list some types which should be shunned by the predatory male: anyone who is not impossible is worth pursuing, at least to some extent

(1) Stay away from the lad who is always superbly dressed - not merely tastefully got-up, but dressed in high fashion He is interested in himself and in his impact on other men, not in you.

(See Page 23)

---

*This condensation has been prepared with special permission of Guild Press, Ltd® and will continue in the next two issues of DRUM. The full text is available from Guild Book Service, Box 7410 Franklin Station, Washington, D C for $3.00.

I Was A Homosexual For The FBI

TIM Leary and Al Perry were the FBI agents assigned to protect me and they stood, one on each side of my chair, calm and placid. But, they could afford to be calm; they could afford to be placid. They had not lived as I had lived for the past eight months and they had not had to submit to all manner of intrigue and abuse. Nor had they had to sacrifice themselves upon the alter of sin. In short, they had not been homosexuals for the FBI.

I was secluded in an alcove off the main courtroom. On the other side of the door, I could hear the milling of the crowds and occasional bits of conversation from photographers and reporters. The voices and noises blended and slowly I began to realize my life of duplicity was about to end.

When I first stumbled upon the Black Cat Cafe eight months earlier, I had no idea that I would be resposible for the downfall of the deadliest conspiracy ever to rock the United States of America. As an *agent provacature* for the FBI, I have seen how homosexuals operate-- how they disguise themselves as heterosexuals and infiltrate industry and Government in order to gain employment; how they lull their families and friends into thinking they are what they call "straight" to escape the ostracism that is their just due; and how they issue deceitful propoganda claiming that they are really no different from our normal world.

As a homosexual for the FBI, I saw all manner of falsification and, the Black Cat Cafe, for instance, was a homosexual front.

In a story filled with remarkable features, perhaps the most amazing is the amount of factual information about homosexuals the FBI has been able to assemble. There have been studies so complete that they have been able to develop machines called Homo-o-dors that literally smell the suspected perverts and then flash a lavender light if the subject is infected

My training at the FBI Homosexual Academy consisted of two basic courses. The first, called Invert Introduction 1, covered the most important features that go into a homosexual's make-up· how to bleach hair, talk with a lisp, dress homosexually, how to swish when walking, drink like an alchoholic and organize orgies

Invert Introduction 2 covered how to seduce an unwilling heterosexual, the latest procedures for becoming and staying a security risk and the five best ways to molest children. With this knowledge of average homosexual life, the FBI gave me full certification as a thoroughly qualified homosexual.

Then the work of springing a trap for the homosexuals began in earnest. This step was complicated, as the FBI had warned me, by the fact that all homosexuals are notorious moon worshipers and they are willing to perform their vile devotions only when the moon is full.

But the homosexual round-up had to go on despite these diffi-- culties. The importance of the round- up is graphically illustrated by the multi- million dollar appropriation secretly allocated to place an artificial moon in the heavens, thus throwing the entire homosexual population into a frenzy of cabal and revelry.

The effect of the plan was success beyond our most eager anticipation. instead of catching three or four of them as we had hoped, we caught every homosexual in the entire country and now all twelve of them were on trial!

As I was about to testify against them, I was no longer concered about the four month delay in the trial necessitated by the tidal wave caused by the FBI moon; and I have heard that the East Coast is well on its way to being rebuilt and the National Guard has begun to permit selected individuals to come down from the mountains.

-P. ARODY

TOWARDS
A
QUAKER
VIEW
OF
SEX

Available at the newly
reduced price of $1.00
through.
JANUS Reprints,
34 S. 17th Street
Phila., Penna. 19103

IN
SHAPE
Box 285
Brooklyn, N.Y.
11202

Credit. Page 17.

Samples. . $1 00

CITIZENS
NEWS
Published bi- weekly
at $5.00 per year
471 Minna,
San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT

THE groups listed below represent what is collectively known as the homophile movement. The purposes of each group and the methods they employ in reaching their goals often differ widely, but the paramount objective is to improve the social and legal status of homosexuals and others of deviating sexual orientations.

Interested adults wishing information about the specific goals, services offered, and membership requirements should contact the groups directly.

Each state should have at least one homophile organization to help coordiante legal reform and to promote human understanding of homosexuals and homosexuality. The Janus Society will provide details on the qualifications necessary to begin a homophile organization.

(The East Coast Homophile Organizations, ECHO, is a loose affiliation of homophile organizations.)

HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

* Janus Society
34 S. 17th Street
Phila., Pa. 19103
(215) LO 3-9414
Central Penna
Box 737
Harrisburg, Pa.

Atheneum Society, Box
2278, Miami 1, Florida

Citizens News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco, Calif

Demophile Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston 14, Mass.

* Daughters of Bilitis
1232 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.
441 West 28th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dionysus, Box 804
Huntington Beach, Calif.

Los Angeles Mattachine
9201 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mattachine Society
693 Mission Street
San Francisco, Calif

*Mattachine Society, Inc
of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

One, Inc
2256 Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles 6, Calif.

Society for Individual
Rights, Box 5526
San Francisco, Calif.

* Washington Mattachine
Society, Box 1032
Washington 1, D.C.

---

*ECHO Groups

Albany Trust
32 Shaftesbury Ave.
London W.1, Eng.

Arcadie
19 Rue Beranger
Paris, France

Assoc for Social Knowledge Vancouver 9, B.C.

C O.C. Postbus 542,
Amsterdam, Holland

C.C.L.
29 Rue Van-Praet
Brussels, Belgium

Committee on Social
Hygiene, Box 392
Stittsville, Ontario

Der Kreis
Postfach Fraumunster 547, Zurich,
Switzerland

Forbundet af 1948
Box 1023, Copenhagen, Denmark

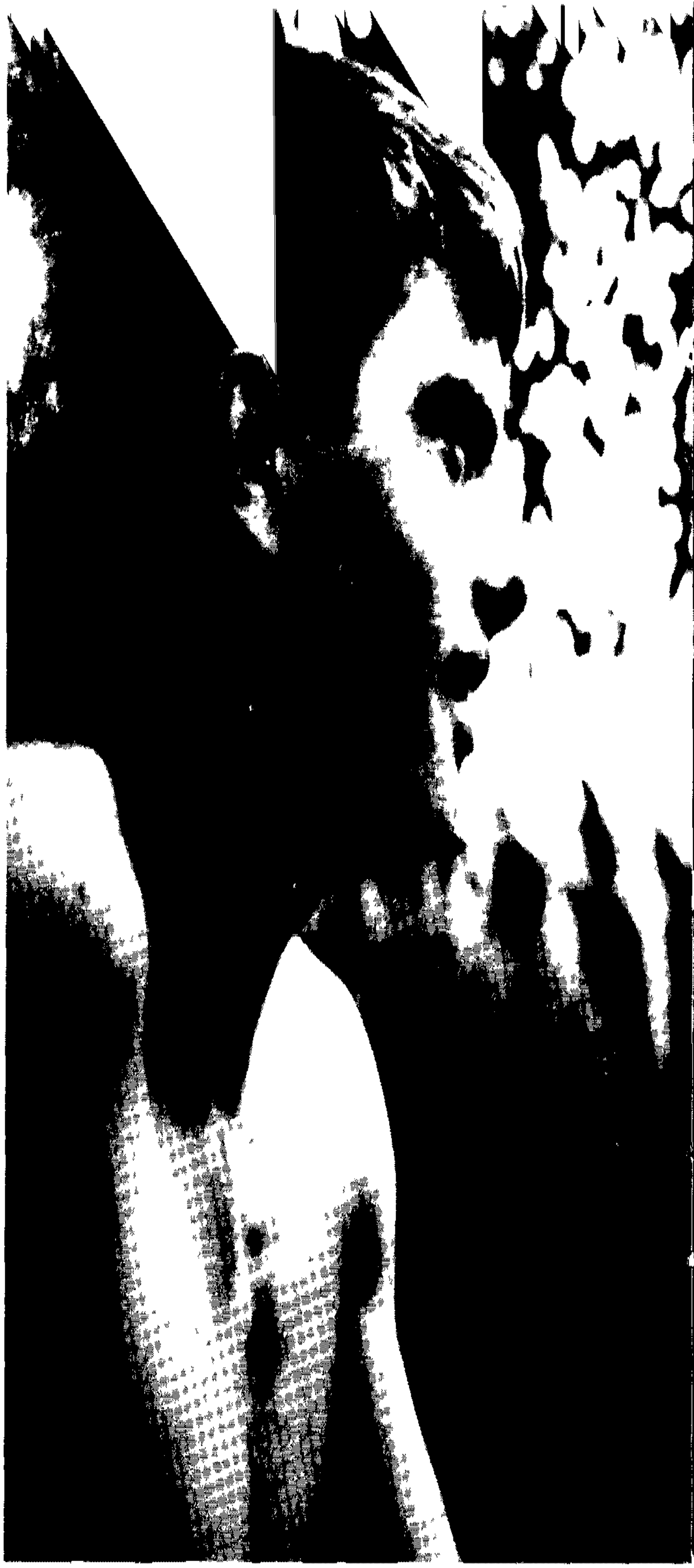
Forbundet av 1948
Box 1305, Oslo, Nor.

I.C S.E., Box 1564
Amsterdam, Holland

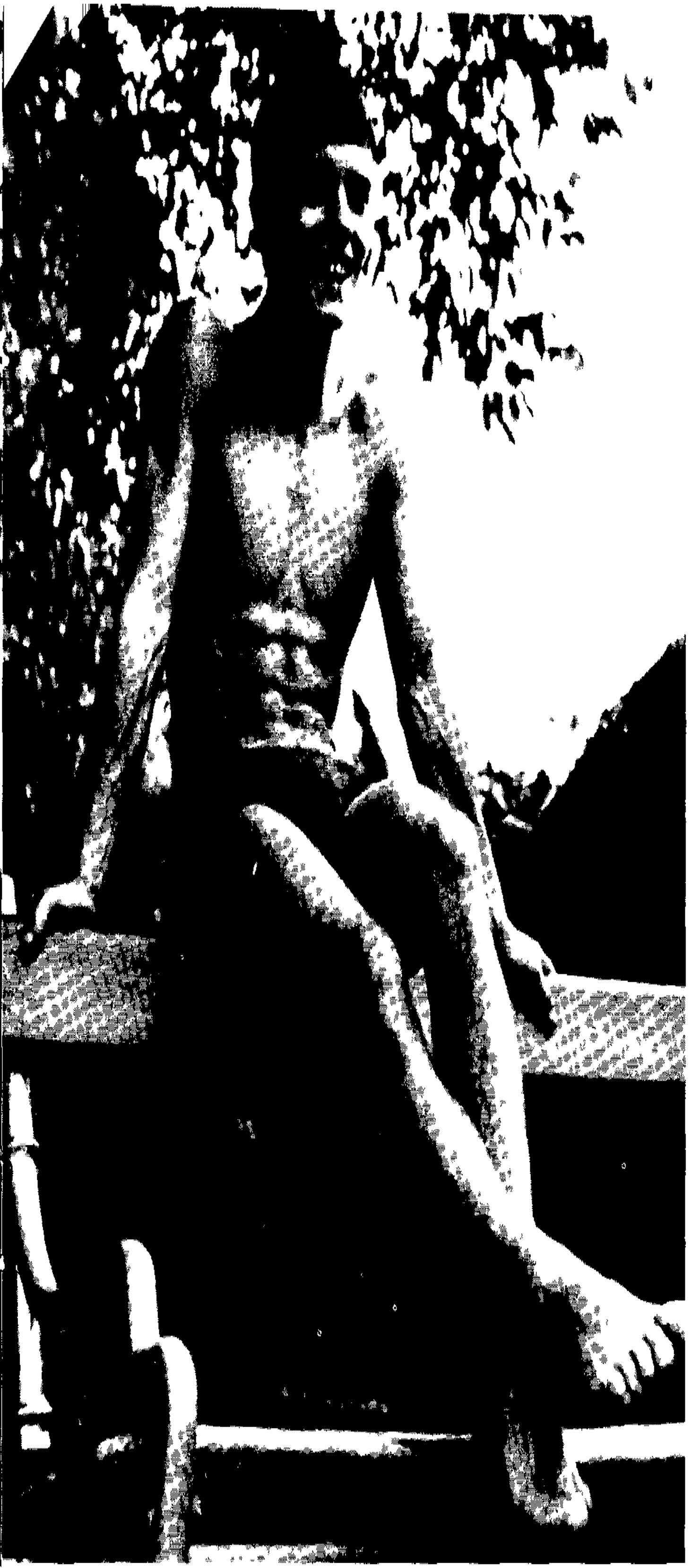
Gay Publishing Co.
122 Wellington St , W.
Toronto, Ontario

R S.L., Box 850
Stockholm, Sweden

BOB [illegible]



PUROTTE by Frank Hollfelder



PUROTTE by Frank Hollfelder

RON by St John

NEWS, from 5

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.: A Federal appelate court has upheld the conviction of Ralph Ginsburg, editor of the now defunct *Eros*, on charges of obscenity, Ginsburg still faces a possible five year jail sentence and a $42,000 fine. He is currently editing *Fact* which has not been called obscene yet.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.· The Jacksonville *Journal* featured a multi-part series on homosexuality in Jacksonville and described "car cruising" around Hemming Park and the solicitation of 14 year olds who are available for hire. The articles claimed they were attempted to destroy "myths" surrounding homosexuality.

BOSTON, MASS.. Chief Justice Earl Warren whose Supreme Court has rarely consented to hear cases involving sodomy attacked lawyers for unwillingness to handle unpopular causes.

BAYVILLE, N.Y.·An ordinance dating from the 1930's forbidding men to wear topless bathing suits in this Long Island community was declared unconstitutional by Village Police Court Justice Angelo Avens

DENVER, COL.. Charles H. Keating, Jr of Cincinnati, founder and chairman of Citizens for Decent Literature claims Denver "is one of the worst cities of the country for the sale of pornographic magazines." He was willing to discount Russia's doomsday bomb and called magazines catering to both male heterosexuals and male homosexuals as "absolutely the worst evil threatening the country."

WASHINGTON, D C.: The Job Corps, a project patterned on the Peace Corps and the depression days' Civilian Conservation Corps has caused alarm in practically every section of the country where the camps have been planned. The program is designed to train boys between 16 and 21 for useful trades, but many communities feel that they will develop homosexuality in their ranks. One of the questionaires sent to prospective Corps leaders asks: "What would you do if you discovered homosexual practices amoung the boys."

Walter W. Jenkins was released from George Washington University Hospital on November 9 and was resting quietly at home. It is reported that Jenkins has been offered several positions, but his plans remain uncertain.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Homosexuality in Greater Hartford is being studied by an *ad hoc* committee of the Greater Hartford Council of Churches because of inquiries from local ministers, The committee's findings will be published in a few months

HOUSTON, TEX.: The Parents League of Houston protested the "preoccupation in motion pictures with the homosexual theme" and "those movies which teach a new standard of sexual morality."

PASADENA, CALIF.. In an action which has been classed as reminiscent of Nazi Germany in some quarters, Municipal Judge Joseph Sprankle gave a Mexican-American a choice between sterilization and jail. The man chose sterilization and has now petitioned to have the *vas deferens* untied so that he might have more children. The crime that resulted in his sterilization was non-support of his children

TUCSON, ARIZ . Details of plainclothesmen, working in groups of three, have made six recent arrests. One officer strikes up a conversation with a suspect while the other two watch from a distance. If the suspect starts making "unnatural" moves, the officer gives a predetermined signal to his companions, and the arrest is made. The six men, all middle-aged, have criticized the method used to make the arrests

ABROAD

LONDON, ENGLAND: The new labor government has appointed Gerald Gardiner Lord High Chancellor. Gardiner will attempt a complete reformation of outdated British law and he is known to favor the abolition of the sodomy statutes.

BOMBAY, INDIA: The Bombay High Court has held *Lady Chatterly's Lover* to be obscene.

TOKYO, JAPAN: Vernon Peterson, a 25 year old female impersonator, has become Laverne Peterson in a sex transformation operation. Such operations, though by no means common, take place with greater frequency than is generally suspected. Some are performed in the United States. Laverne, who now uses the stage name of Linn Loo, wants to settle down and "live a normal, quiet, happy life."

BOOKS, from 11

like Huxley, he does not create characters to dissect and mock them Isherwood uses his intuition to reveal pathos and lovableness shining through the frailty and ridiculousness of each human being he creates

The story, too, is a marvelous blend of pathos and humor; the reader (or, at least, this reader) is caught between tears and laughter, as with *Don Quixote* and *Lolita*.

While *A Single Man* can be accurately classed as a gay novel, it does not deal with the two usual themes· life in the gay world, or the inner struggle of the homosexual trying to come to terms with himself

The theme- and it is one that both gay and straight worlds need to give more attention to- is the frustration and the pathos of the intelligent, self- confessed, middle aged homosexual resident of the straight world

-Rex P. Sconcee

GUIDE, from 13

(2) Dread a sub-category of this type. the tight-slacked, but only reasonably well-dressed gay. For a good look at him, stroll through Times Square. Observe the tense face: the rigid twin spheres of the backside: the serpentine play of the crotch. This man is bitter and close to having no sexual feeling at all. It is my theory that the main aim of this constriction is to remove all physical feeling from the wearer (as soldiers' tight-fitting uniforms are designed to turn them, as much as possible, into automata): Heaven help the luckless fellow who tries to turn that tide.

(3) Shun the lad in white shirt and a pastel pair of slacks. Everything might work out just fine all the way through the whole affaire: but if it winds up badly, you will have no chance whatever against him in court. Gays with white shirts and black slacks (especially severely tailored ones) will tend to stay out of court

(4) The gay with a Cause is to be avoided. He may yield to you - particularly if you think you're being very smart and offer to help the Cause - but he will very likely make a point of it and tell all his friends.

(5) Don't try anything with the drunk gay, the drug addict, or pitiable types in general (this includes those with mates or boy-friends who have these problems). Such waifs, however innocent or helpless they may seem, are almost always on the ball when it comes to using What They Have to attract interest and short-term aid, and you will invariably find that you are involved in lots of considerations that you never had in mind when you started

This is a good place to mention a General Rule for Cruisers: be polite, be gallant, but stay the hell away from chivalry.

Credits:
Cover,
Pages 18 and 19.

Frank Hollfelder

8 Munchen 13
Postfach 452
Germany

8 Photos, 2 models.....$6.00
6 color slides.........$6.00
8 mm. Kodak color film.$25.00
Samples................$1.00

As far as positive sighs of worthwhileness go, there are not many. a good-tempered look, a pleasantly physical walk, a quiet interest in the things you like, an air of not unhappy tension, are some; there are some who feel that a total lack of undershorts or jockstrap is a good index of both availability and a good payoff; but half the time it merely means that the boy has a rash - and a boy with a rash is in no mood for body-contact sports

Now we come to the question of availability and to the key word:

Study

What are the circumstances in which a gay is more easily cruised?

Generally speaking, I would say in extreme times. When he is frightfully bored or enjoying himself madly, when he has suffered a great sorrow or is experiencing a great joy, when he has scored a terrific success or a dismal failure. These strong emotions throw him off his guard and balance, and afford him, even if only half-consciously, with an excuse for doing what he ought not to do. This is why gays become very loose in times of wars, revolutions and during the Munich or Rio carnivals or the Seville Fiesta.

The experienced cruiser, therefore, should keep an eye on the emotional conditions of the gay he is after and be ready to pounce at the right moment Lightning conquests of otherwise unobtainable gays have been achieved like this.

There is a category of gays, and a fairly large one for that matter, the cruiser had better leave entirely alone A category that defeats the most clever strategies and the most cunning tactics. A category in front of which Oscar Wilde, Tab Hunter and Steve Reeves wrapped up in one single person would be doomed to defeat. that of the stupid ones.

Mind you, I'm not saying that a stupid gay cannot be cruised Far from it. What I'm saying is that he cannot be cruised professionally. You might succeed purely by chance. Your art will be completely wasted on him for the very simple reason that he will not understand it For what is the point of luring him into your apartment with a subtle stratagem, of setting the stage carefully, of creating the right atmosphere, of offering him the best French champagne, of presenting yourself under a romantic light, of carrying out a scintillating conversation - what is the point, I say, if when you are about to complete the most brilliant remark you ever made in your life, he will interrupt you and say:

"I don't like this fizzy lemonade Haven't you got a beer?"

Stupid gays are not only impervious to the cruiser's opening gambits, tricks, ruses, psychological appraisals and approaches, but they can be positively dangerous I am not exaggerating

Have you ever seen clever, important, interesting men hopelessly in love with completely idiotic gays or mates? Absolutely fascinated and subdued by them? I bet you have And have you ever asked yourself why?

To conquer a gay, as the word itself indicates, does not only mean to take him to bed The cruiser aims at asserting himself over him in more than one way. he wants to influence him mentally, convince him of his own ideas, make him acquire his own tastes, in brief he wants to mold him as a sculptor does his clay.

It can be done with intelligent, sensitive, receptive gays, but not with the stupid ones And so it happens that for the clever man the stupid gay can become a permanent challenge and almost an obsession The more he eludes him, the more he wants to get hold of him One day he thinks that at last he is getting somewhere, the next he realizes that he's back where he started

It's a continuous struggle, a chance that never ends and a game which the stupid gay wins without any effort by just being himself

My advice, therefore, is to leave them alone Pity, however, as there are some mightily attractive ones among them

Chapter III
THE APPROACH

The aspirant cruiser must pay particular attention to his approach The right one saves time and (so far as mortals may order these matters) commands success.

The main principle is. Make an impression It may be a perfectly rotten one or you may appear as the noblest of all men, but one way or another you have to see to it that the gay takes notice of you. A gay who knows he's met you and can't recall anything about you, is not likely a candidate for anything worthwhile If you can do nothing else on meeting a gay you'd like to make out with, arouse his hostility, this will be gone into a bit further on

The best approach is the unusual and the personal Trite, standard phrases used by provincial cruisers such as, "Got a match?" "Care for a coffee?" "Mind if I walk with you?" "Would you tell me where Times Square is?" are definitely out The lad you are addressing has probably heard them a hundred times, his conditioned reflex will be one of annoyance and he will automatically classify you an unimaginative pest You must find something better

Here are a few examples:

THE CULTURAL APPROACH "Excuse me, but I couldn't help seeing you were reading *Lord of the Flies*."

And before he has time to say "Go to hell" or"Mind your

ST. JOHN STUDIO

P O BOX 63
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48231

Credit. Page 20

SAMPLES..........$1.00

own business," you add

"Well, this is quite a coincidence, I was just going to buy a book for my father, and "

Eight times out of ten he will give you a civil answer You can ask him a few more questions about the book and continue the conversation The important thing is to do it in a very normal, almost casual way, as if there were nothing strange in the fact that you are chatting together.

THE ARTISTIC APPROACH You have spotted him coming out of a building which houses a ballet school. You ask him

"Tell me, is old Misha Korupskaja still running the show? It's ages since I have seen him "

"I don't know what you are talking about," he replies "Misha Who?"

"Very sorry," you say, "but don't you come from the ballet school?"

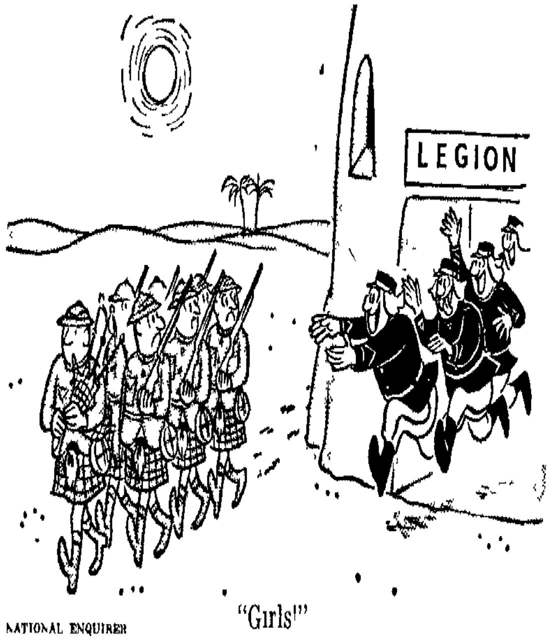
"I certainly don't "

"Well, I'll be dammed It's very odd I could have sworn you were a classical dancer, and a good one for that matter. Your build, your figure, the graceful way you walk, almost gliding on air, reminded me of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake."

THE SWEAT AND SOAP METHOD. He might be carrying a pair of running shoes or a set of barbells, or you might have spotted him coming out of the local YMCA. Spend a couple of dollars on a YMCA membership immediately

THE HONEST, CARDS-ON-THE-TABLE APPROACH. "Son," you say, "I can quite see that you are not the type of boy who stops to talk to strangers on the street Neither do I like or approve of this sort of thing I have never done it before in my life."

Needless to say, that if he falls for this phoney line, in fifty per cent of the cases you will be able to establish a direct contact without much further ado The point has been made that he's not a pick-up, and that should be enough to appease his pride



NATIONAL ENQUIRER

"Girls!"

But if, out of naughtiness, stubbornness or upbringing, he refuses to have anything to do with you until you have succeeded in getting properly and formally introduced, then I would advise you to get on with the scheme Follow up the hints he will have given you, discover who he is, dig up some common friends and arrange to be invited to some party together And if you can manage to get hold of and get friendly with his mate, brother or current lover, without him knowing, so much the better

Imagine the scene when he is ceremoniously introduced to you You don't bat an eyelid, you pretend not to recognize him And he, to hide his peccadillo, his moment of weakness, will do exactly the same.

An atmosphere of complicity, of secret fun, will thus have been established between you two. He will admire you for your ingenuity in finding the right contacts, he will be grateful for the trouble you have been taking to meet him again Furthermore, gays being quite rational in their irrationality, he might even find an excuse for betraying his mate, brothers, lover with you by thinking "It's his (that is the mate, brother, lover) fault He should never have introduced him (that's you) to me."

THE FALSE RECOGNITION APPROACH This you can use only if you have a face of brass and some acting talent. You rush up to him, your arms stretched out, a wild idiotic grin on your face, exclaiming

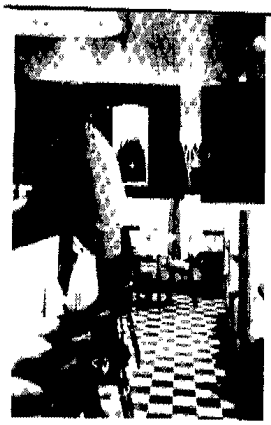
"Henry, my darling! How nice to see you! After all these years!"

He will recoil in mild surprise and some disgust

You pretend not to notice either reaction and play him with incoherent questions, leaving no holes for the answers

"When did you arrive? Where have you been? How is our Johnny? Where are you staying? Let's have dinner together "

Sooner or later, depending on the quietness of his reactions, he will stop your stream of words and inform you coldly that he is not Henry at all For a brief moment, during which you will scrutinize him more closely, you will still pretend not to believe him He is Henry and he is trying to tease you



THE
FORREST
RESTAURANT
AND BAR
206 S. QUINCE
PHILA., PA.
RESERVATIONS - MA 7 8552

Finally you give in You utter profuse apologies, you explain that the resemblance is absolutely extraordinary, you ask him if nobody before has ever mistaken him for Henry, you tell him what a wonderful guy Henry is, how much you missed him, how happy you were thinking you had found him again, how unhappy for having lost him again in the space of a few minutes, how grateful to him anyhow for having unwittingly evoked such happy memories

If you spin your story with sufficient dexterity, the lad in question will become interested in his alias, flattered that you think so highly and so emotionally about somebody who is just like him, and the ice will be broken

There is a variant of this I have heard of An itinerant Jock Strap salesman, vacationing in Passion Pits, Nebraska, saw The Gay in a hotel lobby He rushed over to him and cried. "Why didn't you answer my letters?" He, being all he had hoped for from first glance, replied "You left off the return address - what's the matter, you afraid the cops would find you?" And they walked off, arm in arm, to an absolutely superb couple of weeks If you can carry this off, you are topnotch

When you know who the lad is but have not been introduced to him it's naturally much more easy, inasmuch as it will be easier for you to find out something about him that will allow you to make the first approach both personal and unusual.

Suppose you have discovered that he knows somebody you know too.

"Mr Queen," you say, "you don't know me But just imagine for one moment that our common friend, dear old Peter, could be here What would he do? He would certainly introduce me to you The mere fact that he sits at home nursing his hernia should not, I think, deprive me of the pleasure of making your acquaintance It wouldn't be fair What do you think?"

You might not discover a common friend but just a few details about his life Practically anything will do. Is he a physique model? Well, naturally, you buy all the magazines and you would like his advice. Has he got a brothere called Norman? Here it goes.

"Mr Queen, excuse me, but are you the brother of Norman Queen?"

"Yes, of course."

"What a wonderful coincidence! I'm a great friend of Norman He told me so much about you I'm So-and-So."

From here on your main worry will be to steer the conversation away from Norman and concentrate it on his brother. Only after you have established a minimum of understanding and confidence between you and him will you confess that you never set eyes on Norman in your life But you were dying to know him and you resorted to this trick He will forgive you

When you are formally introduced to a gay or meet him at a party it's both the easiest and the most difficult as far as the first approach is concerned. You will have no trouble in getting to talk to him, but with the noise, the confusion and the competition of other males, you will run the risk of passing unnoticed or of being classified as an uninteresting character

But you would certainly not pass unnoticed if you followed literally the advice given by old Vatsyayana in his Kama Sutra. He wrote (and I've amended his words slightly):

"Whenever they do meet, the man should be careful to look at him in such a way as to cause the state of his mind to be known to him He should pull about his moustache, make a sound with his nails, cause his own ornaments to tinkle, bite his lower lip and make various other sounds of that description
When he is looking at him he should speak to his friends about him and other lads, and should show of him his liberality and his appreciations of enjoyments. When sitting by the side of a male friend he should yawn and twist his body, contract his eyebrows, speak very slowly as if he were weary, and listen to him indifferently A conversation having two meanings should also be carried on with a young boy or some other person, apparently having regard to a third person, but really having reference to the lad he loves, and this way his love should be made manifest under the pretext of referring to others rather than to himself He should make marks that have reference to him, on the earth with his nails, or with a stick and should embrace and kiss a young boy in his presence, and give it the mixture of betel nut and betel leaves with his tongue, and press its chin with his fingers in a caressing way All these things should be done at the proper time and in proper places."

Apart from the fact that nowadays it is a bit difficult to make our ornaments tinkle (unless you're a Queen), that betel nuts are hard to come by and that scratching with your nails your Dulcinea's initials on the pavement of Park Avenue could prove a bit awkward, the tactics suggested by Vatsyayana are more likely to land you in the giggle-shop than in an alcove But still, having rejected 90% of Vatsyayana's advice, we can consider the remaining 10%. For instance he is quite right when he says that "the man should be careful to look at him in such a way as to cause the state of his mind to be known to him "

Eyeing a gay in the right way is a minor art that all good cruisers should try to master. The eyes have an eloquence of their own: they can express admiration, desire, wild passion, jealousy, hatred, scorn, amusement, irony, indifference, boredom Latin lovers are particularly skilled in this game. A Sicilian gentleman once confessed to me that he actually used to stand in front of a mirror pract-

DONATIONS

The Janus Society solicits contributions and bequests in any amount from members and interested supporters Help support Janus today

BACK ISSUES

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER COPIES OF DRUM ARE AVAILABLE AT 50¢ EACH FROM Janus Reprints, 34 S 17th St , Phila , Penna 19103

icing amorous glances. But this I consider carrying a thing a bit too far.

The main advantage of letting your eyes speak to a gay you have just met, is that you can tell him things you would not dare to put into words nor to express with more forcible actions

The "hide-and-seek trick" is warmly recommended to provoke the gay's interest. Here is how it works You glue your eyes on him, you stare at him with undisguised admiration. As soon as he returns your glance, you will quickly avert your eyes and pretend to be looking in another direction with an expression of indifference. He will be puzzled and will start thinking:

"Is he really staring at me, or am I imagining things? And why does he look away when I look at him? Possibly he has fallen for me in a big way, but for some reason doesn't want me to notice it. What could it be? I must find out."

The eyes, although important, are naturally not enough. You will have to engage him in conversation and establish some sort of link between you two. I shall explain how to talk to gays and what are the topics more likely to win them over in the following chapter.

At this point I merely want to point out the necessity of finding out very quickly where his interests lie. You might be lucky enough to know something about him which will give you an opening. But more often you will find yourself confronted with virgin territory. You will have to explore it quickly and efficiently. Put feelers out, try several subjects, abandon them immediately if you see he doesn't respond and, above all, try and offer him lots of leads, make him tell you what he thinks and feels and take it up from there. A gay, especially during the first approach, might be made to think that you are a brilliant conversationalist, full of unusual and bright ideas, while in reality, when you boil it all down, you have just confined yourself to saying "Yes" and "No", to laughing, grunting or raising your eyebrows at the right moments.

But although my advice on how to talk to gays will, I hope, prove useful, there is always the chance, alas, of a flop. You realize that you are getting absolutely nowhere, that he doesn't laugh at your jokes, doesn't react to your compliments, that he gets animated when talking to somebody else and bored stiff when your turn comes Is everything, then, lost?

By all means no. The time has come for a drastic and courageous decision. You must resort to "the antagonizing trick."

You will abandon all flattery, all attempts to ingratiate yourself to him. On the contrary, you will contradict everything he says, you will needle him, tease him in a malignant way, try to catch him out and make him look foolish. Your outspokenness will border on rudeness and sometimes attain it. The scope of the operation is to make him hate your guts. And you must make it quite clear that you, in your turn, hate and despise him An open declaration of war.

But what is the point of all this? Where do we go from here? Well, it is really all very simple

I presume, for your own sake, that the lad who has so clearly and so rashly rejected your attentions is handsome, clever, witty and as a whole highly desirable He has legions of admirers at his feet and he is not used to being insulted, contradicted, made fun of or despised You will represent a blotch on his otherwise brilliant record He will not forgive you but he will not forget you either You will become an exception, a living contradiction of the Laws of Nature, a heretic, a rebel and a renegade

And then, when you meet again (your only main worry will be that of arranging, unobtrusively, a second encounter), you slightly change your tactics and enter the second phase. It consists of carrying on with the same nasty, antagonizing attitude described above, but with a few well-calculated and well-timed slips You admit reluctantly that he has said something right for once, you let a covert, indirect compliment almost unwittingly escape your lips In the third round, while still keeping up the pretense that you both hate each other, you gradually increase the dose of flattery Coming from an enemy it will be trebly appreciated And he - no longer indifferent to you - will notice the change, he will start thinking that you are really not so awful as he originally thought Whatever small qualities you possess will come as surprise to him and appear magnified

And when, after having sufficiently mollified him, you will tell him that you love him that you cannot understand how it happened, that you fought very hard to repress such emotion but that it was no use, he will feel extremely proud, relieved and even gratified. the Universe will have fallen back into its proper shape, his defeat will have been cancelled by a difficult and therefore even more resounding victory Hatred will finally turn into love

An important rule to observe in the first approach is to give it an immediate follow-up Don't let things slide, hammer the iron while it's still hot The lad you are after must not be made to feel that this was just a chance meeting and that he might never see you again. Naturally you will not be able, at least not always, to create in him a foreboding that he might become your bed mate But what you can and must create is a feeling that having met you will mean something, however trivial, in his life that you will become a member of his circle of friends, a drinking partner, an adviser on clothes, somebody with whom to swap physique fotos, somebody with whom to discuss Yoga or Zen, somebody who will find a mate for his Siamese cat

A pretext must be found for meeting again and the date fixed there and then, as near in time as possible Any pretext will do (and if you had a good chat with him and found out about his interests, you will have only the embarrassment of the choice) but there must be one And why? Because, in the great majority of cases, in the course of the first approach, you will have been unable to establish enough attraction for each other, enough understanding or complicity to date him without a reason If there is a pretext, however flimsy and even phoney, he will be able to accept without any loss of face

The ability of the good cruiser, in all the various stages, is that of making the capitulation as easy and natural as possible

I knew a free-lance photographer once who found that his professional services were so little in demand that he could devote at least the daylight hours to the pursuit of gays and devised a truly ingenious method of approach At a local discount house he invested $35 00 in a vacuum cleaner normally selling for $50 00 Armed with this, he presented himself at an apartment house in his area and began working his way from the top down

After some rebuffs, he pushed the bell at one door which opened to reveal a handsome gay clad (if you can call it that) in a rather gaping bathrobe

"Sir, you almost certainly have a marvelous vacuum cleaner," said the photographer, inspecting him closely "Yet I feel it would be to your advantage to allow me to demonstrate mine "

In short order he had demonstrated his vacuum cleaner, with attachments, and proceeded to other congenial demonstrations In that one morning alone he successfully compassed the cruising of three gays! Subsequent days of this pursuit were equally fruitful (if, once again, you'll pardon the expression)

It is of some interest to note that he also took orders for two vacuum cleaners in that same first morning, and that subsequently about one in four of the pleasured gays would buy a cleaner as well. He charged $40.00 which was, you will recall, ten dollars below list price, but five more than he had spent, and thus was he repaid handsomely for all his efforts.

This is interesting as an example of a "package deal" for cruisers, in that approach and consummation are almost simultaneous The obvious disadvantages are the necessity for a certain deceit, extreme endurance, and the unlikelihood of the approach leading to any kind of longlasting affair

(Continued Next Month)

That Was The Show That Wasn't

ABC's Les Crane *Show* filmed a fifteen minute interview with Dr Wardell B Pomeroy, Randolfe Wicker, and a New York City psychiatrist, but then cancelled the showing The program, scheduled to be shown nationally on Friday, Nov. 20, would have been the first of its kind

ABC, according to Wicker, has delayed the telecast until they are able to schedule a 3/4 hour presentation Other sources have indicated that the cancellation was prompted by the controversial nature of the program

In early 1964, CBS TV had filmed over $15,000 worth of footage on homosexuality, but has delayed a telecast indefinately One of the reasons for the dealy is the production presents the view of the homophile organizations and does not give much emphasis to the sickness position maintained by many old school psychiatrists

dear drum:

Intolerance

A GREAT MANY of us who are wholeheartedly in favor of more liberal laws and more tolerance toward homosexuality are quite narrow in our own ways

One intelligent friend of mine who is 45 and active in a homophile organization was recently giving me some fatherly advice about my future He told me that I must earn more money because in a few years I (who am 33) will need it for sex His assumption is that all free-minded homosexuals are promiscuous and that they must buy sex when they are not young enough to magnetize it

I am not attacking promiscuity. Some people seem to thrive on promiscuity and it may be as right for them as possessiveness is right for people who want to possess and be possessed. (No comment need be made about the promiscuous individual who wants to "love" indiscriminately but insists on being loved exclusively)

What I don't like is the assumption that I must always want to get laid here and there and around and often. The notion is held by people who should know better They think that if you don't seek out sex frequently and with various "tricks" that you must be repressing something Well, there are heavy drinkers who have such a compulsion for liquor that they think you are repressing your true desires if you don't have cocktails for lunch, but the truth may be that you are simply not a lush

Passion is a divine flame It is good for many people to fulfill it widely and sexually But who can be so sure that it is not good for others tosublimate it? I know at least two happy celibates I am not a celibate myself--at times I have been promiscuous--but for periods of time I have sublimated sex passion and I was happy I prefer the kind of life I had during those periods to the kind of cruising (for potential whores) that my friend upholds the importance of.

But one need not choose either of those extremes One may learn to live with a lover, as I have done for several years, although it may take a long time to find out how I knew a very great writer who lived with his lover happily for forty years

One of the most talented people in New York is a fairly plain looking (but radiant) director and teacher He is a celibate He faces himself; he does not suppress his passion, but he sublimates it He has some of the most attractive pupils in his classes that I have ever seen, and I believe that he enjoys their beauty when he works with them more than a cruiser enjoys picking up rough trade He accomplishes far more work than most other people and he has great friendships.

To some people good wine is nectar from the gods, it inspires and relaxes them To others it is poison Some people have active sex lives and are happy To others sex activity is a flame of destruction, they cruise dangerously and add an overwhelming load of anxiety to themselves, or they are dragged down by bitchy affairs which interfere with their work--they have a great dealof sexand no love, no creativeness, and one begins to see "death under the breastbones, hell under the skull-bones " Yet many of these people think they are emancipated!

I deplore the intolerance of so many heterosexuals, but we must make certain that our own views are wide Rod Chase, New York City

A Church

THE Universal Church of Brotherhood takes the position that no form of sexuality is sinful, in and of itself All sexuality is a natural force, instinctive by creation, and motivated by the same drives which produce the need for food or sleep To declare sex in any form sinful makes as much sinse to us as to declare hunger sinful We recognize that the Christion Bible takes a positin against homosexuality in several of its chapters, notably in the code of conduct for the Levites, or priestly class in the Old Testament, and in several letters of Paul in the New Testament These documents were produced for special reasons for a very limited audience, and, we think, do not reflect either the central message of the Christian doctrine or the personal message of Jesus Added to this, we are unwilling to concede that the detailed form of the Bible has not suffered substantially in translation over the ages.

Other major religions of the world are silent on the point of sexuality, or by implication advise moderation in this, as in all things

We have divined a thread of philosophy, common to all religions, and this forms the standard upon which our Church's position on sexuality is based Any human act which is motivated by true selflessness and a desire to help and assist others, is good and moral, any act which detracts from the self-respect of the doer or of others, or contributes to the unhappiness of either partner, is immoral. Any sexual act in which one partner exploits another for purely selfish motives is to be condemned, but where a sexual partnership is created for mutual happiness and enrichment, where entered into equally by consenting partners with a deliberate desire to enhance each other's well-being, such an act is to be encouraged, regardless of its physical expression The important consideration to our Church is not the sexual aspect of the relationship, but the fact that two persons are made more complete and whole, with heightened awareness of their worth to their fellow humans, so that each might go about life a better and happier person, and in radiating his own happiness, spread happiness wherever he goes The Universal Church of Brotherhood, 205 State St , Harrisburg, Pa

Thank You

To be honest, when I first came into your office a few weeks ago, I was ready to argue against everything you said (you, in fact, told me I was doing just that) Your answers to my questions were most startling--I never expected to hear such interesting, but obvious replies What you said was so candid that my train of thought went "haywire"! After leaving, I felt as if a huge weight were lifted from my head--at last I had openly discussed "me" with someone else. I thank you for that

You mentioned a choice I had, a choice which all along I knew must be made to remain a homosexual or to attempt a change It is too soon to decide, and I feel that another talk with you may help

D. S., Philadelphia, Pa

Error

WHAT'S with Albert Ellis' name on the November cover?

L Q , El Paso, Texas

Editor's Note Typographical error

Wade points out that it is virtually impossible to arrive at a sound definition of the word "homosexual" and cites the psychiatric literature to sustain his position The range extends from the celibate who looks but never touches to the male prostitute who has no emotional responses whatever--merely physiological ones

This book has an immense wealth of information, good sense and humor Among its highlights

> The fact that heterosexual coitus is the only normal mode of reproduction does not mean it is the only normal mode of satisfaction
>
> Every mechanical means of producing sexual pleasure is normal and legitimate
>
> Specific pleasures related to sexual acts do not rest upon fixed personal characteristics of sexual partners
>
> It is sheer nonsense to say that there are sure signs by which a homosexual can be detected on sight
>
> The simple truth is that young boys and men learn that homosexual activity is pleasant and they continue with it to varying degrees--few abandon or turn their back on it completely if it is available
>
> There are no particular physical or intellectual types of homosexuals
>
> Large numbers of homosexuals are perfectly capable of satisfying women sexually--if this were not true, the number of unhappy wives would be materially greater than it already is!
>
> Emotional satisfaction is just as possible for homosexuals as heterosexuals
>
> A review of the literature on the "cause" of homosexuality leads one to conclude that there are about as many "causes" as there are homosexuals
>
> The standards of male dress are actually set by homosexuals and all males attempt to be in the latest fashion--how can you, on the basis of dress, differentiate between the homo and hetero?
>
> Most "rough trade" is really homosexuals in disguise--fooling the world and themselves

There are many excellent things to say for this book In any case, the case histories are among the more interesting we have seen anywhere, the descriptions of life among the steam baths leaves nothing to the imagination, the descriptions of hustlers and hustling is as complete and authoritative as we have ever read, and the conclusion " since homosexuality is here to stay, is it not reasonable to assume that the prostitute is here permanently to service the need" is an obvious truth that even police departments are beginning to recognize!

Even this excellent book has some nonsense Wade says that male hustlers usually do not perform fellatio nor allow anal intercourse upon themselves--a little research very close to his own New York City office could very easily have convinced him differently ! !

THE HOMOSEXUAL REVOLUTION R E L MASTERS
(Available through Guild Book Service for $1 25)

This is an important book It contains much information that is important to every intelligent homosexual It deals with many aspects of the gay life that have hitherto been untouched the homosexual and politics, and society, and the law What are the social aims of the homosexual? What would be his Bill of Rights?

The book has faults The main one being its title The word "revolution" suggests a government takeover, a time when Walter Jenkins becomes President with Ray Bourbon as his Secretary of State After you read some of the book, however, you realize the author doesn't mean this at all There is no gay "revolution" in progress, only a slow change in the status and awareness of the American gay person Masters shows how the physique magazines, the **Mattachine Review, One**, books like **City of Night** and **Notre Dame des Fleurs, are** all indicative of the homosexual's new awareness of his place in society

Also from the cover one gets the impression that this is going to be an anti-homosexual book It isn't at all, however Masters is generally quite fair to the lavender fraternity, at some times even sympathetic He is quite understanding about the paradox of the man who must constantly risk imprisonment for doing illegal acts which he has been compelled, often against his will, to do since childhood

On the whole, the book is very well-written, even having a few spicy touches of humor Masters includes several portraits of different types of homosexuals One of them is Harvey, outwardly impeccable with a lily-white social background One night, however, Harvey went mad, he went so far as to "commit an act of (passive) sodomy on the floor of the men's room at the railroad station at three o'clock in the morning He was caught at this by two homosexual acquaintances who came into the room suddenly They reported to much amused confreres that Harvey fled wildly into the night, still frantically striving to adjust his trousers"

This book, however, should not be read only for its humorous or erotic parts **The Homosexual Revolution** should be read by all intelligent men who are interested in their future as American homosexuals today

Guild Book Service, **Box 7410—Franklin Station,**
Washington 44, D C

Please send me the following items

Copies	Title	Cost

Cost of above items ________
Handling charges 25
Total Enclosed $________

Name ____________________

Street Address ____________________

City __________ **Zone** ______ **State** ________

Classified:

RATES $5 00 for up to three lines of copy, $1 00 for each additional line, $1 00 for use of DRUM Box Number
Unemployed readers may place situations wanted ads for a $1 00 service fee when space permits
Payment must accompany all orders

Write DRUM Classifieds, 34 S 17th St , Phila , Penna , 19103

TWO Swiss youths will visit US for '65 World's Fair, would like Americans to guide in various parts of US Box 401

MAN, 37, M S, in Library Science, speak French and Latin Varied exp ,adapts easily Will relocate Box 402

Copy of 21 Variations on a Theme needed Box 403

Quaker View of Sex	$1 00
Gay Bar Guide	$3 50
Florida Purple Report	$2 00
Beginner's Guide to Cruising	$3 00
Lavender Lexicon Dictionary	$2 00
Homosexuality in It's Cultutal Setting	$ 75
DRUM Back Issues	$ 50

Write Janus Reprints, 34 S 17th St , Phila , Penna 19103

arcadie

Fiction, poetry, essays and reviews.
Published in French only.
RATES: 6 months- $4.70 (23 francs);
12 months- $9.20 (45 francs).

ARCADIE
19 Rue Beranger
Paris, France

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No 25423
Philadelphia, Pa

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
No postage necessary if mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY—

DRUM MAGAZINE

Janus Society
34 S. 17th Street
Phila., Penna. 19103

JOIN the JANUS SOCIETY $10.00, includes DRUM

THE Janus Society maintains 24 hour telephone service for emergency legal referals, holds public discussions with church and civic organizations, works for the reformation of social attitudes in addition to its law reform efforts and holds monthly discussions for members and interested supporters.

Your financial aid is necessary to enable this work to continue being effective.

SPECIAL OFFER $1.00 FOUR MONTHS

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

City, State, Zip Code ________________________

(One extra month if payment enclosed)

☐ $1 00 Special ☐ 1 Year ☐ 2 Years
☐ 3 Years ☐ Supporter ☐ Life Member

b6
b7C

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Wick
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 21 1966
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC --

FBI PHILA

6-15 PM EDST 6-21-66 URGENT HWM

TO DIRECTOR \100-426761\, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, & NEW HAVEN

-------------------NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON---------------

FROM PHILADELPHIA \100-43494\

COMMITTEE FOR NONVIOLANT ACTION \CNVA\\ INFORMATION CONCERNING \IS\.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THIS DATE THAT ANNE STEVENS, CNVA COORDINATOR, PHILA., PA., SAID THAT ALL CNVA CHAPTERS IN THE EAST WILL COME TO PHILA., PA., JULY FOUR NEXT AND HAVE A DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILA., PROTESTING U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AND IN SUPPORT OF THE BUDDHISTS IN VIETNAM. SHE ALSO SAID ALL U.S. EMBASSIES OVERSEAS WILL BE PICKETTED AND APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TOWNS IN GERMANY WILL HAVE DEMONSTRATIONS. SHE LEARNED THIS FROM SOMEONE WHO JUST CAME BACK FROM OVERSEAS.

100-40332

100-426761-1578

NOT RECORDED
141

A SOURCE OF ONI ADVISED THAT THE NEW ENGLAND CNVA IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL CNVA ARE PLANNING A DEMONSTRATION POSSIBLY INCLUDING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AT THE LAUNCHING OF U.S.S. WILL ROGERS \SSBN SIX FIVE NINE\ ON JULY SEVEN NEXT AT GROTON, CONN.

16 JUN 23 1966

ONI SOURCE ALSO ADVISED SAME ORGANIZATIONS ARE PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS ON JULY FOUR NEXT AT PHILA., PA., AND ON JULY FIVE NEXT AT THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TWO COPIES WFO

[redacted]

5-RD

END PAGE ONE.....

cc to wells IC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

PHILA POLICE DEPARTMENT SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CNVA ON JULY FOUR NEXT PLAN TO ASSEMBLE AT TEN A.M. AND PICKET UNTIL NOON AND HAVE RALLY. FROM ONE TO THREE P.M. THEY WILL PASS OUT LEAFLETS AND ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT A FOURTH OF JULY PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION IN WHICH SOME NATIONAL FIGURE WILL SPEAK.

Ⓒ PHILA POLICE DEPARTMENT ALSO ADVISED THAT IN SEPARATE DEMONSTRATION, MATACHINE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C., PLAN TO JOIN Ⓒ JANUS SOCIETY, PHILA., JULY FOUR NEXT AT NORTH SIDE OF INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILA., PA., FROM TWO TO FOUR P.M., PROTESTING DENIAL OF EQUALITY OF HOMOSEXUAL AMERICAN CITIZENS IN NOT BEING ALLOWED IN THE ARMED FORCES. MILITARY AND INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL PARK GUARDS ADVISED.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END.

WA...FOR RELAY TO NY.. R RELAY RCH

FBI WASH DC --

NH TO BE ADVISED

cc Mr Sullivan

CLR [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 42
Page 9 ~ b6, b7C
Page 10 ~ b6, b7C
Page 11 ~ b6, b7C
Page 12 ~ b6, b7C
Page 13 ~ b6, b7C
Page 26 ~ Duplicate
Page 27 ~ Duplicate
Page 28 ~ Duplicate
Page 29 ~ Duplicate
Page 32 ~ Duplicate
Page 39 ~ Duplicate
Page 40 ~ Duplicate
Page 45 ~ b6, b7C
Page 47 ~ Duplicate
Page 51 ~ Duplicate
Page 62 ~ Duplicate
Page 63 ~ Duplicate
Page 64 ~ Duplicate
Page 65 ~ Duplicate
Page 66 ~ Duplicate
Page 68 ~ Duplicate
Page 69 ~ Duplicate
Page 70 ~ Duplicate
Page 71 ~ Duplicate
Page 72 ~ Duplicate
Page 151 ~ Duplicate
Page 152 ~ Duplicate
Page 153 ~ Duplicate
Page 154 ~ Duplicate
Page 155 ~ Duplicate
Page 156 ~ Duplicate
Page 157 ~ Duplicate
Page 158 ~ Duplicate
Page 159 ~ Duplicate
Page 199 ~ Duplicate
Page 200 ~ Duplicate
Page 201 ~ Duplicate
Page 204 ~ Duplicate
Page 205 ~ Duplicate
Page 206 ~ Duplicate
Page 207 ~ Duplicate
Page 208 ~ Duplicate

1121460-000 --- 100-403320 --- Section 7 (850750).PDF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: Mattachine Society

The Attorney General

REC- 26

Director, FBI

-121

April 2, 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - [redacted]
1 - Name Check
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY

On April 1, 1965, this Bureau received information from the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., that one [redacted] intends to picket in front of the White House on Saturday, April 3, 1965, from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m., on behalf of the Mattachine Society. According to the information furnished us, [redacted] will be the only person picketing.

b6
b7C
b7D

As you are aware, the Mattachine Society is composed of a select group of homosexuals.

The Secret Service has been advised of this information.

59 AM

JWB:ncb
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 2
APR 2 1965
COMM-FBI

2 APR 1965

79 APR 6 - 1965 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4elw/amh

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

NR
4/2/65

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

b2
b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

[redacted]
FORMER PCI WFO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DC Homosexual

F copy

Captain [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, MPD, advised this date that captioned individual telephonically contacted him and advised he will picket in front of the White House on Saturday April 3, 1965, from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. in behalf of the Mattachine Society (select group of homosexuals).

b6
b7C
b7D

Secret Service advised.

[redacted] stated he would be the only person picketing.

REC-26 100-403320-121

2 APR 5 1965

105-34074-53-

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

EX-103

NAME CHECK

③ - Bureau
1 - WFO

LED:dmw
(4)

AIRTEL

b6
b7C

C. C. Wick

Approved: ______________ Special Agent in Charge Sent __________ M Per __________

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **DIRECTOR, FBI** DATE: 5/6/65

FROM : **SAC, NEWARK (140-0)**

SUBJECT: **SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Enclosed for the Bureau is a Xerox copy of a publication entitled "East Coast Homophile Organizations." No copy of this enclosure is being maintained in the Newark Office.

Investigator [redacted] Provost Marshalls Office, Fort Monmouth, N.J., advised on 5/5/65, that the above mentioned piece of literature was found in a public telephone booth at Fort Monmouth, N.J. This literature deals with action a homosexual should take if arrested. The opening paragraph indicates that the information deals specifically with the District of Columbia area and includes action to be taken if a homosexual is interrogated by the FBI or any other Federal government agency, relative to his security clearance.

b6
b7C

According to Investigator [redacted] no other copies of this literature has been found in the Fort Monmouth area, nor were they able to determine who placed the literature in the phone booth.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and dissemination if copies of this literature have not previously been received by the Bureau.

EX 109

2 - Bureau RM (Encs. 2)
2 - Newark
JAM:grw
(4)

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

REC- 26 100-403320-122

11 MAY 7 1965

79 MAY 17 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY sp-5R-lg/lw

FD-340a (Rev. 6-12-63)

(Title)

(File No.)

5/6/65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (140-0)

RE: SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DESCRIPTION: Xerox copies of publication entitled, "East Coast Homophile Organizations"

Disposition:

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY SP-5 R1sJJW

164

ENCLOSURE

- 122 -

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

An arrest is a serious matter In an attempt to lessen the often disastrous consequences of an arrest, the following information, suggestions, and pointers are offered

Whether explicitly stated below or not, this material refers specifically to the District of Columbia While most of it is valid elsewhere local laws do vary considerably and therefore, authority competent to discuss the legal situation in each locality should be consulted.

A SOME OF YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

1(a) In the District of Columbia, in regard to private acts on the part of consenting adults, only certain acts of of sodomy (on the part of both participants) narrowly and clearly defined in the District Code, are illegal All other homosexual acts are permitted

(b) Any act public or private which would be legal under the circumstances performed on the part of a man and woman, is legal on the part of two men or two women This includes kissing and dancing It should be kept in mind, however as a matter of practical reality that Disorderly Conduct is a loose and unfortunately ill defined category which both policemen and judges may well interpret more broadly and harshly for the homosexual than for the heterosexual

2 Except under the most clearly suspicious of circumstances you do not have to identify yourself to a policeman in any public street or park, or in any other public place or business establishment (such as a restaurant) at any hour of the day or night or to account for your presence there That you choose to be there is full and sufficient reason whether the hour be 3AM or 3PM

3 A policeman arresting you must inform you upon your request of the charge under which you are being arrested Insist that you be so informed promptly

4 A policeman may not enter a home or a hotel room without a warrant Do not allow him to cross the threshold

B IF YOU ARE ARRESTED.

1 You have the right to make a telephone call to any person of your choice AS SOON AS YOU ENTER THE POLICE STATION This is a right it is not merely a privilege to be granted at the will and convenience of the police The Police are traditionally reluctant to allow the exercise of this right Insist upon it

2(a) You are required — if the Police request it — to allow your fingerprints and photograph to be taken

(b) You are NOT required to give ANY other information You do not even have to give your name and address, although it is usually advisable to do so Say NOTHING more

(c) Do NOT discuss ANY of the circumstances of the arrest or the events preceding it Do not allow yourself to be drawn into philosophical discussions of homosexuality, sociology, etc , and do not discuss your own personal life and background in any way at all

3 DO NOT TELL WHERE YOU ARE EMPLOYED

The Police have the right to ask any questions they wish you have the complete right to refuse to reply They may intimidatingly firm and insistent Make your refusal firm and insistent

Experience has shown that the worst tragedies occur frequently not on account of arrests themselves, but the unnecessary disclosure of information including most importantly place of employment

4 Make no statements. Sign no statements.

5 Plead NOT Guilty and follow through. While a plea of Guilty may seem much more convenient and desirable at the time, this is a short-sighted view. From the long range viewpoint, a plea of Not Guilty is unlikely to result in more severe treatment, and may well diminish the lasting consequences that go with an arrest.

6 Do not forfeit collateral, elect to stand trial on a plea of Not Guilty. In the District of Columbia, forfeiture of collateral is essentially equivalent to a plea of guilty, with all the undesirable consequences that go with such an arrest.

7 Get a lawyer at the earliest possible moment; be fully truthful with him; follow his advice implicitly.

8 Even as an arrested citizen, you are still a citizen. Behave with dignity, and insist that the Police treat you at ALL times with the respect and dignity due ALL citizens by all public officials. If any ridicule, gibes, insults, taunts, jeers, or other improper or disrespectful behavior of language is directed against you, object at the time; object later, by letter, to the chief of police, and inform your local mattachine society or other homophile organization.

The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

The Mattachine Society of
Washington
P O Box 1032,
Washington, D C 20013
EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc
of New York
1133 Broadway – Room 516
New York City, N Y
WAtkins 4-7743

Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street,
New York City, N Y

Mattachine of
Philadelphia,
P. O. Box [illegible],
Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed by Guy Publishing Co. [redacted]

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INTERROGATION

The discriminatory policies of the U.S. Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only unjustified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered.

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official (F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc.) — or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify or misrepresent on matters relating to homosexuality — yours or anyone else's — just refuse to speak.

3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever" and "This is information which the Government does not have the need to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

4. Sign no statements, take no lie detector tests, give no names or other information about any other persons.

5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them, insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demand, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are "out to get you". Among a few of their favorite techniques are:

a. "You are not cooperating." Of course you are not! Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important and nothing will happen to you, we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it.

c "The laws or regulations require you to reply" This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print

6 The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede, supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to mollify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7 This point is stated with very strong over-emphasis, because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded. On matters having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; "nothing" means NO thing and "no" means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean "just a little". This means that you do NOT discuss possible homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss acts which took place long ago, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgement as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

They may not have what they have led you to believe they have, and they may be only guessing or deducing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9 Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every station, by ALL their public servants at ALL levels and at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, an apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization.

10. Remember that the information involved in investigations must be kept secret by the Government, but NOT by you. If anyone -- particularly including your employer -- is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. On the other hand, you are completely free to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with all persons at all times; do not permit yourself to be misled into believing otherwise. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone.

11 Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation; you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less-than-fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/4/65

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (140-0)

SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
SGE

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for receiving offices one copy of a three-page undated typewritten document headed, "East Coast Homophile Organizations - How to Handle a Federal Investigator." This document was made available to SA [redacted] on 5/28/65 by Warrant Officer [redacted] Commanding Officer, Detachment C, 32nd MP Group (CI), Ft. Campbell, Ky., which Warrant Officer [redacted] said he had recently received from the Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

b6
b7C

As will be noted, the enclosed contains suggestions for the manner in which a homosexual individual should handle any inquiries by the Federal Government as to his homosexuality.

Copies of this document are furnished to the Bureau in the event it may wish to disseminate copies to the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Copies being furnished receiving offices as the document indicates the names or organizations in those territories with whom a homosexual should have contact in the event further information is desired as to the manner in which a Federal Investigator should be handled.

2-Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (Enc. 1)
1-Philadelphia (Enc. 1)
1-Washington Field (Enc. 1)
2-Louisville
WLW/rar
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY sp-5Rdg/dw

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-[illegible]

REC- 99
EX-101

100-4[illegible] -123

15 JUN 7 1965

EMPL. SEC.

No action

JUN XEROX FILE 1965

69 JUL 8 1965

6 C JUN 14 1965

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INVESTIGATOR

The discriminatory policies of the Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for a security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only not justified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered.

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official---F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc.---or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent. On matters relating to homosexuality---yours or anyone else's---just refuse to speak.

3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever." and "This is information which the Government does not have to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other person.

5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them; insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demand, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are "out to get you". Among a few of their favorite techniques are:

a. "You are not cooperating". Of course you are not. Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it.

c. "The laws or regulations require you to reply". This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-[illegible] BY [illegible]

100-403320-123

ENCLOSURE

d. The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede; supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7. This is stated with very strong over-emphasis, because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded: On matters having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; nothing means NO thing, and "no" means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean "just a little". This means that you do NOT discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else at all. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgment as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they have led you to believe they have, and they may be only guessing or deducing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every status, by ALL their public servants, at ALL levels, at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, an apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organizations.

10. Remember that the information involved in investigations is classified, as far as the Government is concerned. If anyone---particularly including your employer----is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. At the same time, do not allow yourself to be misled into believing that you are not permitted to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with anyone you choose. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone, and are completely free to discuss all aspects of the matter with persons of your own choice, at all times.

11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation, your must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less than fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

The Mattachine Society of
Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington, D. C. 20013

EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.
of New York
1133 Broadway -- Room 516
New York City, N. Y.

WAtkins 4-7743

The Janus Society
Room 229
34 South 17th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

LO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City, N. Y.

565-3365

For information, contact these organizations. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR TOLSON
MR BELMONT
MR MOHR
MR DELOACH
MR CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR CONRAD
MR FELT
MR GALE
MR ROSEN
MR SULLIVAN
MR TAVEL
MR TROTTER
MR JONES
TELE ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS METCALF
MISS GANDY

June 3, 1965

MAY

The attached copy of the Eastern Mattachine Magazine was sent to the Director from P. O. Box 1032, Washington, D. C. 20013.

nm

[redacted]

b6
b7C

P. O. BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, DC 20013

"ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

REC- 16

ST-113

-124

JUN 16 1965

60 JUN 2 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

124

[redacted]

EASTERN

MATTACHINE

MAGAZINE

"the voice
of the
homosexual
community
on the
east coast"

—12¢

MAY 1965
Volume X Number 4
50¢

EDITORIALS

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPEAKS ON TOLERANCE AND BROTHERHOOD

This is the first nation in the history of the world to be founded with a purpose The great phrases of that purpose still sound in every American heart, North and South: "All men are created equal"--"Government by consent of the governed"--"Give me liberty or give me death." Those are not just clever words or empty phrases. In their name Americans have fought and died for two centuries and today are risking their lifes.

Those words are a promise to every citizen that he shall share in the dignity of man. This dignity cannot be found in a man's possessions or his power or his position. It rests on his right to be treated as a man equal in opportunity to all others. It says that he shall share in freedom, choose his leaders, educate his children, provide for his family according to his ability and merits as a human being.

To apply any other test--to deny a man his hopes because of his color or race, his religion or the place of his birth- is not only to do injustice, it is to deny America and to dishonor the dead who gave their lives for freedom.

What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and State of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.

Their cause must be our cause too. It is not just Negroes, but all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice And we shall overcome.

The time of justice has now come. No force can hold it back. It is right--in the eyes of man and God--that it should come. And when it does, that day will brighten the lives of every American

For Negroes are not the only victims How many white children have gone uneducated- how many white families have lived in poverty --how many white lives have been scarred by fears because we have wasted our energy and substance to maintain the barriers of hatred and terror.

Those who ask you to hold on to the past do so at the cost of denying you your future.

This great, rich, restless country can offer opportunities and education and hope to all--black and white, North and South, sharecroppers and city dweller. Those are the enemies--poverty and ignorance--and not our fellow men. And these two shall be overcome.

(continued on page 20)

NEW YORK
MATTACHINE
NEWSLETTER

VOLUME X NUMBER 4 MAY 1965

President
J C Hodges

Editor
G Desmannes

Managing Editor
Dick Leitsch

Contributing Editors
Van Hoboken
Robert King
Michael Kotis
Carol Marshall
Randolfe Wicker

Production Manager
Craig Rodwell

Published monthly by Mattachine Society Inc of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York, N Y 10010 Telephone (212) WAtkins 4-7743.

Copyright 1965 by Mattachine Society Inc. of New York.

Membership in Mattachine Society Inc. of New York is open to anyone 21 years or older, regardless of place of residence, who subscribes to the aims and purposes of the Society. Annual membership dues of $5.00 include free subscription to New York MATTACHINE Newsletter. Subscription only $3.00 a year. All copies mailed in plain, sealed envelope.

New York MATTACHINE Newsletter is available on many newsstands and in many bookshops

table of contents:

● FROM NEW YORK:

EDITORIALS....................2
NEW YORK PONDERS PENAL CODE REFORM........4
NEWS AND VIEWS.............7
VIEWPOINTS.................10
BOOKS. 11
L.B.J's "GREAT SOCIETY" AND THE HOMOSEXUAL 14
AFTER THE BALL 15
THE WICKER REPORT...... . 18

● FROM WASHINGTON:

CHURCH APPLAUDS MSW.....22
POSITIVE POLICY... 23
NEWSFRONT..................24
NEGATIVE POLICY............25
BOOK REVIEW............... 25

MANUSCRIPTS: Reviews, reports, letters, and other original articles of significant opinion and interest on topics related to homosexuality or sexual deviation are solicited on a no-fee basis Please include first class postage if return of manuscript is desired.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Accepted subject to approval of the Executive Committee. Rates upon request. Acceptance of ads does not imply endorsement of either advertiser or product by Mattachine Society Inc. of New York.

Penal Code Reform New York Ponders

In 1961 New York State assigned to a Commission the task of revising both the substantive criminal law and the code of criminal procedure of the State. The Commission has completed and published a draft criminal code, which was presented to the New York State Legislature earlier this year as a study bill only. Public hearings are now being held in various parts of the State to gather public opinion and reaction to the proposals.

In regard to the provisions relating to sex offences, the New York proposals go considerably further than simply making homosexual acts between consenting adults legal. There are three classes of offence proposed for persons engaging in "deviate sexual intercourse." Deviate sexual intercourse is defined as "sexual conduct between persons not married to each other consisting of contact between the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, or between the mouth and the vagina." It should be noted that this would not cover acts between a married couple, which, in Canada, fall under the prohibition of section 147 of our criminal code (Buggery or Bestiality). The New York proposals would, however, cover deviate sexual intercourse between a heterosexual couple who are unmarried. Also of interest is the fact that by the definition of deviate sexual intercourse in the New York draft code, acts between a lesbian couple not involving oral-vaginal contact would not be covered.

The three classes of offence for deviate sexual intercourse are as follows:

SODOMY IN THE FIRST DEGREE: A person is guilty of sodomy in the first degree when he or she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcing or compelling the other party to submit to the act, or (2) when that other person is physically helpless: or (3) when that other person is less than eleven years old. The maximum penalty for sodomy in the first degree is a sentence of twenty-five years.

SODOMY IN THE SECOND DEGREE: A person is guilty of sodomy in the second degree when, being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen years old. The maximum penalty for sodomy in the second degree is a sentence of seven years.

SODOMY IN THE THIRD DEGREE: A person is guilty of sodomy in the third degree when (1) he or she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a person who is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless or unaware (each term is defined in the code) or (2) being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a person less than seventeen years old. The maximum penalty for sodomy in the third degree is a sentence of four years.

In summary, leaving aside cases of compulsion and lack of effective consent, in no case is deviate sexual intercourse legal with a person under the age of eleven. If one partner is under the age of fourteen, but over the age of eleven, deviate sexual intercourse is legal so long as the other partner is under the age of eighteen. If one partner is under the age of seventeen years, but over the age of fourteen, deviate sexual intercourse is legal so long as the other partner is under the age of twenty-one.

Deviate sexual intercourse between an eleven year old and a seventeen year old would be legal, as it would be between a fourteen year old and a twenty year old. But, strangely, if an eleven year old and a seventeen year old continue a homosexual relationship for a year, their sexual acts become illegal, being now between a twelve year old and an eighteen year old (prohibited as sodomy in the second degree). Two years later their sexual acts would again be legal, being now between a fourteen year old and a twenty year old. After one more year, the acts would again be illegal, being between a fifteen year old and a twenty-one year old (prohibited as sodomy in the third degree). In two years the acts would again become legal, this time permanently, the youngest partner having reached the age of seventeen

These anomolies, by which acts legal one night may be illegal the next, are a serious weakness in these draft provisions. The reasons for the complex provisions are fairly clear. The Commissioners felt that deviate acts between young people of fairly similar ages should not be illegal. The problem then arises of determining what age gap should be permitted. The Commissioners have drafted provisions which allow an age gap ranging from four years to six years. The pattern with which the permitted age gap varies is irrational: a sixteen year old can have relations with someone five years younger, a seventeen year old with someone six years younger, an eighteen year old with someone four years younger, a nineteen year old with someone five years younger, a twenty year old with someone six years younger, and a twenty-one year old with someone four years younger. It would be far better to select a permissible age gap and apply it consistently. The code could provide that it is an offence for two persons to engage in deviate sexual intercourse if more than four years separates their ages. Stronger penalties could be imposed for offences with younger boys.

The sodomy sections have been designed to parallel the sections on statutory rape (where consent is also no defence) thus treating heterosexual relations on the same basis as homosexual relations. The Commissioners expressly point out this parallelism. They comment generally on their proposals "A majority of the Commission is of the opinion that, in the light of modern sociological and psychiatric principles, criminal prosecution of homosexual acts privately and discreetly engaged in between competent consenting adults, serves no salutory purpose This follows the approach adopted both by the Model Penal Code and by the 1961 revision of the Illinois Criminal Code Of course, such conduct is subject to prosecution when it constitutes a disorderly conduct (what we would refer to as indecent exposure) or loitering (which would cover "cruising" or the seeking of a sexual partner in a public place)"

One section, of great interest, deals expressly with entrapment It provides that a person may not be convicted of an offence which he was induced or encouraged to commit by an officer (or person co-operating with an officer) who was attempting to obtain evidence against him for the purposes of criminal prosecution This section only applies when there is a substantial risk that the entrapment methods used will result in a person committing the offence, who would not otherwise be ready to commit it. If any preliminary initiative comes from the person being entrapped, a prosecution can successfully result Conduct merely affording a person an opportunity to commit an offense would not constitute an improper entrapment This section hits at the worst abuses of entrapment methods without prohibiting entrapment entirely If we are in agreement with the substantive provisions of the code, I do not think that we will object to the type of entrapment it still permits

The New York proposals need revision, but they indicate a fresh and constructive approach to sex offences a most welcome approach

the homophile movement

The Mattachine Society
of Washington, D C
P O Box 1032
Washington, D C 20013
Tel EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc
of New York
1133 Broadway
New York City 10010
Tel WAtkins 4-7743

The Mattachine Society
of Philadelphia
P. O. Box 804
Philadelphia, Penna
Tel DAvenport 4-2095

The Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City
Tel 565-8865

○

Atheneum Society
P O. Box 2278
Miami 1, Florida

Citizens-News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco, Calif

Council on Religion
and the Homosexual
330 Ellis Avenue
San Francisco, Calif

Demophil Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston, Massachusetts

Daughters of Bilitis
1232 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif

Dionysus
P O Box 804
Huntington Beach, Calif

Janus Society
34 So 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pa 19103

Los Angeles Mattachine
9201 Sunset Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif

Mattachine Society
693 Mission Street
San Francisco, Calif

N.L.S U
8214 Sunset Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif

Society for Individual Rights
P O Box 5526
San Francisco, California

foreign:

Albany Trust/H L R S
32 Shaftesbury Avenue
London, W 1, England

Committee on Social Hygiene
P O Box 392
Stittsville, Ontario, Canada

C O C
Korte Leidsedwarsstraat 49
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Der Kreis
Postfach Fraumunster 547
Zurich 22, Switzerland

I C S E
Postbox 1564
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Gay Publishing Co , Ltd
122 Wellington Street, West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

News and Views

from Michael Kotis

INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN HOMOSEXUALITY

Within the past few years, virtually the entire nation has had a course in "An Introduction to Homosexuality I and II," and the future hopefully contains "Intermediate" and "Advanced Homosexuality." The faculty has included many prominent names with a continually increasing number of new faces. Ignoring the dismissal of the New York Times due to shoddy reasearch and scholarly ineptitude, the most prominent and esteemed member continues to be Life Magazine. Amon the newer staff members we find The Ladies Home Journal, The New York World-Telegram and Sun, and the Denver Post.

In February, The Ladies Home Journal added its contribution to the growing volume of introductory material: "Mothers and Sons: An Intimate Discussion" by Vincent T. Lathbury, M.D. Among the aspects of homosexuality noted by Dr. Lathbury were' its primary source as a psychological disorder (he is somewhat dogmatic in declaring this as the major source of homosexuality); the impossibility of "curing" a practicing homosexual; the parental role in determining a child's sexual inclinations (possessive "mom" and weak or cruel "dad"); the misconception that all homosexuals are effeminate or criminal; the "normal" stage of homosexuality between the ages of six and ten.

Although such terms as "perversion" and illness" are used, the article as a whole exhibits a substantial degree of scientific disintrestness.

The New York World-Telegram and Sun printed a series on "Lesbianism: A Secret Tragedy" in January. It included preliminary information on the subject, the story of a strange, secret "burden"

Unfortunately, the Council's fund-raising costume ball was ended by police interference (see page 15). Seven ministers charged the police with "deliberate harassment" and "bad faith," and will support the organization's attorneys in what action they plan to take.

"FEMALE IMPERSONATION"???

106 English bachelors were recently "taken" for $1,200 by Greta, a blonde German war orphan responding to their "wife wanted" ads. Upon investigation, Greta turned out to be two Englishmen. There ought to be a "fair-trade" law that. . . .

NEW "CURE": GROUP THERAPY

Dr. Samuel Hadden, associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennslyvania, has declared that homosexuals can be cured. In a report to the American Group Psychotherapy Association, he noted that of 32 patients attending 20 therapy sessions, 12 became exclusive heterosexuals. Even the New York Times noted that the success Hadden claims is unusual in comparison to the results of other studies.

In addition, Hadden deplores views that find homosexuality to be incurable since such views help "organized homosexual groups that try to 'influence public opinion and promote legislation to improve the legal and social status of the homosexual.' "

The most important thing to observe in the Time's report is that Hadden says nothing about his "sampling" and of those supposedly cured. The conversion of a 20 year old who has had only two or three homosexual experiences is not a momentous feat. Hadden's findings, however, satiate public tastes and gain notoriety in going against the mainstream of scientific opinion.

SIECUS FORMED IN NEW YORK

The Sex Information and Education Council of the United States is a new organization which "seeks to establish man's sexuality as a healthy entity," to increase understanding about and dignify sexuality so that it can be integrated into human lives as a "creative and recreative force." Emphasis will fall upon sex in all of its meanings for human health, mental and physical. The organization also hopes to "give more insight about sex education and how to teach it."

The initial activities of the body will include publication of a newsletter and pamphlets, and to perform studies regarding sex education.

Among the directors of the organization are Dr. Mary Calderone, Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, clergymen of the three major faiths, college presidents, psychiatrists, sociologists, marriage counsellors and other specialists.

carried by unknown numbers of women in New York: the loneliness and limitations of a lesbian existence, the difficulty of obtaining correct facts and figures on the subject, the range of lesbian types from masculine to feminine. The second article contained the observations and opinions of two members of the New York chapter of the Daughters of Bilitis. The third article was largely devoted to the views of Dr. Ernest van den Haag, psychiatrist and professor at New York University; the influence of parents, the slight chance of "cure," the need for an enlightened view of lesbianism. Dr. Charles Socarides, the psychoanalyst, was also cited in his belief that a "cure" is possible.

With its extensive emphasis on "burden," "misery" and "guilt" feelings, The Telegram's value for the staff and future of this course isn't very promising.

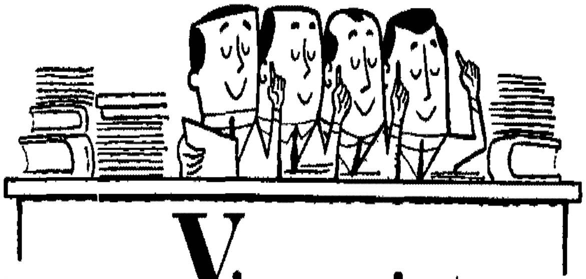
The Denver Post admitted that homosexuality is a distasteful subject to discuss, but that it has reached such proportions that community thought and action are necessary. This general concept is enforced by shock methods: the problem homosexuality presents for religious groups which don't know how to approach it; the increasing "obviousness" of homosexuals; the large numbers of young, neatly dressed homosexuals (indicating, of course, that homosexual organizations are recruiting young men into their way of life); the peephole tactics of Denver police (not negatively reported); the homophile groups and the large instance of venereal disease among homosexuals. The article closes by observing that homosexuality is here to stay but fails to carry this thought to its logical conclusion: the only thought and action possible therefore are understnding and acceptance.

This article is nothing more than an exposé, and contributes nothing to scientific or human understnding. It employs pure sensationalism. Denver Post, you're fired!

COUNCIL ON RELIGION AND HOMOSEXUALS

Thirty clergymen and homosexuals recently formed the Council on Religion and the Homosexual in San Francisco. The purpose of this new organization in the homophile mevement is to "try to rethink a Christian view of sexuality generally" and to establish a dialogue between the homosexual and the religious community

Conon Robert W. Cromey, an assistant to Bishop James A. Pike, noted that there are probably over 80,000 homosexuals in San Francisco alone and that religious groups can't refuse to talk to them. In addition he said that "it's not so important what people do to each other in bed as how they relate to each other in the world as human beings." Canon Cromey hopes the new group will act as a buffer zone between the homosexual and the community from which he is alienated. In addition, the Council will promote discussion of the homosexual's status in society and will have a long-range goal of assisting homosexuals in their legal problems.



Viewpoints

Gentlemen:

I have recently been introduced to your magazine by Mr. Guy Strait of the CITIZEN-NEWS in San Francisco.

It is perhaps remarkable that North Americans have become so prolific in the editing of the "little magazine." If the advent of so many totally unoriginal and unimaginative homophile magazines is any portent of the future I am indeed refreshed to see you have not followed suit in filling pages with irrelevencies and bilge to sell at fifty to seventy-five cents a copy.

Don't believe for a moment that I would deny anyone the right to pay for trivia. My only complaint is that there is a distinct paucity of published material aimed at those who ask more of themselves and of life. I am pleased to find that our side of the waters has a significant contribution in your small, but eminently readable, journal. Please add my name to your list of suscribers.

Oakland, Calif. N.L.McK.
March 22, 1965

Gentlemen:

In your February issue you mentioned three cases which "broadened the civil rights of the homosexual". I wonder if you can get me the citations on the three cases you mentioned:

Kelly vs. U.S.
Guarro vs. U.S.
Ritenhour vs. U.S.

Although it is not the law in this State, I think perhaps it might help some of my clients if I can convince some of the judges. So far I have done well but not well enough.

E.K.G.
Attorney-at-law
New York, New York
March 2, 1965

EDITOR'S NOTE: For the benefit of other attornies who may be interested in these important cases, the citations are:

Ritenhour vs U.S.:163A(2)558
Guarro vs U.S.: 99U.S.App. D.C.97,101,237F2d,578,582.
Kelly vs. U.S.· (1952) 194F (2) 150.

The National Review
150 East 35th Street
New York, 16, N.Y.

E.C.H.O.
1133 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your classified insertion order dated March 12, 1965.

However, inasmuch as National Review is a family type magazine we very much regret that we are unable to accept your ad.

Cordially,
/s/
Howard W.Long,Jr.

BOOKS
NEW BOOKS
BOOKS

THE PROBLEM OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN MODERN SOCIETY, edited by Hendrik M Ruitenbeek. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1963. Dutton Paperback $1.95

Here is one of the most interesting, stimulating, informative, and significant books yet published on the subject of homosexuality. This well balanced anthology, consisting of sixteen articles written mostly during the 1950's by specialists of repute and representing a variety of points of view. It offers the reader a serious and enlightening discussion of a difficult issue. Articles with legal and moralistic approaches are excluded. Psychiatric-psychoanalytic-psychological articles predominate, but the inclusion of several sociological articles shows that some important work is now being done in the field. Omitted from consideration are selections from such writers as Edmund Bergler whose observations on homosexuality are close to "psychoanalytic nonsense;" Donald Webster Cory whose views imply "too personal" a concern with the problem; Benjamin Morse whose recent book is "no better than mere journalism," and R. E. L. Masters whose work "is so out of touch with current American social reality that one wonders how a responsible publisher could have accepted it."

Clara Thompson ("Changing Concepts of Homosexuality"), Evelyn Hooker ("Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual"), and Ernest Van den Haag ("Notes on Homosexuality and its Cultural Setting") present the view that homosexuality is not per se a disease and that all homosexuals are not sick and in need of treatment Especially valuable is Hooker's article reporting on her study of a group of thirty overt male homosexuals and the same number of male heterosexuals matched for age, IQ, and education. When the Rorschach, TAT, and MAPS tests of the two groups were evaluated independently by three judges, no significant differences could be found between the two groups. Nor were the judges able to distinguish between the records of homosexuals and heterosexuals with a degree of accuracy greater than chance. Her findings have greatly disturbed many experts and have provided them with some provocative and constructive ideas for a rethinking of the subject.

A fascinating and serious article, written with a light touch, is Albert Reiss' "The Social Integration of Queers and Peers." In this essay he shows how and where lower class teen-age Nashville delinquent boys make themselves available to adult males for homosexual acts in return for money and how norms governing the transaction have been set up to the apparent satisfaction of both groups. As Reiss points out, the boys do not consider themselves homosexuals and regard hustling as an acceptable temporary and part time activity. The norms were found to be the following: (1) for the boys the transaction must be done to make money and not for sexual

12 BOOKS (cont.)

gratification per se, (2) the transaction must be limited to fellation, (3) both parties must remain neutral in their affections during the transaction, and (4) violence must not be used so long as the relationship conforms to the shared expectations of both parties. Along the same line, but less impressive in style and content, is Simon Raven's "Boys Will Be Boys: the Male Prostitute in London."

Maurice Leznoff's and William Westley's "Homosexual Community" seeks to show, in sociological terms, how legal punishment and social condemnation have caused homosexuals to form their own community and how a complex structure of concealed relationships has grown up within that community (in this case, a large but unnamed Canadian city), including an at times trying reciprocity between overt and secret members.

Essays by Robert Lindner ("Homosexuality and the Contemporary Scene"), Hendrik Ruitenbeek ("Man Alone: the Male Homosexual and the Disintegrated Family"), and Abram Kardiner ("The Flight from Masculinity") reveal the serious thought some specialists are giving the problem of homosexuality in contemporary society. Lindner explains in a clear and dramatic way why those who claim homosexuals are sick have seized upon this idea and points out that declaring the homosexual a sick and maladjusted person makes him available for treatment designed to ensure his future conformity. If Lindner is right, it would appear that there has been no sexual revolution, that the primary institutions of society are as anti-sexual as ever, and that conformity is being relentlessly imposed under new guises. Startling and sobering is his observation that, as a defensive maneuver, many a homosexual today has learned to appear "sexless" before an unfriendly public. Ruitenbeek sees homosexuality in the United States as "part of an existential situation generated by a swiftly changing society." Today's male, he says, no longer a person of authority, is a lonely individual who is unable to find refuge or a model in the family, is uncertain of all moral values, works at a job which can probably be done equally well by a woman, is caught in the dilemma of what others expect of him and what he wants for himself, and is unsure of his sex role. In the face of such difficulties and uncertainties, some males will turn to homosexuality. Kardiner calls such a reaction a "flight from masculinity" and, expressing himself rather vaguely and in jargonistic terms, asserts that homosexuality will appeal to those males who have "a developmental vulnerability" or "an acquired weakness" and who are exposed to "characterological variants" in their own lives. To him, homosexuality is a way of expressing hostility, fear, envy, and ruthlessness; but, significantly, it is in some way a "self-preservative device and a rerouting or impounding of aggression and hostility."

The remaining articles (by Freud, Ferencze, Rado, Ovesey, Ellis, Devereux, and de Beauvoir) also make pertinent and valuable contributions to the subject in its larger context.

On the whole, the material presented in this collection of essays should go far to stimulate the type of thinking which the editor hopes

AFTER THE BALL

— Kay Tobin

Dozens of police swarmed in and around California Hall in San Francisco on New Year's Day, invading a benefit costume ball organized by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual.

A line up of police cars, one paddy wagon, plainclothesmen and uniformed officers, and police photographers greeted over 600 patrons of this supposedly gala event. Attending the ball were prominent ministers in the San Francisco area, as well as many members of their congregations, and members and friends of Bay Area homophile organizations.

The Mardi Gras New Year's Eve Ball was to be held to raise funds for the work of the Council of Religion and the Homosexual, a group formed "to promote a continuing dialogue between the Church and the Homosexual. "The Council is composed of representatives from six homophile organizations--Daughters of Bilitis, Mattachine Society (San Francisco), Tavern Guild, Society for Individual Rights, the Coits, Strait and Associates--as well as ministers of the Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran and United Church of Christ, faiths.

Police dogged the assembly from 9p.m. to 1a.m. in a blatant display of police power. Official police photographers snapped pictures of most of the 600 guests as they arrived. Arrested were three attornies and a housewife who challenged inspectors from the sex-crimes detail by insisting the police needed either a warrant, or information that a crime was being committed, in order to enter the hall. The four were charged with obstructing police officers. A clergyman was threatened with arrest while escorting two guests to their car. Two men attending the ball were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct, which brought the number to six arrests.

This flagrant harassment, surveillance, and show of power by the police caused the ball to break up an hour early, Nevertheless, the guests tried to enjoy the festivities as planned No criticisms were made by police of the costumes, the dancing, or the program.

"Angry Ministers Rip Police" said one newspaper headline over a report of a press conference held by the ministers on January 2. The clergymen accused the police of "intimidation, broken promises, and obvious hostility" and claimed police had acted "in bad faith" and had "terrified" well-behaving guests.

The ministers explained they had gone to the police on December 23 to tell them about plans for the benefit event. Thereafter, police reportedly tried to get California Hall officials to cancel the Mardi Gras Hall booking.

On December 29, ministers and members of homophile groups met again with police officials, who gave assurances that guests in costume (including drag) would not be summarily arrested. Ministers described these negotiations as "strained."

The clergymen contended police had questioned them about their "theological concepts." They reported police "looked at the rings on our fingers and said 'we see you are married--how do your wives accept this? Police also suggested to the ministers that they were being "used" by the homosexual organizations.

(advertisement)

Bothered by

- *Shaving*
- *Excess Body Hair*
- *Hair Irritating the Skin*

Have the hair permanently and painlessly removed at Michael Dupre, the Studio of Electrolysis For an appointment call Lo 5-4663

147 West 42nd Street Suite 310

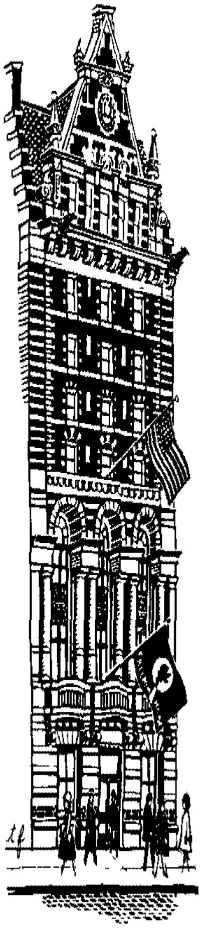
free consultation

results guaranteed

will lead to such further research as is necessary to achieve a deeper understanding of the relationship of homosexuality not to religion, morality, and legal prescripts but to such practical, immediate, and vital issues as the role of the family, the impersonal concentration of people in congested metropolitan areas, and the increasing social and geographical mobility of society

(Reprinted by permission of the MATTACHINE REVIEW, 693 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.)

COMING EVENTS...



Wednesday, April 28, 1965, 8:30 P.M.
An address by John V. P Lassoe, Jr.
Director of Christian Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of N.Y.
Topic: "Homosexuality - Crime or Deviation?"

Wednesday, May 19, 1965, 8:30 P.M.
An address by Robert Maynard, Editor of "Gay International"
Topic: "The Art of Being Gay"

Both meetings will be held at:
FREEDOM HOUSE
(Willkie Memorial Building)
20 West 40th Street, N.Y.C.

admission free --

open to the public

sponsored by
MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. Of New York

L.B.J.'s "Great Society" & the Homosexual

— Van Hoboken

A panel and audience discussion of "The Role of the Homosexual Citizen in the Great Society" highlighted the meeting of the Mattachine Society Inc. of New York on February 10th, 1965, at Freedom House. Barbara Gittings, Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, and Dr. Hendrick Ruitenbeek were the speakers. President J.C. Hodges introduced them with his own apt words on the subject. Panel discussion completed, the audience was invited to comment. This provoked lively discussion.

Dr. Kameny believes homosexual citizens should enjoy the same rights and privileges as heterosexuals. They are treated, however, as second-class citizens. Equal work opportunity, respect, and dignity before the law is not theirs. Taxed as much as other citizens, they are officially excluded from training in the Job Corps.

Barbara Gittings thinks the Great Society needs better rather than more citizens. It should respect individual freedom and have room for all the diversities of personality. Its 100% family-pattern-group bias and the growth of this group makes the Great Society hard to attain. Under its influence, homosexuals could be emotionally and spiritually, socially and economically squeezed to death.

The Code Napoleon type of law must be adopted in every state in the Union, Dr. Hendrik Ruitenbeek believes. Illinois is the only state with the intention of allowing sexual freedom. The Mattachine Society should initiate the means for homosexuals to meet freely in a club-like atmosphere. This means removing bars from the control of crooked politicians. We should also initiate a research center to help homosexuals with releationship and employment difficulties.

We shall get nowhere, Mr. Hodges thinks, until we stop thinking of politics as too dirty for our clean hands. We must work to elect candidates who will sponsor legislation sympathetic to homosexuals. Register. Work. Vote. Apathy towards politics nourishes the restrictive legislation and unsympathetic political leaders we are quick to criticize. Mattachine should be as militant as other minorities and force the public to face honestly our just claims to equal treatment in the Great Society about which so much has been said and so little done.

San Francisco newspapers carried a stream of letters and articles about the ball.

Wire service reports were picked up by newspapers around the country. Radio and t-v, (including BBC) discussed the repercussions from the ball and also took up the subject of homosexuality in general.

The local American Civil Liberties Union reacted swiftly by announcing it would defend the three arrested attorneys, who are retained by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual. The ACLU spokesman claimed that police made the arrests "to intimidate attorneys who represent unpopular groups."

Del Martin, DOB Treasurer and member of the Council, commented that "this is the type of police activity that homosexuals know well, but heretofore the police had never played their hand before Mr. Average Citizen. . . . It was always the testimony of the police officer versus the homosexual, and the homosexual, fearing publicity and knowing the odds were against him, succombed. But in this instance the police overplayed their part." Miss Martin speculated that police had arrested two of the ball guests on disorderly conduct charges in order to justify police invasion of a peaceful, orderly gathering.

As this issue of THE LADDER goes to press, San Francisco's Mayor John Shelly and Police Chief Thomas Cahill still aren't talking. They want to "study police reports" before making statements about the ball. Police claim their intrusion was warranted because tickets to the ball were being sold at the door. Ministers say they know of no tickets sold this way.

What next? "Police action in this affair will be contested in court to establish the right of homosexuals and all adults to assemble lawfully without invasion of privacy. . ." according to a statement issued by the Committee for the Mardi Gras Ball.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article is reprinted from the February-March issue of THE LADDER (a lesbian review, published by the Daughters of Bilitis Inc , 1232 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Subscription: $5.00 a year, single copes: 50¢.).

The attorneys weho were arrested at the Ball were tried and the Judge instructed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." The attorneys involved indicated a desire to file a civil suit, and the case of the two men arrested on the disorderly conduct charges will be delayed until the judge rules on the constitutionality of the arrests.)

THE WICKER REPORT

A.F.L.-C.I.O. "FAIRIES"

While critizing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for failing to have made a splash in organizing the labor movement in Africa and for not keeping its books in order, George Meany charged during a meeting in Miami that the Confederation staff had become "an ineffective bureaucracy right down to the fairies."

Shortly thereafter the New York Times carried a news item datelined Brussels and titled "LABOR GROUP DENIES CHARGES BY MEANY."

The story reported that the Confederation "denied tonight a charge by George Meany, the American Labor leader, yesterday that the staff had been infiltrated by homosexuals."

"We have no idea what lead Mr. Meany to make these charges," a Confederation spokes man was quoted as saying. "It's been terrible all day, all of us looking sideways at each other."

"Mr. Meany is as wrong as wrong can be," one of the Confederation's female employees assured newsmen. "Most of the girls here probably would tell him the opposite charges would make more sense."

Meanwhile, the Confederation staff fired off a telegram to Meany protesting his charges and saying they "were deeply shocked by the allegations" and requesting he issue "appropriate denial."

"The Times reporter made the accusation, not me " replied Meany. When shown the initial comment, Mr. Meany replied, "Yes, I said that, but I was not referring to homosexuals,. I never use the word. By 'fairies' I meant the gossips and so on you find in any bureaucracy."

During the exchange, no one intimated that the days of Commie-baiting were just about over, while the days of fairy-baiting have apparently just begun.

OBITUARY FOR A FORUM

The American Broadcasting Company dropped the Les Crane Show this past month. The show, in its effort to inject intelligence into programming, had failed to obtain satisfactory ratings.

The disappearance of the Les Crane Show from the national video screen is a sad development for the entire homosexual community.

Just a year ago, the show had allowed a representative of the Mattachine Society to face a New York audience of over half a million for a full hour and a half, answering phoned in questions.

Last December the show unsuccessfully tried to buck what the homophile movement calls the "conspiracy of silence" by allowing homosexuality to be discussed by panelists, including this writer, for the first time before a nationwide audience.

If the demise of the Les Crane Show is a loss to the homophile community, it is an even greater loss to the viewing public.

BIGOTED 'LIBERAL' OF THE MONTH AWARD---

-to Bell Gale Chevigny for her remark in a review of Jean Genet's The Thief's Journal which appeared in the March 18th issue of the Village Voice: "But this poetry is not new, except perhaps in conferring ultimate seriousness on homosexuality."

THE ANTI'S

Two dissident members of the special commission which has submitted a completely rewritten Penal Code to the New York State Legislature for enactment have introduced bills of their own.

Senator John H. Hughes of Syracuse and Assemblyman Julius Volker of Buffalo, both Republicans, have introduced bills to keep the sections on adultery and deviant behaviour in the Penal Code.

MARDI GRAS AND SEXUAL INSECURITY·

Time Magazine reported that Mardi Gras once again proved to be an arena in which America's youthful males proved their masculinity. ". . . they did the monkey in the narrow streets," reported Time, "hurled down bricks and beer cans from the balconies along Bourbon Street, and chased the female impersonaators."

by Randolfe Wicker

(advertisement)

MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

WE ARE NOW PREPARING PUBLICATION SCHEDULES FOR 1965 6

IF YOUR MANUSCRIPT HAS UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES WE WILL PUBLISH IT ON A STRAIGHT ROYALTY OR PARTIAL SUBSIDY BASIS SEND MANUSCRIPT FOR FREE REPORT OR WRITE FOR BROCHURE AHL.

Seth Richards
PUBLISHER

PAGEANT PRESS
101 Fifth Avenue, N Y 3, N Y

(advertisement)

ALBERTI S SECRETARIAL SERVICE
EXPERT TRANSCRIBING
132 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK 38 N Y

Manuscripts . .
Plays . Legal, etc.

Phone· 964-7458

Confidential material accepted.

(advertisement)

First Time In Paperback
AN INTIMATE, SHOCKING NOVEL OF A STRANGE LOVE BETWEEN TWO MEN
MAYBE TOMORROW
by Jay Little 75c now on sale
PAPERBACK LIBRARY
260 Park Avenue South, N.Y. 10010

EDITORIALS

continued from page two

We intend to fight this battle where it should be fought--in the courts, in the Congress, and in the hearts of men.

This is the richest and most powerful country which ever occupied the globe. The might of past empires is little compared to ours.

But I do not want to be the President who built empires or sought grandeur, or extended dominion.

I want to be the President who educated young people to the wonders of their world -the President who fed the hungry--and helped the poor to find their own way--and enriched the simple, daily lives of every family. And I want to be the President who helped to end hatred among his fellow men, and war among the brothers of this earth.

Let no one in any section look with prideful righteousness on the troubles of his neighbors. There is no part of America where the promise of equality has been fully kept. In Buffalo as well as in Birmingham, in Philadelphia as well as Selma, Americans are struggling for the fruits of freedom.

This is one nation. What happens in Selma or in Cincinnati is a matter of concern to every citizen. But let each of us look within our own communities, and in our own hearts, and root our injustice there.

For at the heart of the battle for equality is a belief in the democratic process. Equality depends not on the force of arms but the force of moral right--not on recourse to violence but on respect for law.

—— Lyndon Baines Johnson

NOTICE:

*

This issue of Eastern MATTACHINE Magazine bears the cover date, May, 1965. There will be no issue dated April.

We have not "skipped" an issue. The so-called "May" issue will be sent out in April, the "May" issue in June, etc.The only reason for the advance cover-dating is to enable us to begin newsstand distribution.

—— the Editor

THE Gazette OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

1965 · APRIL · 1965

Volume II, Number 4

P.O. Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

-STAFF-

Editor-in-Chief: Robert King
Managing Editor: Lily Hansen

Warren Adkins
Frank Kameny
T.D.C. Kuch
John Marshall

-CONTENTS-

Church Applauds........ 22
Positive Policy........ 23
Negative Policy........ 25
Review: Radclyffe Hall. 25

Church Applauds MSW

On Sunday, February 14, 1965, the Reverend David H. Cole of the Rockville (Maryland) Unitarian Church gave a sermon entitled "The Strangers Among Us." The sermon sympathetically discussed the homosexual and his plight, strongly condemning society in its attitudes and practices toward its homosexual citizens.

The Reverend Cole accepts homosexuals as a minority group. In dismissing the common stereotype, he pointed out that some 37% of males have engaged in homosexual relations at some time. He feels that much of the prejudice is based upon the average citizen's fear both of the unknown and of himself. He believes that homosexual acts are not matters for punishment or criminal prosecution, and to make them so is barbaric; that policemen should not be stationed in washrooms but should be out tracking down criminals.

In regard to employment, the Reverend Cole feels, in general, that there is no excuse for adverse discrimination and, in particular, that the bar to Federal employment of homosexuals is a scandal which no civilized government should tolerate.

Mr. Cole sees an obligation for churchgoers (1) to join with the ACLU to demand civil rights, full rights, and opportunities for homosexual citizens and (2) to accept homosexuals into *full* church membership and participation.

Following the sermon, there was a well-attended discussion group, at which about a dozen members of the Mattachine Society of Washington were present and took part (openly as homosexuals, except for the two who were not so). One of the highlights of the discussion occurred when a Society member pointed out how unusual it was for a group of homosexuals to make themselves known in a public situation of this sort and complimented the members of the congregation upon their enlightened attitude. In response, the congregation rendered a prolonged round of applause and expressed their thanks and appreciation for the presence of the Mattachine Society of Washington's members, whom they invited to return.

by Franklin E. Kameny

The views expressed in this publication are approved by the Executive Board of The Mattachine Society of Washington and represent the voice of the Society.

Positive Policy

> The Mattachine Society of Washington takes the position that in the absence of valid evidence to the contrary, homosexuality is not a sickness, disturbance, or other pathology in any sense, but is merely a preference, orientation, or propensity on par with and not different in kind from heterosexuality.

With nearly the entire membership voting, the statement of policy quoted above was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote by the Mattachine Society of Washington at its membership meeting in March. This formal endorsement of our status as responsible, respectable, first-class citizens is evidence that the homosexual community is coming of age. Although still lagging behind the Negro in his newly won self-confidence, the homosexual has decided that he himself will take the initiative in asserting his worth and dignity -- to lead society, not to follow it. And other people *will* follow, once they realize that our feelings of inferiority have vanished -- just as they now respect the Negro, ever since he made up his mind to stop being apologetic. We must stand up and not be afraid to make our rightful demands -- to fight for them if necessary. John Brown said that "no people could have self-respect or be respected who would not fight for their freedom." Before we can fight effectively, we, like the Negro, must affirm that we are just as good as anyone else and just as sane.

Who among us wants to live in constant self-doubt, wondering whether he is sick, just because of his homosexuality? Who wants to be kept in perpetual suspense regarding his status as a complete human being? Shall we leave it up to the psychiatrists, ministers, government, police -- who are so often strangely bereft of the aura of insight, honesty, disinterested omniscience, and goodness which they are supposed to have?

No, the duty lies with the organizations which represent the homosexual. It is up to them to defend his interests in a positive fashion, by striving to obtain his civil rights and by offering the individual homosexual a constructive image of himself. It does not show integrity for an organization purporting to side with the homosexual to remain mute on a crucial matter like the question of whether or not homosexuality is an illness, an issue around which so many problems, both individual and collective, revolve. It would be self-defeating for a homophile group in its fight against unscrupulous and cold-hearted official prejudice to keep its opinions in abeyance, as some propose, until effective research has knocked down the straw man which incompetent scientists have set up. We cannot play the role of a passive battlefield, across which the "authorities" fight out the question of our sickness. In the last analysis, WE are the authorities, and it is up to us to take an active role in determining our own status and our own fate.

By openly declaring homosexuality a healthy state of being, we have taken steps to accomplish two objectives: 1) The self-doubting homosexual will feel supported -- not betrayed -- by his organization (whether he is a member or not), will be less hesitant to approve of himself, and can therefore fulfil his personality with greater confidence and inner freedom. 2) The perpetrators of official prejudice will be obligated to change their immoral policies and procedures in the face of this positive affirmation of worth. We are bringing clarity and determination into the battle. Henceforth we shall expect our attackers to bear the burden of proof, without being able to rely on a victory due to unopposed brainwashing. They will find it harder to disguise their irrational condemnation as reason and their ignorance as enlightenment.

Newsfront

VECTOR, a new monthly publication, is issued by SIR (the Society for Individual Rights), San Francisco. SIR has recently installed a recording answering device on its telephone (MA 6-5233) which also enables them to monitor their calls.

Florida State Attorney Richard Gerstein is recommending that the Dade County (Miami area) schools show their students the film "Boys Beware," as part of his continuing crackdown on homosexuals. The film ostensibly serves to warn youngsters about homosexual recruiting and sex criminals. One might wonder just what the effect of this film on impressionable youth would be.

One of the most well established foreign publications, VENNEN, is now publishing a special English-German edition entitled THE FRIEND. VENNEN's address is P.O.Box 183, Copenhagen k., Denmark.

The office of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., located at 441 West 28th Street is now open Friday evenings from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Visitors are welcome to drop in. N.Y.D.O.B. has established an active Committee on Religious Affairs.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation telecast a far ranging one hour documentary dealing with the subject of homosexuality. It was the feature of "Other Voices" on November 24th.

ARENA THREE is in its second year of publication by the Minorities Research Group of Great Britain, 41 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. The Group, which has regional offices in several areas of Britain and has plans underway to establish additional ones, is a lesbian homophile organization.

The January issue of THE LADDER, national Daughters of Bilitis publication, contains what are probably the finest reviews of the 1964 E.C.H.O. Conference. This issue also features an article giving extensive coverage on the Minorities Research Group which is mentioned above. The February-March issue concludes the '64 E.C.H.O. reviews.

by John Marshall

EDITORIAL

Negative Policy

Elsewhere in this issue of the Gazette appears an account of the ovation and invitation to return, given by the heterosexual members of the congregation of the Rockville Unitarian Church to the admittedly homosexual members of the Mattachine Society of Washington who were present at a recent Sunday service. The significance of this should not be overlooked.

In "justifying" the exclusions of homosexuals from Federal employment, the U.S. Civil Service Commission takes the position -- in their own terms, and in those of the attorneys of the Department of Justice representing the Commission in the courts -- that homosexuals and homosexuality are so repugnant to the majority of citizens that the mere presence of a homosexual in a government office would be detrimental to morale and efficiency.

That the Commission's position is a profoundly immoral one cannot be disputed. In taking it, the Commission is, first, succumbing to prejudice -- supinely and without the resistance which we rightfully expect of it; and, second, is subjecting to further penalty and disadvantage the victims of prejudice rather than the prejudiced themselves.

That the Commission's position is also factually incorrect is now made clear as well, from the simple consideration that the congregation of the Unitarian Church of Rockville is obviously not unique among groups of the American citizenry. If they will applaud the presence of homosexuals in their church, and invite them to return, then there will be no mass destruction of the morale and efficiency of government employees by the presence of homosexuals in their offices.

Book Review

The Life of Radclyffe Hall by Una, Lady Troubridge, 1963.

Radclyffe Hall, author of The Well of Loneliness, will be remembered as one of the great pioneers of the homophile movement. Her book, an Uncle Tom's Cabin of its kind is a social plea which was read by millions and is still read again and again. For several years after its publication in 1926, The Well of Loneliness sold over 100,000 copies annually.

Radclyffe Hall until now has been a literary figure shrouded in the privacy which she chose both for herself and for the woman with whom she lived. They shared a homosexual union that lasted for thirty years. Lady Troubridge, who outlived her famous friend, has rendered a service to homosexual communities throughout the world by chronicling the story of the devoted association she shared with Radclyffe Hall. Those who are searching for something bizarre and unusual in this association will be disappointed. Lady Troubridge shows that she and Radclyffe Hall lived a life of shared interests, mutual helpfulness, and deep honesty and integrity, all in all, they were people whose everyday pursuits were quite ordinary. The devotion to their home, their interest in religion, their love for animals and nature, and their loyalty to friends was the stuff of which their lives were made.

In this biography we learn how The Well of Loneliness came into being. It was Radclyffe Hall's conviction that such a book could only be written by a homosexual, who would be qualified by personal experience to describe the problems of the despised minority. She went to Una asking her permission for such an enterprise. In view of their union and of all the years they had shared a home, anything affecting Radclyffe Hall would also affect the woman she loved. She placed the decision in her lover's hands - and Una's affirmative reply was made without a moment's hesitation.

In this chronicle we follow these gallant ladies from youth to old age. We witness the storm of controversy which surrounded them upon the publication of The Well of Loneliness, when over a thousand copies were confiscated by London police from the bookstores of that city. We are with them in their quiet triumph, when courts in the United States cleared the book of charges of obscenity, and famous literary giants, such as George Bernard Shaw, publicly defended it.

We are brought by Una to the deathbed of her lover, as she sees through the lines of age and pain the same sweet face she loved and won in youth. Radclyffe Hall met pain with a courage that seemed to increase with her bodily weakness. "If she had been good to look at when in health, she now had a beauty that was almost unearthly." Una tells of opening a letter in which Radclyffe spoke to her after death: "God keep you until we meet again...and believe in my love which is much stronger than mere death."

Radclyffe Hall prophesied that someday a homosexual with true courage would come forth and defend his own kind with consummate skill: "It will take great courage, but it will be done." In familiarizing ourselves with her life, plain and uncomplicated as it was, we are brought face to face with the integrity that gave her an ample measure of this "great courage."

Reviewed by Warren D. Adkins

Mattachine Society Inc. of New York

May, 1965

Dear Reader:

The Mattachine Society Inc of New York exists to serve and to represent the homosexual community of New York. Our activities are varied because the homosexual meets hostility, discrimination and prejudice on so many levels. It is our function to overcome this hostility through active and positive efforts to gain full civil and social rights for members of this, the second largest minority group in the United States.

We protest the unfair employment practices, both by government and private employers We protest unequal treatment of the homosexual by the police department and government agencies. We protect the homosexual in trouble through legal, medical and psychotherapeutic referral services. We try to educate the public about homosexuality and to thereby lessen prejudice and hostility against him

Won't you support this vital and inspired program by sending in your contribution today? The need is great and merits your concern.

Very truly yours,

J.C. Hodges

J. C. Hodges
President

MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. OF N. Y.
1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

Gentlemen:

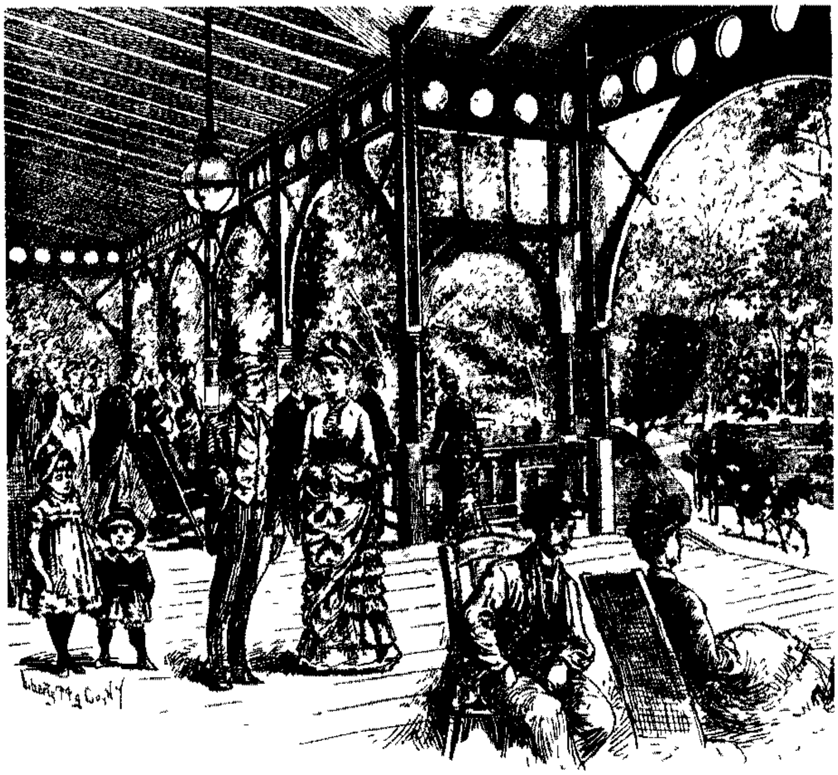
I enclose $____ as my contribution to the 1965 Fund Drive for the Mattachine Society Inc. of New York.

Name..........

Address..........

City.. Zone .. State

[redacted]


Liberty Mfg Co. N.Y.

everybody's
coming to
E.C.H.O. '65

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

1133 Broadway, New York, N Y 10010 212 WA 4-7743

b6
b7C

SAC, Charlotte (62-New) July 2, 1965

ST-110 REC 123

Director, FBI 100-4[illegible] -125

1 - Name Check
1 - [redacted]

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurlet 6/21/65 and enclosure requesting information regarding the organization as listed on page 3 of the enclosure.

The Bureau has received numerous copies of this document as it apparently has had a wide distribution among Government agencies and other sources who have furnished it to us. The organizations concerning which you requested information are well known to the Bureau as either homosexual organizations or Lesbian groups. The activities of these organizations are followed as necessary by the Bureau.

There is no action necessary on the part of Charlotte in connection with this document.

1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia
1 - Washington Field Office

JWB:gpt
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY SP-5R[illegible]

MAILED 8
JUL 2 1965
COMM-FBI

50 JUL [illegible] 1965
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/21/65

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (62-NEW)

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Encl 3

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York, Philadelp[redacted] and WFO is one xerox copy of three pages concerning captioned organization, which appears to be a pamphlet entitled, "How to Handle a Federal Investigator."

This three-page xerox copy was made available by CID, Fort Bragg, N.C., who advised same was received from Third MP Group, Fort McPherson, Ga., with no explanation as to the origin.

The Bureau is requested to advise Charlotte of any information in Bureau indices regarding organizations listed on page 3 of enclosure.

4

New York, Philadelphia, and WFO are requested to advise of any interest in organizations listed on page 3 of enclosure.

Since information originated with military, no dissemination being made, and no further inquiries being taken by Charlotte pending receipt of information from the Bureau and other offices.

ENCLOSURE

2 cc ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - New York (Enc. 1)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1)
2 - WFO (Enc. 1)
2 - Charlotte

REC-47 100-403320-125

RHC:mmk
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY [illegible]

3 JUN 24 1965

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/25/65

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
PLAN TO PICKET CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (CSC)

On the morning of 6/25/65, Mr. Kimbell Johnson, Director, Bureau of Personnel Investigations, CSC, telephonically advised the Liaison Section that the captioned organization, composed of homosexuals, had written to CSC announcing that they were going to picket the CSC Headquarters, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Saturday, 6/26/65. Johnson said that CSC understands there will be 15 to 20 pickets. The CSC Headquarters is officially closed on Saturday.

The purpose of the contemplated picket demonstration, according to Johnson, is to protest Government employment policies which allegedly discriminate against homosexuals. The organization has also been demanding an interview with CSC Chairman John Macy. Johnson said that the Mattachine Society apparently hopes to get considerable publicity for their cause in the Sunday newspapers by conducting their picket demonstration on Saturday. Johnson also stated that he was notifying the Metropolitan Police Department concerning the planned picket demonstration.

The Mattachine Society is not currently the subject of Bureau investigation. Assistant Special Agent in Charge John J. McDermitt of the Washington Field Office was telephonically advised of the above on 6/25/65 as a matter of information.

ACTION:

REC 1 100-403320-126

For information.

EX.-107

14 JUN 30 1965

JMF:jad
(10)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - [redacted]
1 - Liaison [redacted]

COPY SENT TO MR TOLSON

[redacted]

b6
b7C

26 JUL 9 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/83 BY

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
DATE: 7/8/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK(65-13065) (C)

SUBJECT:
COAST
EAST-~~[illegible]~~ HOMOPHILE
ORGANIZATIONS
MISCELLANOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Charlotte letter, dated 6/21/65 and Bulet, dated 7/2/65.

NY has no interest in this organization other than that set forth in reBulet. A closed 62 file is maintained on this and similar groups by the NYO.

REC 81

-127

10 JUL 9 1965

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Charlotte (62-New) (RM)
1-New York

ABF:tms
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

JUL 22 1965

msm msw
mcp dob
echo

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010 212 WA 4-7743

JUL 1 1965

July 16, 1965

MATTACHINE SOCIETY INC.
OF NEW YORK
1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N Y 10010

MATTACHINE SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON
P O BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

MATTACHINE SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA
P. O. BOX [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19101

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS
P O BOX 3629
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
NEW YORK, N Y 10017

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Vice-President
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

Enclosed for your examination is the program for the second annual conference of ECHO (East Coast Homophile Organizations) which was held last October 10th & 11th in Washington, D.C.

ECHO is an affiliation of east coast homophile organizations (see list at left) which have combined for the purpose of improving the status of the homosexual citizen by lawful means.

To further this purpose, ECHO holds annual conferences, open to the public, at which are presented distinguished speakers and discussants from all pertinent fields.

The third annual conference of ECHO will be held on September 25th & 26th in New York City. Because of your function as chairman of the President's Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, we feel that a personal message from you would be of enormous interest and value to our audience. We would, therefore, be honored if you would consent to participate in our program.

The theme of the 1965 ECHO conference is: The Homosexual Citizen in the Great Society.

For further information, please contact ~~me~~ at the address below.

REC 100-403320-128

MCT-19

9 AUG 5 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34074-23
105-34074-37

Sincerely,

Jody Shotwell

Jody

(Mrs.) J. Shotwell, Program Chairman
~~1547 E. Cheltenham Avenue~~
Phila. Pa. 19124

Philadelphia

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
AUG 6 1965

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

74 AUG 18 1965

File

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/86 BY

100-403320-128

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. DeLoach DATE 6-29-65

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF ORGANIZATIONS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Training Division has suggested that the Department of Justice be furnished information regarding instructions issued by such groups as the American Nazi Party and the Mattachine Society to their members to obstruct the efforts of the Bureau and law enforcement. It was also suggested that consideration be given to publicizing the tactics of these groups.

A survey has been made of instructions of this nature issued to their members by the Communist Party, the American Nazi Party, the Mattachine Society, the Minutemen of America and the Ku Klux Klan. Most of the material of this nature previously received at the Bureau has already been disseminated to the Department under the pertinent caption. It is believed desirable that this material be furnished under the above caption so as to emphasize the difficulties faced by investigating agents in dealing with these people.

Where material available is suitable for dissemination as received, copies of the instructions issued by these groups are being furnished. Where the material is not suitable for dissemination in this fashion, it is being summarized in the cover letter.

100-403320 —
NOT RECORDED
126 JUL 30 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-70374-59

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter, with enclosures, be approved and forwarded to the Attorney General.

OK

10 JUL ~~27~~ 28 1965

2. That the Crime Records Division keep this material in mind for possible exploitation in a future release.

Enclosure sent 7-7-65

7-2-65

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

JWO'B:jma (6)

jma

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 7/14/65

Transmit the following in ________________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ________________________
(Priority)

b2
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-9517) (P)

b6
b7C

R.D.C. [redacted]

b2
b7D

[redacted] O MATTACHINE SOCIETY
ESP - X
(OO:NK)

The following information was received from [redacted] on 7/13/65.

[redacted] contacted [redacted] (probably [redacted] and they discussed the recent trial of subject and the forthcoming sentencing of subject. [redacted] indicated subject is "going out" Friday (7/16/65). During the discussion [redacted] indicated subject expects to be fined and stated the agreement was that there would be no jail sentence. [redacted] indicated he had talked to subject about a week ago and felt they should use the two "fruits" that he [redacted] has on his staff to bring pressure for a dismissal. [redacted] indicated he felt subject ought to insist on a dismissal through his attorneys or else show them what "we" know and might use.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] indicated that [redacted] had been in California recently and in talking with people out there had gotten the opinion that he [redacted] must be one of them or else why did he want to fix the case. [redacted] had indicated that [redacted] had been doing a little "gumshoeing" for him. [redacted] indicated [redacted] was working on another case with him.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/84 BY

b2
b7D

③ - Bureau
1 - Newark (65-5712) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (Info) (RM)
1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

JUL 19 1965

100-403320-

RME:jms
(7)

NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 22 1965

C. C. Wick

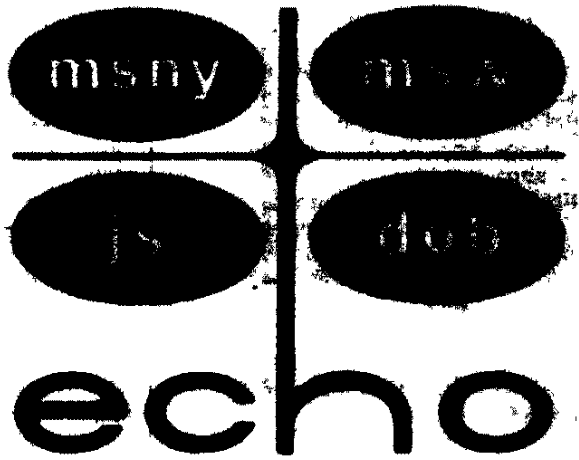
AIRTEL

50JUL 26 1965

Approved: ________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

East Coast Homophile Organization


msny
msw
js
dob
echo

CONFERENCE '64

[redacted]

History of the Homophile Movement
by Donald Webster Cory

It is a nation of joiners! Thus has America been characterized by numerous foreign visitors and observers, who marveled at the proliferation of organizations found in every aspect of American Life. "The Americans of all ages, all conditions and all dispositions constantly form associations," wrote deTocqueville following his visit to this country, and then continued "The Americans make associations to give entertainments, to found establishments for education, to send missionaries to the antipodes Wherever at the head of some new understanding you see the government of France or a man of rank in England, in the United States you will be sure to find an association."

Fifty million Americans belong to one or more organizations, a commentator on the social scene wrote in the thirties, and he described a few of them radical and conservative, ritualistic, boisterous, esoteric: groups of people who had banded together, in some instances for aid to themselves and each other, in some instances in order to effectuate some social change.

Nevertheless, amid the numerous organizations that punctuated the American scene, there is no record that homosexuals, their friends, or their defenders, attempted to form an organization to influence the public, to allay hostility, to bring about legal and social change or even to aid themselves and each other, until only a decade or two ago. And to understand why a large country with a strong tradition of association, with the concept of freedom of assembly strongly implanted on the consciousness of its citizens, did not find organizational form for this group, one must focus attention on the Puritan tradition, which relegated things sexual to backroom snickering and banned them from the respectable forums of social controversy.

During the nineteen thirties, as the subject of sex, in its more acceptable aspects, became a matter of frequent discussion, a few individuals gathered, here and there, to venture the thought that an organized movement in the field of homosexuality might be possible. A small effort in that direction seems to have been started in Chicago, but police action brought disruption before the small group had taken its first steps forward. Many people in these United States were looking abroad, to the influential movement that had been led by Magnus Hirschfield in Germany for many years before it was destroyed by Hitler; to a higher intellectual, if less influential, formal group centered around Edward Carpenter in England. In the United States, with its stronger tradition of association, with its powerful feeling that permeates the populace of sympathy for the underdog, with its cultural pluralism that fosters organization in many separate and even conflicting ways: would not this country be a fertile ground for giving voice to the voiceless homosexual community?

Numerous forces converge to produce the beginnings of what has come to be known as the American homophile movement: the breakdown of traditional sexual standards during and after the Second World War; the bombshell of the first Kinsey report; the new sympathetic attitude arising toward all those in emotional and psychological distress, the emphasis on problems of ethnic minorities that brought with it a widespread awareness of such concepts as prejudice and stereotype—these were but a few factors that helped produce the first organizations At the same time, persecutions in the government, discrimination by veterans' organizations, and increase of the invasion of privacy and destruction of civil rights—these actions silenced many, but left a few determined to struggle, particularly through the form of organization

Thus was formed the Veterans Benevolent Association, in New York City, which thrived for some seven or eight years. Although its emphasis was on social relations, on dances and picnics and outings, it nevertheless held lectures, had discussions, and constituted the first effort on the American scene for a group of homosexuals to meet quite openly.

In the early 1950's, in New York, the writer organized an unofficial, unstructured, and unnamed group that met about once a month, with attendance ranging from about twenty to fifty, each meeting led by a speaker who conducted a discussion on some aspect of homosexuality Some of the members of the organizations constituting **ECHO** were at several of these meetings

Groups were burgeoning forth, and while the New York organization was holding its quiet and unpublicized gatherings, similar discussions were being held on the West Coast, particularly in Los Angeles, and out of such discussions there emerged an organization which, after several changes of name, became the Mattachine Society. Some of the founders hoped that this organization, and the magazine that was then being founded and which continues to be published, **ONE**, would merge, the journal becoming the organ of the association, but these hopes could not be realized

In New York, a discussion group was formed, and some of the members of the veterans' group affiliated it met regularly and frequently, oriented itself toward self-education, toward understanding, rather than toward social activities The name was simple and it was selected to conceal the nature and purpose; the group was called The League After many meetings, and at a time when some members of The League were thinking of becoming a chapter of the Mattachine Society, The League suddenly disappeared, frightened by the specter of a police investigation But all was not lost· a few of the members, together with a handful of nonmembers, formed the group that was eventually to be called The Mattachine Society of New York.

Other groups came forth a woman's organization, the Daughters of Bilitis, groups in Denver, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, some of which have since disbanded, others have thrived and are parts of **ECHO**. Groups have been formed that often seem to be at cross-purposes, but the homophile movement seems to be a part of the American scene It took a long time in getting under way, it has faced internecine warfare and internal difficulties, the road has often appeared to be strewn with insuperable obstacles, but a small group of people are going forward, with a determination and a courage that cannot but be described as remarkable

---

A HISTORY OF ECHO

by Joan Frazer

ECHO was born on January 26, 1962, when four organizations, The Daughters of Bilitis, The Mattachine Society of Washington, The Mattachine Society, Inc, of New York, and the Janus Society met in Philadelphia to investigate the possibility of developing an informal affiliation of homophile groups on the East Coast At this meeting it was decided that closer communication and cooperation between the groups was desirable It was also decided that **ECHO** should sponsor a yearly public conference

ECHO affiliation is limited to formally organized groups operating east of the Mississippi river, whose main purpose is working toward the improvement of the status of the homosexual by lawful means Each group must be able to financially support the conference and must be able to send three delegates (two "speaking" and one "silent") to monthly meetings

ECHO delegates meet once a month in the city of the host group for that particular session These meetings are divided into two separate sessions, the first is devoted to planning the annual conference, the second to discussing general problems and exchanging ideas on the movement as a whole The second session is open to the membership of the host organization Each year a coordinator, whose main responsibility is the conference planning, a secretary, and a treasurer are elected In addition to the "officers", appointive committees are set up as needed

ECHO has planned and sponsored two public conferences The first, with the theme – "Homosexuality Time for Re-Appraisal" was held in Philadelphia on August 31 and September 1, 1963 The second, held in Washington on October 10th and 11th 1964, had as its theme, "Homosexuality Civil Liberties and Social Rights"

Other activities of ECHO include the active assistance in the formation of new groups, follow-ups – letters, etc. – to news and magazine articles, and, in the near future, its own publication

msny msw
js dob
echo

MATTACHINE SOCIETY INC. OF NEW YORK

Founded in 1955 as an educational organization, the Mattachine Society Inc of New York is the oldest of the East Coast Homophile Organizations A former "area council" of the now defunct national Mattachine organization, the Mattachine Society, Inc of New York became an independent and autonomous society when the national organization dissolved in 1961

The original aims of the New York Society have continued through the monthly lecture series which have provided a form for doctors, lawyers, writers and others with important and authoritative ideas to present concerning homosexuality and/or homosexuals. The list of speakers includes Paul Krassner, Paul Goodman, Dr Albert Ellis, Dr Lynn Womack and Dr Isadore Rubin In August, Dr Franklin E Kameny was the one-hundredth speaker to appear in this series

THE NEW YORK MATTACHINE NEWSLETTER, the Society's monthly publication has grown to twenty-four pages and has subscribers in almost all the fifty states The near future will bring nationwide newsstand sales

Well over 1,000 volumes located in the society's offices provide both a lending and a reference library

Because of the location of the New York Mattachine in the heart of the communications media, constant liaison is maintained with these media In addition to providing information and sometimes even guided tours to writers on magazine articles and books on topics related to homosexuality, the organization has worked with C B S, N B C, the Canadian Broadcasting Company and West German television in producing documentary films on homosexuality The Society's representatives have frequently appeared on radio programs in the New York area and as far away as Denver, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and Miami.

Consistent with the Society's feeling that too little research into the causes and nature of homosexuality has been done, assistance is given to any qualified professional intending to make any study of the homosexual The Society has co-operated with the Institute for Sex Research, the Downstate Medical Center, the University of the State of New York, Dr Zev Wanderer, and Dr Evelyn Hooker, among others

The Society maintains free referral services both in the psychiatric and legal fields to provide qualified professional help for anyone needing counsel or advice An average of four to six cases a day of people needing help are handled by the volunteer office staff The Society also maintains a free employment service for people in the metropolitan area

Liaison with public bodies such as the New York Board of Health is maintained through mutual cooperation, as evidenced by the pamphlet published jointly by the Board of Health and the New York Mattachine Society of a booklet on venereal disease directed towards the homosexual

The overall purpose of this society, like others in the East Coast Homophile Organizations is to dispel the ignorance and public prejudice held by so many against the homosexual, and to secure for him the legal and civil rights to which every American citizen is entitled

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

The Mattachine Society of Washington, founded late in 1961, is a civil liberties, social action organization, devoted (in excerpt from its formal statement of purpose) to gaining for the homosexual his equality with the heterosexual, his right as a human being to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and his rights as a citizen to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives.

The Society has worked not only in the area of civil liberties and social rights for the homosexual citizen, but in that of public information and education, and in the social services.

A continuing program of approaches to and negotiations with various Federal and D C government agencies and officials is under way, in order to eliminate the adverse official discrimination to which the homosexual citizen finds himself subjected, and which sets an unfortunate pattern for private emulation The bringing of court cases designated to test and to change official policy on homosexuals and homosexuality is encouraged and assisted.

Members of the Society have appeared on radio and television, and have given numerous talks, in an effort to inform the public in regard to homosexuality, and to eliminate the prejudice and discrimination faced by the homosexual.

The Society pursues an active program of social service for the homosexual in need A referral service of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, etc, is maintained Friendly cooperation between the Society and the District of Columbia Health Department has been established Efforts are well under way to confer with a group of clergymen of a majority of faiths and denominations, in order to eliminate the alienation which presently exists between the individual homosexual and the religious community.

The Society publishes, from time to time, a newsletter, **THE GAZETTE.**

echo

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS, INC.

The Daughters of Bilitis is a women's organization incorporated in California with chapters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, dedicated to promoting the integration of the homosexual into society by:

"Educating the public to a better understanding of homosexuality.

"Educating the homosexual woman to enable her to understand herself and make her adjustment to society.

"Participating in research projects by duly authorized experts directed toward further knowledge of the homosexual.

"Investigating and promoting reform of the penal code for a more equitable treatment of the homosexual."

Major activities of the Daughters of Bilitis have included.

1) Maintaining a reference library of works on the sex deviant theme.
2) Administrating and supporting the Blanche M. Baker Memorial Scholarship Fund.
3) Cooperating with and stimulating reputable research efforts.
4) Sponsoring public discussions and assisting in the presentation of educational TV, radio, and classroom programs on pertinent subjects.

Membership in the Daughters of Bilitis is limited to women 21 years of age or older

The Ladder, published monthly, is free to members.

HOMOPHILE: A DEFINITION

The word **homophile** is coming into increasing currency. It has been agreed that, as used by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (**ECHO**) and its individual member organizations, the word is not synonymous with **homosexual**, but conforms to the following formal definition:
homophile: adj, pertaining to the social movement devoted to the improvement of the status of the homosexual, and to groups, activities and literature associated with the movement, as, homophile organizations, homophile conferences, homophile publications

Thus, in referring to the homophile movement, or to homophile organizations, etc, there is no implication that those involved are necessarily homosexuals We will not substitute homophile for homosexual, nor refer to homosexuals as homophiles With the distinction implied in this definition, we feel that the word is a useful addition to our language, without it, it becomes merely a needless euphemism.

JANUS SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

Since the last ECHO Convention, the Janus Society has become an international organization with supporters in twenty-seven states, and the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries.

Included in Janus' internal program are monthly group discussions, a public lecture series, a speakers' bureau, and a 24-hour telephone service for information and emergency legal referrals.

The Society is governed by the elected officers, appointed members of the Executive Board, and an Advisory Board composed of prominent members of the community. Membership in the organization is open to men and women over 21 regardless of sexual orientation.

DRUM Magazine, a publication of Janus, is now available on newsstands in many metropolitan areas throughout the U.S. and Canada, and is also available by subscription. The magazine brings into perspective sexuality with particular reference to homosexuality.

The Society has been widely quoted in the press and is responsible for the placement of articles in a local magazine and the American Civil Liberties Record

The Janus Society deals with the problems of homosexuals in three major areas:

1) Increasing general awareness of the nature of sexuality,
2) Increasing the homosexual's awareness in relationship to the community and himself,
3) Alerting legislators, lawyers, psychiatrists, clergy and other special interest groups to the problems of the homosexual as they specifically relate to them.

East Coast Homophile Organizations

presents

E.C.H.O. CONFERENCE 1964

Theme

HOMOSEXUALITY: CIVIL LIBERTIES & SOCIAL RIGHTS

October 9th, 10th and 11th, 1964

Sheraton-Park Hotel Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by

Mattachine Society Inc. of New York
1133 Broadway
New York, New York 10010

Janus Society
34 S. 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Daughters of Bilitis
441 West 28th Street
New York, New York 10011

Mattachine Society of Washington
P.O. Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

msny msw
js dob
echo

E.C.H.O. CONFERENCE 1964

program

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1964

7:30 - 9:00 P.M.	Press Reception, E.C.H.O. Suite. All members of the press are cordially invited to attend. Spokesmen of the sponsoring groups will be there to answer questions as will a representative number of the speakers appearing on the program.
9:30 - 11:00 P.M.	Reception for out-of-town registrants. E.C.H.O. Suite A welcoming reception for visitors to the conference. Light refreshments will be served.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1964

9:00 - 10:00 A.M.	Registration, Maryland Room
10 00 - 10.30	Keynote Address Robert King, ECHO Coordinator
10·30 - 11·15	**POLITICS IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS** J.C. Hodges, President of Mattachine Society Inc., of New York
11 15 - 12:00	**OFFICIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE HOMOSEXUAL: THE BROADER CONTEXT** Professor Monroe H. Freedman, Esq. Assoc. Professor of Law, The George Washington University, member Exec. Board National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union
12.30	Lunch Virginia Room Luncheon Address **NEW FRONTIERS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES** Hal Witt, Esq., Member of the Bar, D.C Executive board member National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union.
2 00 - 2.20	**A SHORT DISCUSSION OF THE MILLER ACT** Sidney S. Sachs, Esq., former assistant U.S. Attorney, now in private practice.
2 20 - 2:40	**CRIMINAL SANCTION UPON HOMOSEXUALITY AND HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR** John W. Karr, Esq., Washington trial lawyer.

2.40 - 3.00 **WHAT ARE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA ?**
Glenn R. Graves, Esq, Washington trial lawyer

3·15 Legal Panel
THE HOMOSEXUAL AND THE LAW: A PROGNOSIS
David Carliner, Chairman, National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union
Monroe H. Freedman, Associate Professor of Law, George Washington Univ.

Hal Witt, Member of the Bar, D.C.

Sidney Sachs, Member of the Bar, D.C.

Glenn R. Graves, Member of the Bar, D.C.

John W Karr, Member of the Bar, D.C.

Panel Moderator
Franklin E. Kameny, President Mattachine Society of Washington

* * *

7.00 Cocktails, Virginia Room

8.00 **BANQUET**, Virginia Room, Presentation of citations
Banquet Address
THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF SEX
David Carliner, Chairman, National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, Member of the Bar, D.C.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1964

12 30 **BRUNCH**, Maryland Room

2 00 - 2·45 Debate
HOMOSEXUALITY: LEGISLATION vs. EDUCATION
Kurt Konietzko, Ph.D, Sociologist, Member Philadelphia Parole Board

Franklin E Kameny, Ph D, Physicist, President Mattachine Society of Washington

3 00 - 4 30 Religious Panel - Maryland Room
ALIENATION OF THE HOMOSEXUAL FROM THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

The Reverend Robert J. Lewis, Minister, River Road Unitarian Church

Father John F Harvey, Instructor in Moral Theology, DeSalles Hall, Hyattsville, Md.

The Reverend Berkley C. Hathorne, Th.D, Director of the Washington Counselling Service, Foundry Methodist Church

Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman
Rabbi, Temple Sinai

The Reverend Ernest O. Martin, Minister, Church of the Holy City (Swedenborgian)

The Reverend Kenneth K. Marshall, Minister, Davies Memorial Unitarian Church

Panel Moderator
Joan Frazer, Secretary E.C.H.O., former E.C.H.O. Coordinator

4:30 Closing Remarks
Robert King, E.C.H.O. Coordinator

Mistress of Ceremonies
Marjorie McCann, National Corresponding Secretary
Daughters of Bilitis

NOTE:
Speaker affiliations are listed in this program for identification purposes only and do not, necessarily, constitute an endorsement of E.C.H.O.

* * *

The E C.H.O. affiliation, as each of its member organizations, is a non-profit enterprise. It subsists solely on dues, contributions and the sale of literature. Books and pamphlets on subjects related to the homophile movement have been donated to E.C H.O. by the member organizations and will be on sale during the conference. The proceeds of the sale will help to defray the cost of the conference. Contributions are always welcome and can be made at the literature table or mailed to E.C H.O. or any of its affiliate organizations.

THE GOLDEN CALF

Cocktails — Mixed Drinks

Friendly congenial atmosphere
After the conference, meet your friends at the

GOLDEN CALF

1133 14th Street, N.W. Open weekdays 'til 2
Washington, D.C. Sat. & Sun. 'til 12

FORREST THEATRICAL COCKTAIL LOUNGE

"Where anytime is celebrity time"
Specializing in Steaks, Chops, Seafood
Opposite stage entrance of Forrest Theater

207 South Quince Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Phone for Reservations MArket 7-8552

THE NEW YORK RESOURCE AND REFERRAL SERVICE
55 East 86th Street New York, New York 10028

Phone: ENright 9-1007

Dorothy G. Simpson Ruth M. McGuire

Announces: The research project currently in progress is **AN INQUIRY INTO ATTITUDES AND VALUE SYSTEMS OF A MINORITY GROUP** (A Comparative Study of Attitudes and Value Systems of Adult Male Homosexuals with Adult Male Heterosexuals.)

Data collection is nearing completion and the final result should be ready for publication in 1965 The above named representatives of the New York Resource & Referral Service are attending this ECHO conference — and your interest, your questions and comments are cordially invited

For Your Further Information: The N.Y Resource & Referral Service is a purely private social service, offering professional help with problems of living through medical and psychiatric social case work counselling, guidance, psychotherapy and psychoanalysis

- serving the private patient, the individual in the community, the independent group, personnel management, private industry.
- available to qualified practitioners of all disciplines serving persons who have problems in the physical, emotional, social or environmental areas of living.
- ready to serve anyone needing and wanting a better adjustment in one or more of these areas, but who may not know the qualified, approved resources or treatment facilities in the community best suited to his individual needs.
- charging fees to the individual or group served, in keeping with current scales and professional rates in the Metropolitan area.

Further Inquiries Cordially Invited

Dorothy G Simpson
ACSW

Ruth M. McGuire
ACSW

HOMOSEXUALITY

"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer Let him step to the music he hears, no matter how measured or far away" These words by Henry David Thoreau are the motto of the new, national magazine – **DRUM.**

DRUM stands against the common belief that sexual drives may be dismissed like a stray dog – with a shout and a kick Or that they can be sermonized away or replaced by a veil of beauty Or that if one does enough gymnastics or knitting, there won't be enough time to think about sex

DRUM stands for a realistic approach to sexuality in general and homosexuality in particular **DRUM** stands for sex in perspective, sex with insight and, above all, sex with humor

DRUM presents news for "queers," and fiction for "perverts" Photo essays for "fairies," and laughs for "faggots"

DRUM is a new concept in magazine publishing and, though it is available on many metropolitan newsstands you may subscribe today Rates Supporters – $10 00 per year, One year subscription – $4 50, Two years – $8 00, Three years – $10 00 Write Janus DRUM, Dept E 34 S 17th St, Phila, Pa 19103

Be the first on your block

New York MATTACHINE Newsletter

The "Times" of the homophile movement, now entering its **tenth year** of publication To keep yourself fully informed about events on all fronts–to keep abreast of developments when they happen, send your subscription order in today $3 00 for twelve big information-packed issues (Or, if you are twenty-one years or older, regardless of where you live, join Mattachine Society Inc of New York Annual membership dues of $5 00 includes subscription to "New York MATTACHINE Newsletter")

Write to

Mattachine Society Inc of New York
1133 Broadway, New York, N Y 10010

Or 'phone

WAtkins 4-7743 (Area Code 212)

NOTES

NOTES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

[redacted] b6 b7C

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/9/65

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: INTERVIEWS AND CONFESSIONS

Attached letter of 6/4/65, from Birmingham to the Director re "East Coast Homophile Organizations, Information Concerning," sets out verbatim the language of a document apparently prepared by the homosexual crowd for the purpose of obstructing all Federal interviews, interrogations and investigations concerning homosexual matters. This brings to mind the fact that George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party recently issued similar instructions to his followers, and that we probably have some record of the communists doing the same type of thing. In view of the increasing difficulties with which law enforcement is besieged, it may be a good idea to give some publicity to the obstructionists' tactics of these three groups, or, at the very least, to advise the Department and furnish them with copies of all such instructions issued by all such groups.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this suggestion be referred to the Crime Records Division.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
RJD:nme
(4)

2-ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

REC-9 100-403320-129

11 AUG 30 1965

CRIME RECORDS

[illegible] to DeLoach,
6-22-65 [illegible] B'[illegible]

Attorney General dated
7-6-65, [illegible] B'[illegible] esb
FIL 7-6-65

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6-4-65

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (62-0)

SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A copy of the following quoted document entitled HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INVESTIGATOR was furnished to SA [redacted] on 6-1-65 by Major DON DRISSIL, Region 4, 111th Intelligence Group, Ft. McClellan, Alabama, U. S. Army Duty Station, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. Major DRISSIL advised that the source of this document was unknown; however it had been furnished to him by one of his investigators who had obtained it somewhere in the State of Florida. It is being furnished to the Bureau for information and any action deemed necessary in the event it has not been previously furnished:

"EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

- - - - - - - - - - - -

"HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INVESTIGATOR

- - - - - - - - - - - -

"The discriminatory policies of the Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for a security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only not justified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-4-81 BY

EXP. PROC.

ENCLOSURE

100-403320 - 1

8/30

Has been printed in various homo magazines in past.

2 - Bureau
2 - Birmingham
MBH:ral
(4)

REC-9

11 JUN 7 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

memo Casper to Mohr
6/9/65, OJD:wme

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

"1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official -- F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc. -- or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government, the privilege of interviewing you.

"2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent. On matters relating to homosexuality-- yours or anyone else's -- just refuse to speak.

"3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: 'These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever,' and ' This is information which the Government does not have to know.' Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

"4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other person.

"5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them; insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

"6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demand, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are 'out to get you'. Among a few of their favorite techniques are:

"a. 'You are not cooperating'. Of course you are not. Continue not to.

"b. 'All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files.' Don't believe it.

"c. 'The laws or regulations require you to reply'. This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

"d. 'The 'good guy and bad guy' approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede, supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

"7. This is stated with very strong over-emphasis because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded: On matters having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; 'nothing' means NO thing, and 'no' means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean 'just a little'. This means that you do NOT discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else at all. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgment as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality, and, in fact, of sex generally.

"8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they have led you to believe they have and they may be only guessing or deducing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

"9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every status, by ALL their public servants, at ALL levels, at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, an apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization.

"10. Remember that the information involved in investigations is classified, as far as the Government is concerned. If anyone -- particularly including your employer -- is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. At the same time, do not allow yourself to be misled into believing that you are not permitted to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with anyone you choose. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone, and are completely free to discuss all aspects of the matter with persons of your own choice, at all times.

"11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation, you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less-than-fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

"By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

"The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

"The Mattachine Society of
Washington
P. O. Box 1032
Washington, D.C., 20013

EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.
of New York
1133 Broadway -- Room 516
New York City, N.Y.

WAtkins 4-7743

"The Janus Society
Room 229
34 South 17th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
LO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City, N. Y.
565-8865

"For information, contact these organizations. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given."

[redacted] [redacted]

8-3 (Rev. 3-31-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7/29, 1965

Director
Mr. Tolson, 5744
Mr. Belmont, 5736
Mr. Mohr, 5525
Mr. DeLoach, 5636
Mr. Casper, 5234
Mr. Callahan, 5517
Mr. Conrad, 7621
Mr. Felt, 5266
✓ Mr. Gale, 1742
Mr. Rosen, 5706
Mr. Sullivan, 807 RB
Mr. Tavel, 7746
Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB

Mr. [illegible]n, 5744
Mr. Cleveland, 1246
Miss Gandy, 5633
Miss Holmes, 5633
Mr. Hyde, 5525

Room

Courier Service, 1522
Mail Room, 5531
Reading Room 5533
Records Branch
Teletype, 5646
Tour Room, 1734

Mr. Jones, 4264
Mr. Adcock
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Fulton
Mr. Gunn
Mr. Hanning
Mr. Healy
Mr. Heim
Mr. Rebein
Mr. Stukenbroeker
Mr. Suttler

Mr. Morrell, 4718
Mr. Malmfeldt
Mr. Stapleton, 1734

Mr. Daunt, 610 OPO

Mr. Kemper, 5632
Mr. Leinbaugh, 5634
Mr. Wick, 5642

Miss Beals
Mrs. Johnson
Mrs. Koenig
Miss Lurz
Miss Robosky
Miss Southers

See Me
Call Me
For Your Info
For Approp. Action
Note & Return

If the attached is not in Bufiles, I thought it might be of some interest. No acknowledgement is necessary to the Vice President.

D

Filed

C. D. DeLoach
Room 5640, Ext. 691

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320) DATE: 9/3/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33796) (C)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY
OF WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReWFOairtel, 8/26/65, enclosing copies of LHM concerning picketing of subject organization 8/28/65.

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a LHM containing further information regarding the mentioned picketing.

The information was made available to SA [redacted] [redacted]

WFO is disseminating locally to Secret Service and local intelligence agencies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP-4 [illegible]

2 - Bureau (Enc. ~~5~~) ENCLOSURE
1 - WFO

REC 14 100-403320-130

JEK:wjj
(3)

PHOTOS ENCLOSED
copy of cover letter filed
with encls
Sep 12 Cons/ [illegible]

EX-[illegible]

3 SEP 7 1965

9 -

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SEP 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 3, 1965

PICKETING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, ("DIPLOMATIC") ENTRANCE ON AUGUST 28, 1965 BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

b6
b7C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated August 26, 1965, at Washington, D.C., captioned as above.

Detective [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1965, advised as follows:

Picketing by the Mattachine Society of Washington in front of the main State Department building, Washington, D.C., began at approximately 2:00 p.m., 8/28/65, and ceased at approximately 4:00 p.m., the same date. The group was composed of ten males and two females. Those picketing carried placards which read:

"We Want State Department Employment
Based on Relevant Creteria."

"Sexual Conduct is Irrelevant to
State Department Employees."

"Governor Wallace Met with Negroes,
Our Government Won't Meet with Us."

Those picketing were orderly, and no unusual incidents took place.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

100 403320 - 130

ENCLOSURE

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-23-65

East Coast Homophile Organization is national organization of homosexuals. Information concerning demonstration 10-23-65 at White House, 2 p.m., to 4 p.m., was furnished to [redacted] Secret Service, White House, at 12 p.m. and to Stephan J. Pollak, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, at 12:05 p.m.

b6
b7C

JAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/7/84 BY [illegible]

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/94 BY

-4 [illegible] -130

The Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

July 6 , 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

St
for

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF ORGANIZATIONS

So that you will be apprised of some of the problems faced by Agents of the FBI and local law enforcement officers in the course of official contacts made with members of certain organizations, a survey has been completed concerning instructions designed to obstruct the efforts of investigators issued to members of five organizations.

2-4-81

CLASS. & EXT. BY SPS Rlg/Lw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-6-85

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled National Commander of this organization, has recently distributed to selected members of his organization, a correspondence course entitled "Legal, Psychological and Political Warfare." Lesson One pertains to "Basic Criminal Law" and Lesson Two is entitled "Dealing With Law Enforcement Agencies." These are the only lessons obtained to date and copies are attached. Rockwell outlines in detail. the manner in which members of his group should conduct themselves when talking to the police and FBI Agents. (Exhibit 1) (X)(u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-81 BY SP5 RM Rlg/Lw

B

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, (CPUSA)

MAILED 4
JUL 7 - 1965
FBI

Numerous instructions have been issued by the CPUSA to members on a national level and on a local basis in several parts of the United States to obstruct the FBI. Among the most significant of these instructions is the pamphlet prepared by the International Labor Defense, captioned "Under Arrest!--Workers' Self-Defense in the Courts." This pamphlet describes in detail the manner in which members should conduct themselves when dealing with investigating officers and prosecutors, as well as the demeanor they should assume while a defendant in court. A (X)(u)

Rep

JUL 7 9 39 AM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 115-70344-4005

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Casper (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo, dated 6-29-65, captioned same.

14 AUG 30 1965

JWO'B:jma/csh
(12) jma

100-403320-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 30 1965

70 SEP 1 1965
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC'D MAIL ROOM

copy of the pamphlet is enclosed. (Exhibit 2) In addition, in 1950 and 1951 several branches of the CPUSA issued instructions to members counseling that they were not to speak to FBI Agents or to answer any questions. They were cautioned that efforts would be made by FBI Agents to provoke their wrath and hatred and they would perhaps be threatened. They were informed that they should not fraternize or be misled by an FBI Agent who was attempting to appear as "just another worker." They were advised not to add to the FBI store of knowledge by one single small fact. The instructions issued by the National Committee of the CP on July 17, 1951, concluded with the comment, "Confront the FBI with the working class dignity of silence." It also stated, "Defend free speech by silence to the police agents of the war-making, fascist-breeding monopolists."(X) (U)

In an educational bulletin issued by the educational committee of the Baltimore CP, similar instructions were issued and, in addition, CP members were told to contact the Civil Rights Congress and its lawyers at the earliest possible moment. (100-3-84-1483) (X) (U)

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION

The above consists of branches of the Mattachine Society in Washington, D. C. and New York, New York; the Janus Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Daughters of Bilitis, New York, New York. These organizations strive to gain acceptance for homosexuals at every level of society. Together, during the Fall of 1964, they issued instructions to their members on the manner in which they are to conduct themselves when questioned by investigators of the Federal Government and when they are arrested. A copy of these instructions, as they were received in FBI Headquarters from the Mattachine Society of Washington, Post Office Box 1032, Washington, D. C., is attached. (Exhibit 3)(100-403320-117)

THE KU KLUX KLAN

Numerous methods of harassment of FBI Agents have been devised by various segments of the Ku Klux Klan. However, no general instructions have been issued by a central Klan authority concerning the manner in which members should conduct themselves when approached by FBI Agents. The head of the Jacksonville Klavern, No. 2, United Florida Ku Klux Klan, distributed copies of a "Public Servants' Questionnaire," which members are to use in the event they are interviewed by a government (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

official. A copy of this questionnaire, published by Pine Tree Press, Post Office Box 165, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is attached. (Exhibit 4) It will be noted that it is to be completed by the person interviewed and to be signed in the presence of two witnesses by the investigator. Also enclosed is a list of questions which the interviewer is to ask the investigator. Failure to answer the questions in a forthright manner, according to the questionnaire, is to result in the conclusion that the investigator is to be regarded as an enemy of the United States. (157-5-54)~~(S)~~(U)

MINUTEMEN

In October, 1964, a source advised that Robert B. DePugh, National Co-ordinator of this organization, issued a special bulletin to members which included suggestions members may wish to follow if they are questioned by the FBI or another government agency. Attached is an excerpt from that bulletin containing those instructions. (Exhibit 5) It will be noted that members are instructed to write out a complete and detailed account of their conversation with FBI Agents and send them to their "mail drop." By comparing this report with others, the progress of the FBI investigation can allegedly be determined. It is stated that it may be possible for Minutemen officials to give FBI Agents misleading information by having a member play the role of double agent. ~~(S)~~ U

Enclosures (6)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
~~Miss Gandy~~

FBI

Date: 8/26/65

Transmit the following in ____________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ____________________
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

[redacted]

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

WC

Enclosed for Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM pertaining to picketing of subject organization, 8/28/65.

b6
b7C

The source who made available the information is anonymous.

For info of Bureau, when the information was furnished to [redacted] State Department, Office of Security, he advised SA [redacted] his office was aware of the information as subject organization had sent Dean RUSK a copy of the attached news release.

SA [redacted] notified the agencies mentioned in LHM.

WFO is disseminating locally to Secret Service and local intelligence agencies.

ENCLOSURE

WFO will forward any additional information received.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - WFO

JEK:aac
(4)

REC-21 100-403320-131

AIRTEL

1 SEP 3 1965

[redacted]

b6
b7C

C. C. WICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Approved: ____________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 8 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.20535

August 26, 1965

PICKETING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, ("DIPLOMATIC") ENTRANCE ON AUGUST 28, 1965 BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 26, 1965, provided a news release from The Mattachine Society of Washington.

The news release which is attached states that "on Saturday, August 28, 1965, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. a group of homosexuals and supporters of their cause will picket the State Department building at its main ("Diplomatic") entrance, on C Street at 22nd, N.W., in Washington, D.C., to protest State Department policies in regard to the employment of homosexual American citizens."

On August 26, 1965, the following persons were notified of the above information by an SA of the FBI:

Captain [redacted]
Special Investigation Squad
Metropolitan Police Department

[redacted] Protective Research
Secret Service, White House

[redacted] Military District
of Washington, Intelligence
Room 2802, Tempo B
2nd and R Streets, S.W.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/84 BY

ENCLOSURE

100 403320 - 131

PICKETING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
("DIPLOMATIC") ENTRANCE ON AUGUST [illegible]8, 1965
BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

[redacted]
District Intelligence Office
Naval District Washington, D.C.

[redacted]
Office of Special Investigations
4th District

[redacted]
Security Officer
United States Department of State

[redacted]
Chief of Protection
General Services Administration

b6
b7C

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

NEWS RELEASE

from

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
~~Post Office Box 1032~~
Washington, D. C. 20013

For release on on or after:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1965

For additional information,
write to the above address,
or telephone: EMerson 2-2211,
Area Code 202.

HOMOSEXUALS TO PICKET STATE DEPARTMENT

On Saturday, August 28, 1965, from 2 PM to 4 PM, a group of homosexuals and supporters of their cause will picket the State Department building at its main ("Diplomatic") entrance, on C Street at 22nd, N. W., in Washington, D. C., to protest State Department policies in regard to the employment of homosexual American citizens.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

The protest will center around two major points:

1 (a). The disqualification by the State Department, of homosexual citizens from all employment with the State Department, regardless of abilities, competence, training, and background.

(b). The classification, by the State Department, of all homosexual citizens as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case, and without regard for the fact that the Department's employment policies themselves are the major factor in creating such rare security risks as may possibly exist in this respect.

On this account, the State Department remains the last resolute bastion of McCarthyism in our government.

2. The continuing refusal, by the State Department, to meet with spokesmen for the homosexual community (which, with its fifteen million members, is the nation's largest minority group after the Negro) to discuss policies and procedures in regard to homosexuals — meetings with their public officials which citizens in a democracy should be able to expect as a matter of right, and not of mere privilege.

3 ENCLOSURE 100-403320 - 131

The demonstration is staged as a last resort, after denial of even the common courtesy of a reply to repeated requests (including advance notice of this demonstration, with offer to cancel it if a meeting were arranged) for meetings constructively and productively to discuss policies and practices which affect not only the many homosexual American citizens who wish to work for the State Department — and have the right to be considered on an equal basis with their fellow citizens, without the intrusion of irrelevant considerations of private life — but also some thousands of homosexual citizens presently at work in the State Department (because of the inherent ineffectiveness of any possible screening process).

The demonstration is expected to be orderly, dignified, and fully lawful.

Leaflets further elaborating the reasons for the demonstration, and the grievances at issue, will be distributed at the demonstration.

The demonstration is sponsored and supported by: The Mattachine Society of Washington, a civil liberties organization dedicated to the improvement of the status of the homosexual American citizen by all lawful means; by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO), an affiliation of sirilar groups on the East Coast; and by the Mattachine Society, Inc., of New York; the Mattachine Society of Philadelphia; the Mattachine Society of Florida; and Mattachine Midwest (Chicago).

The demonstration is being arranged by the Washington group's Committee on Picketing and Other Lawful Demonstrations. Other demonstrations are being planned.

###

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR TOLSON
MR BELMONT
MR MOHR
MR DELOACH
MR CASPER
MR CALLAHAN
MR CONRAD
MR FELT
MR GALE
MR ROSEN
MR SULLIVAN
MR TAVEL
MR TROTTER
MR JONES
TELE ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS METCALF
MISS GANDY

September 24, 1965

The attached booklet was sent to the Director from the Mattachine Society, P. O. Box 1032, Washington, D. C.

cb

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

CORRESPONDENCE

REC- 66 -132

1 6 1965

EX 102

55 OCT 18 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/84 BY

238

100-405520-132

[redacted]

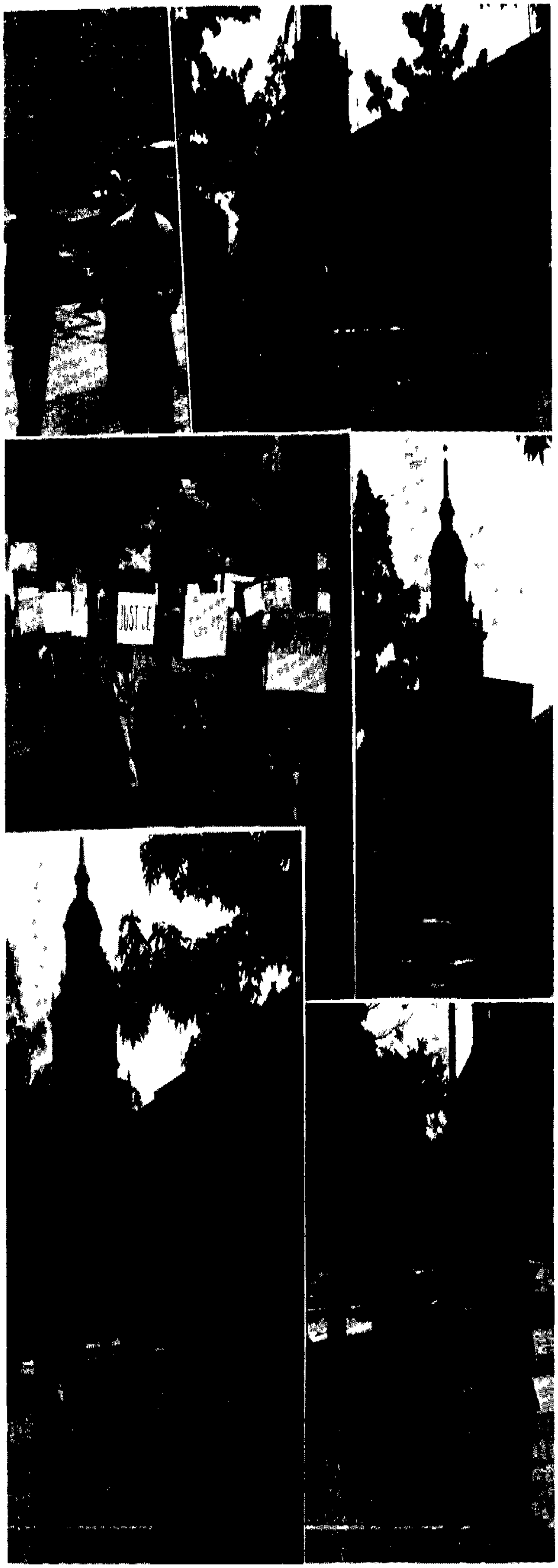
EASTERN MATTACHINE MAGAZINE

"the voice
of the
homosexual
community
on the
east coast"

AUGUST 1965
Volume X Number 7

50¢

100-403320-132



JULY 4th

Independence Hall

These pictures show only a few of the men and women who demonstrated for ECHO in Philadelphia on the afternoon of July Fourth. Nearly fifty people participated in the peaceful protest of the denial of many basic rights to the homosexual citizens of this country. July 4th was felt to be the appropriate date for this demonstration, for, as we all know, the most basic rights of Americans are set forth in the Declaration of Independence, signed on that day nearly two hundred years ago. That seems a long time to wait for the rights to equality and the pursuit of happiness.

This demonstration, and others like it, is part of the new trend in the homophile movement -- the trend towards fostering direct action in matters of civil rights. It is felt by most members of the Mattachine Societies which participated in the July 4th demonstration that this trend is a good one and that it is only by agitating for the repeal of outdated laws and Civil Service regulations that the homophile movement can continue to work productively towards its goal of equality for the homosexual. This work, of course, is being carried out in addition to the research, education and individual counseling which have always been done by the Societies. It is hoped that while the old work continues, more and more people will begin to participate in the new. *****

THE WICKER REPORT

CLEAR THINKING?

The brilliance of Henry Luce shone through in LIFE Magazine's editorial entitled "The Law and The Homosexual Problem." After noting that anti-homosexual laws were "Notoriously ineffective," that "enforcement is either non-existent or unjust and repugnant because of its peephole and entrapment methods" and that "the movement to reform these laws is backed by impressive expertise," LIFE went on to oppose repeal of the statutes as follows:

"But the legislative debates have produced some robustious arguments on the other side. In Albany one legislator, who favored lifting the sanctions against adultery but not against homosexuality, explained that 'after all, there are more of us than there are of them.'

"There is one more cogent argument for retaining the laws against homosexuality. Its practice can and does break up families; and the protection of the family is a legitimate area for legislation. Repeal would imply an indifference that society cannot afford. Until it finds a better way of discouraging the practice, a statute at least expresses society's disapproval."

"More of us than there are of them"? That's a fair, sane, rational or robustious argument? I always thought it was simply mob rule.

SOMEONE TO VOTE FOR ! !

William Fitts Ryan is more than just a reform candidate seeking the Democratic Party's mayoral nomination, he is an honest, authentic civil liberterian -- something that is rarely encountered in politics these days. For instance, when the Washington Society made a mass mailing to each of 535 members of Congress announcing their goal of securing civil and human rights for homosexual citizens, only four or five members of Congress replied.

William Fitts Ryan was one of these. His letter indicated a concern for the civil liberties of the homosexual living in his legislative distrcit and ended on the note of "if I can be of service, please do not hesitate to call on me." William Fitts Ryan gets this writer's vote for Mayor, not only because he takes a liberal and sympathetic stand regarding the sexual minority of which I am a member, but because he is a man of principle rather than a slave to expediency.

SICKIE OF THE MONTH

This month Mr. Frank Coco of 1155 W. Florence Street, Los Angeles California, wins the contest hands down for his letter to Coronet Magazine regarding an article in that publication regarding homosexuality.

"Edmund Bergler's "Homo" article last month indicated a colossal ignorance regarding the subject -- the bleating of a queer hater who is himself a frustrated homosexual," wrote Mr. Coco. "So let's instigate a plan to have all these queers crucified on crosses in public places."

TIME SLAMS 'THE NEW IMMORALISTS'

by Randolfe Wicker

In an essay entitled "The New Pornography" Time Magazine had some biting criticisms to level against Jean Genet, William Burroughs, and John Rechy, who it referred to as the "new immoralists."

"Genet, Burroughs and other chroniclers of faggotry and fellatio are different from the realists of sex like Zola, the sensationalists of sex like D.H. Lawrence, the poetic demons of sex like Baudelaire," Time argued. "The new immoralists attack not only society but man and sex itself. Their writings add up to homosexual nihilism, and what Fanny Hill would have thought of them is made clear by her 'rage and indignation' when she observed a pair of 'male misses, scarcely less excreable than ridiculous.'"

ALLEN GINSBERG AT LARGE

Peot Allen Ginsberg has just recently completed a tour to Cuba, Eastern Europe and England during which he's had more ups and downs than the submarine Nautilus. First he was expelled from Cuba for making remarks to the effect that he though Che Guevera was "cute". Next he was crowned "King of May Day" by Prague's riotous youth. And finally he was expelled by the Czech Government as a "typical example of decadent capitalism."

Meanwhile, Che Guevera apparently fared worse. He simply "disappeared."

MODEST STARLET

Candice Bergen, 19, who plays Elinor Eastlake, the beauty who turns out to be a lesbian in the film version of Mary McCarthy's The Group, told Newsweek that "my mother flinched when she heard what part I had. Oh God, did she flinch!"

The starlet's father, ventroliquist Edgar Bergen, reportedly told his daughter, "For your first role I thought you could at least play an ingenue." To which daughter Candice replied, "Well, Lakey's a lesbian, but she's really a very nice lesbian, Daddy."

CAN'T COPS COPULATE TOO ??

Patrolman Daniel A. Fogarty, 23, recently found himself in the trial room at police headquarters facing the charge that he "did engage in conduct tending to bring adverse criticism of this department for having sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife." The charges grew out of a complaint by the woman allegedly involved.

Patrolman Fogarty's lawyer declared in a formal statement that the activity the policeman was accused of involved "no charge of illegality, indecency or indecorum. Mr. Fogarty violated no law nor any police department regulation." He also attacked what he called "hypocritical and medieval sex standards" being applied by the Police Department.

Perhaps underscoring the way in which rights of privacy and freedom of personal behavior overlap was the attorney's statement the next day reported, we hope accurately,, by the Daily News as follows:

"Americans have accepted the State Department's notion that it cannot tolerate homosexuals among its personnel. Are we now prepared to accept the Police Department's strictures against heterosexuals?"

According to the Daily News, "Several cops turned an angry red at the implication, but needn't have, since the dictionary defines heterosexuality as the "state or manifestation of sexual passion for one of the opposite sex; normal sexuality."

MORAL: Don't ever let a cop know you think he's a heterosexual. If you do, he might think you're calling him a dirty name.

DRAG RAPIST

A 28-year-old woman was attacked by a 27-year-old psychology student in her apartment on East 90th Street recently. The victim passed her assailant on the stairs and assumed he was a woman since he was attired in a black wig, black sweater, toreador pants and wore make-up. But upon eponing the door to her apartment, the assailant poked a toy gun in her back and forced her inside. She screamed and when the police arrived they found the would-be drag rapist wrestling with the woman on the floor of her living room, trying to tie her up with a rope.

MATTACHINE SOCIETY INC.
OF NEW YORK
Suite 410-412
1133 Broadway
New York, New York 10010

OFFICE HOURS:

Monday thru
Friday Evenings: 6 - 9 p.m.
Saturday Afternoons: 2 - 5 p.m.

"My definition of a free society is one where it is safe to be unpopular."

ADLAI STEVENSON

1900 - 1965

the homophile movement

The Mattachine Society
of Washington, D.C.
P. O. Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013
Tel. EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.
of New York
1133 Broadway
New York City 10010
Tel. WAtkins 4-7743

The Mattachine Society
of Philadelphia
P. O. Box 804
Philadelphia, Penna.
Tel. DAvenport 4-2095

The Daughters of Bilitis
New York Chapter
441 West 28th Street
New York City
Tel 565-8865

O

Atheneum Society
P. O. Box 2278
Miami 1, Florida

Citizens-News
471 Minna Street
San Francisco, Calif

Council on Religion
and the Homosexual
330 Ellis Avenue
San Francisco, Calif

Demophil Center
15 Lindall Place
Boston, Massachusetts

Daughters of Bilitis
1232 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif

Dionysus
P O Box 804
Huntington Beach, Calif

Janus Society
34 So 17th Street
Philadelphia, Pa 19103

Los Angeles Mattachine
9201 Sunset Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mattachine Society
693 Mission Street
San Francisco, Calif

N.L.S.U
8214 Sunset Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif

Society for Individual Rights
P O Box 5526
San Francisco, California

foreign:

Albany Trust/H L R S
32 Shaftesbury Avenue
London, W 1, England

Committee on Social Hygiene
P O. Box 392
Stittsville, Ontario, Canada

C O C
Korte Leidsedwarsstraat 49
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Der Kreis
Postfach Fraumunster 547
Zurich 22, Switzerland

I C S F
Postbox 1564
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Gay Publishing Co , Ltd
122 Wellington Street, West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

BOOKS
NEW BOOKS
BOOKS

Fowlie, Wallace. ANDRE GIDE: HIS LIFE AND ART. (Macmillan Company, New York, 1965) $4.95 217pps.

Reviewed by LEO MC ALBERT

This is a disappointing book in every way. It is not detailed enough for the scholar and does not discuss the biographical and social areas of more general interest. Fowlie's is a cloistered, bookish view of Gide, continually (and erroneously) attempting to locate each work in terms of "influence". The book is poorly organized as well. Fowlie first goes over Gide's career chronologically, often giving space to non-essential information (the address of Gide's cousin is 78, Boulevard Saint-Germain; that of Mallarme is 89, Rue de Rome). Then he indulges in a series of chapters about Gide's marriage, his views on the Church, and his vocation as writer, which repeat material included in the chronological survey. Throughout the work all titles are given in French. Translations would help even though the English titles of many works are not direct translations of the French (i.e. Les caves du vatican has been published in English variously under the titles The Vatican Swindle, Lafcadio's Adventures and The Vatican Cellars. The bibliography fails to list all of Gide's writings, leaving out three short novels (L'ecole des femmes, Robert, Genevieve) and Gide's study of Wilde. There is also an incomplete list of the English translations of Gide's works and an incomplete and inadequate list of critiques in French and English. The index (for no reason at all) is limited only to the names of individuals. The reader interested in finding references to any particular work of Gide's will have to go through the book page by page.

In terms of homophile interest the book is singularly meagre. Gide's career in campaigning for homosexual rights, his fight for a correct and good French translation of Whitman (previous translators had made Whitman's "dear friend and lover" into a female amie) and Gide's own estimation of the importance of Corydon--all these are passed over with ill-concealed exasperation on the part of the author. The fact that the Kinsey report was to take the same naturalistic approach to the sex act as did Gide is neglected as is Gide's statement "First the Kinsey Report, then the Nobel Prize". Gide's masterful play "Saul", which brilliantly examines the homosexuality behind Saul's paranoia, is given only perfunctory attention.

NEWS and VIEWS

from Michael Kotis

● THE TIMES COMES THROUGH

The British House of Commons recently refused to consider implementing the suggestions of the Wolfenden Commission to legalize consentual homosexual acts conducted in private by adults. This prompted the appearance of the finest article I have ever read on the subject, "Is Homosexuality A Crime?", by John Grigg (The New York Times Magazine, June 27, 1965). The author presented a lucid, concise discussion of the background of the British ban on homosexual conduct, the effects of the present law: imprisonment or blackmail, and the reforms suggested by the Wolfenden Commission. Mr. Grigg went beyond merely reporting the facts. He interpreted them, and it was in his interpretation that the article gained its brilliant strengths. I will quote at length since that is the only way the merit of the author's insights may be seen.

On the failure to legalize homosexual acts: "Politicians, however, apart from being often ignorant and prejudiced themselves, are still nervous of public reactions to a change."

On bigots: "One of the more unlovely features of the witch-hunt against homosexuals is that it is often led by men who may be impeccably heterosexual, but whose conduct is otherwise very far from impeccable."

On promiscuity: "Of course, there is a good deal of promiscuity among homosexuals, too, but on that account homosexuality is no more to be condemned than heterosexuality on account of the promiscuous behavior of many heterosexuals."

On accepted morality: "Political theorists have had much to say about the tyranny of the majority, and majorities are never more cruel than when they persecute minorities in the name of a false, or oversimplified, morality."

Mr. Grigg notes that Christian teaching on sex has been "rather unduly squeamish about the physical side -- to treat it as inherently vile -- and to justify it only in terms of reproduction." This causes an "exaggerated emphasis upon the procreative function," ignoring "the subtlety and variety which distinguish human beings from the brute creation." He supports the more realistic view that love and companionship are of equal or greater importance than breeding children. This position rejects the dogmatic views of sex in favor of one which accepts the sexual instinct as a force which binds two individuals closer together in their love for each other, be they heterosexual or homosexual. Sexual relationships thereby become natural for the two people involved and "if it does no harm to others, there is no obvious reason why it should be regarded as a sin, let alone a crime."

CAPE MAY RUSTLES FEATHERS

Cape May, New Jersey, has had its fine Victorian feathers ruffled and is squaking like a puritan hen. The town's residents are afraid of a "Victorian Greenwich Village," because of the influx of homosexuals into the 19th Century atmosphere of the resort. To aid their cause, an ordinance was passed against skin-tight bikinis with a $200. fine for offenders. One businessman suggested that the police carry tape measures to make sure the bathing suits are the proper length (a somewhat ticklish business). The citizenry is also complaining about "improper" activities performed on the beach in daylight. It seems that Cape May is the site of the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center where teenage boys from all parts of the nation receive training. Their essential concern is revealed in the fact that removal of this installation would mean economic starvation in the winter months.

ANOTHER 'NOBLE EXPERIMENT' FAILS

In June, the Nassau County police department reportedly completed an investigation into fires which destroyed five nightclubs "catering to sexual deviates." (See Eastern MATTACHINE Magazine, July, 1965, page 9) A reputed member of the Cosa Nostra and two aides were arrested as a result of this investigation in which a famous establishment in Island Park, New York was closed. These are the facts as reported by the New York Times, but my own sources state that two plainclothesmen went to this club for some time and received a liberal education, since this was one of the few places which allowed dancing. It was obviously more than arson which concerned the police. Arson and the connections of the proprietors are acknowledged facts about south shore bars. It is the public and the State Liqour Authority who are responsible for criminal activity by their denial of our right to assemble and -- just as those other "keepers of our morality" who banned alcoholic beverages in the 1920's -- they are no better than the criminals they engender.

"A PATRIOT FOR ME" UPSETS ENGLAND

John Osborne has written a new play, "A Patriot for Me," in which there are five scenes dramatizing aspects of homosexuality. The story is set in the final years of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and concerns intelligence work, anti-Semitism, and homosexuality. Reports seem to indicate that homosexual elements are presented in a sensational fashion with "drag" as an important feature. Although the play has received mixed notices, it gained prominence because it has been censored. As a result of an 1834 law, the Lord Chamberlain has the right to license plays. He refused to license Osborne's play and it was thereby censored. This is preventive censorship by a court official who has no theatrical knowledge and from whom there is no appeal. The English Stage Society reacted by turning its Sloan Square theatre, the Royal Court, into a private club for eight weeks to present the play. Although the Lord Chamberlain's authority covers private as well as public performances, the latter primarily gains his attention. Since the theatrical censor is the most strict in Britian, there have been occasions when a banned play would have been seen by adults only on its broadcast over television to all age groups.

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

The meaning of active membership in Mattachine was demonstrated several months ago by a member living in Wyoming. Obviously, he cannot participate actively in the workings of the office or with the committees in New York City. Active membership is much more than office and committee work, however. When the Denver Post reported that a San Francisco minister had called for acceptance of the homosexual by society, one reader responded by a letter that he disagreed because homosexuals were "insane." This brought a response from a heterosexual couple denying the earlier opinion and declaring a liberal view of homosexuality. Our member also responded and entered into a correspondence with the heterosexual couple, explaining his views and correcting some of their opinions, such as "homosexuality is a rebellion."

Other out-of-town members contribute by writing to and talking with local officials, distributing copies of Mattachine publications among their friends and to public officials and local leaders, sending clippings and articles to the Society, and notifying the Society of abuses against homosexuals in their area.

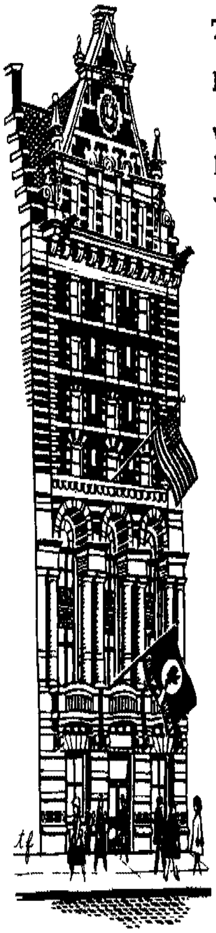
Active membership means constant awareness of opportunities to correct ignorance, misunderstanding and injustice, and acting on these opportunities. They are always present, and we must use them to our advantage through collective and individual action.

(Advertisement)

CITIZENS NEWS

The brashest voice for the homosexual minority on the West Coast. Audacious! Outspoken! Iconoclastic! (And sometimes wrong—though never dull reading!) Subscribe today. Send $5.00 for one years subscription sent sealed first class mail. Write: The Citizens News, 471 Minna Street, San Francisco, California

COMING EVENTS...



Tuesday, August 17, 1965, 8:30 p.m.
DR. WARDELL B. POMEROY
will discuss the new book from the Kinsey Institute, Sex Offenders, of which Dr. Pomeroy is a co-author.

Wednesday, August 11, 8:30 p.m.
Quarterly Business Meeting
(Members only)

Wednesday, September 15, 1965
Wednesday, November 17, 1965
Wednesday, December 15, 1965

All meetings will be held at:
FREEDOM HOUSE
(Willkie Memorial Building)
20 West 40th Street, N.Y.C.

admission free ··

open to the public

sponsored by
MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. Of New York

FILMS:

Peter Sereel

Antonnioni has Monica Vitti; the French New Wave has Jeanne Morreau, and it appears that the Underground Cinema of New York has its Galetea in a transvestite in the preson of one Mario Montez, (named after their patron saint, Maria Montez). Unfortunately, most of the filmmakers of the Underground believe what the antagonistic viewer of modern art mutters: "My kid could paint better than that." Creating a film as a work of art is more than being able to hold a camera steady.

The festival of Mario Montez movies was held and repeated in June at the City Hall Cinema. Actresses are available to filmmakers, but it can only be guessed that none of them, (who are undiscovered) or even the illustrious, no-talented Baby Jane Holzer offers the elegance of the sheer essence of fabulousness which a transvestite has spent his life mimicking. Women like Maria Montez are no longer a dime a dozen, thus the popularity of Mario Montez. Yet one feels that they (of the Underground) have been drugged by Montez in reality and believe it is talent, for unlike most transvestites Montez is completely devoid of original or unoriginal personality, plus he is not much of an actress either. There is that wonderful heavy eye-lidded (Dietrich-Garbo) tradition, and the pouty-lips (in the Bardot-Monroe school), and ironically he resembles Jean Harlow most of all, though without the oomph.

The excerpts were from the films of Jack Smith, Andy Warhol and Bill Vehr. The four shorts by Warhol came off the best, professionally and artistically. The longest was obviously a paean to Maria Montez, beautiful sets and color; inconsistentl, good camera work but rather poor cutting. This one had Montez (Mario) imprisoned in a mermaid outfit, but as with most of Warhol's films, this one was far too long and lacked a sense of rhythm. The hit of the evening was his study of Montez eating a bananna. The sexual connotation was obvious and rather juvenile, and the real talent seemed to come from the bananna peel which accidentally did some wonderful things like slapping Montez in the face. This was followed by a rather dull and unimaginative dance by Montez which held joy to the beholder-- if the beholder is a member of the Cult, or is "In." But, ho-hum, we have all seen better performances at gay parties, in bars, or on Greenwich Avenue, for that matter.

The films of Bill Vehr were not only technically amateurish but seemed totally devoid of any purpose of existence. One could imagine him behind his camera, muttering to Montez: "Do something baby. Anything." Under such demands it takes talent to think so fast. Vehr missed all opportunities to comment on the cosmetic business in "Lil Picard's Beauty Environment of the Year 2165;"; the inventiveness came from the soundtrack, which blasted rock and roll. Jack Smith's (he of "Flaming Creatures") excerpt from "Normal Love", a sort of 19th century Vienna Ball of Guess Who Is and Who Isn't, was far too brief for comment. If we are to seriously accept the work of such artists as ART, then it is time that the members of the Underground consider the possibilities of the film as an ART, and cease their dribblings of homemade camp-- which is not even enjoyable camp at that!

A true and talented filmmaker is Kenneth Anger, who has been primarily known for his first publicized and still explosive film on the homosexual, "Fireworks". So far this film has been the most realistic handling of homosexuality on film, though it must be over ten years old. It should be seen by all. Anger was nineteen when he made this extraordinary film, and with the viewing of several of his later films, his maturity as an artist and as a technican is considerable. Since the advancement of tight pants, the general fantasies that the homosexual has held for the American sailor has dissolved considerably, though the notion of masculinity, the rape complex, sadism committed by rough trade, and other fantasies held by some, have not. So "Fireworks" holds a strong punch for the viewer; no matter what the poetics, the film sings as work of an artist. It is the most revealing document of its creator and a analysis of the homosexual that is not at all pretty (though exciting) but absolutely honest.

"The Inauguration of the Pleasure Dome" began with an exquisite opening shot of jewels which were devoured by a guy who looked like he was made up for a performance of "Turandot". Technically the film was superb, with powerful handling of color by Anger, but it strayed into a world of poetics, images and symbols which lost this viewer.

After having some trouble with the New York Board of Review, (and a snip of the gangbang scene) New York was finally permitted to have its morals impaired with a view of Anger's "Scorpio Rising", which had been seen about town in some of the museums. If you hear of it being shown, make it a point to see this film. It was more gratifying to see this film with a selection of Anger's films (weekends at the City Hall Cinema and Cinematheque in the Village in June), because: (1) It confirmed that Anger is indeed an artist, and (2) perhaps the filmmakers of New York can learn something from him.

"Scorpio Rising" is a comment on the motorcycle cult, the inherent sadism and masochism, and the repressed homosexual roots of some of these gangs. With superb cutting, rock and roll via the soundtrack, and just getting under the skins of the characters that he shows us, Kenneth Anger manages to say more than the glamorized "The Wild One", even with the superior acting of Brando. After witnessing those sexually orientated initiations of the so-called Straight Male, the most lively gay gangbang sounds quite normal. Kenneth Anger pulles no punches, and it is good to know that he was one of the winners of the Guggenheim Awards for Film this year.

Washington Section

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISION FAVORS HOMOSEXUALS AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

On June 16, the U S Court of Appeals in Washington rendered an unexpected 2-1 decision in favor of a job applicant who had been accused of homosexual conduct and debarred thereby from Federal employment for three years

The suit, which was first filed in 1963, was intended from the outset to be a test case to present a frontal assault upon the Federal Government's policies against the employment of homosexuals The case is being supported by the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, the applicant was assisted in the bringing of the case by the Mattachine Society of Washington

The court's action has two significant aspects First for the first time, the right of Federal job *applicants* (as distinguished from probationary, permanent, or other actually hired employees) to challenge in the courts disqualifications from jobs has been recognized Such rights have been severely limited in the past Second the court ruled that mere allegations of "immoral conduct" or "homosexual conduct" lack sufficient specificity to sustain a disqualification or dismissal

It has long infuriated many disqualified Federal job applicants that in response to a proper and formal request for a "Bill of Particulars" regarding the acts which they were supposed to have committed, and upon which their disqualification was allegedly based, the Civil Service Commission consistently refused to tell them specifically what they were supposed to have done The Commission is now required to do so

Chief Judge David L Bazelon felt that the Commission should also be required to show how the acts were relevant to the job in question Unfortunately Judge Carl McGowan, who concurred with him in the basic decision, did not go as far, so Judge Bazelon's enlightened and reasonable view is not yet the formal position of the courts

That the court struggled with this decision is evidenced by the fact that there was an interval of six months to the day — twice as long as average — between the hearing and the handing down of the decision

There is every likelihood that the government will appeal the decision to the U S Supreme Court If the Supreme Court agrees to take the case, it is unlikely that it will be heard before late 1966 or early 1967

While the decision falls far short of establishing legally things which seem clearly established morally regarding the relations of citizens (particularly homosexual citizens) with a government supposedly theirs, it presents a hopeful beginning It is unfortunate only that it took a court decision to force the government to do what it should have been doing all along

WHY SHOULD I JOIN

Part II

There are other reasons too, for joining the homophile movement Some of these reasons may be very personal, based upon experiences in which homosexuals have been made to feel alone and adrift in a hostile world

It is easy for an individual homosexual to agree that homosexuals should have equal employment opportunities and full rights as United States citizens - without his militantly backing such demands when they are made by the homophile movement Often, because he can successfully hide his homosexuality from employers, he may not feel affected by the discriminatory policies of the Federal Government or by the unfair regulations of the Armed Services But there are other areas in which the homosexual, no matter who he may be, is often deeply and tragically involved. In these areas, too, the homophile movement is working to eliminate misconceptions and prejudices

Look first at the masses of young homosexuals' often bewildered, uninformed, searching for guidance, wondering about their inner feelings, and fighting what Edward Carpenter called a "solitary and really serious inner struggle." A veil of complete silence has been drawn over the subject of homosexuality, and this often leads to the most painful misunderstandings and confusions Perhaps some homosexuals can remember their own youthful days, when it would have done them immense good to know that organizations of responsible people were protecting their rights and affirming their human worth and dignity To many, the existence of such organizations would have inspired self-confidence, self-respect, and self-knowledge

Look next at the agonized face of a parent, as he or she learns for the first time the "dreadful" secret of an offspring Here is an area in which many homosexuals are painfully sensitive To see the faces of those we love contorted in disbelief, dismay, revulsion, or rejection and anger, is an experience all too common among those who have, in one way or another, revealed life's facts to parents.

WHY SHOULD I JOIN (Cont.)

And finally, look at the homosexual in his relations with other homosexuals Here, the evils of discrimination and prejudice often become apparent A person cannot live in pretense, covering up his feelings at every turn, and enduring the callous unsuspecting remarks of heterosexuals who are sometimes closest to him, without its having far-reaching effects on his personality When he enters into a relationship with another homosexual in which there is a mutual sharing of life and love, he often questions himself without cease Is the union moral? Is it right? Does it really have value? Instead of concentrating on the relationship and his goals, he worries about it in a superficial way, imagining that homosexuality is the problem He may dislike himself and, unconsciously, may even punish himself for having entered into such a relationship But the homophile movement exists to tell him that homosexuality is *not* the problem and is of no more consequence in the true scheme of things than left-handedness or his hair color

The homophile movement works toward breaking down not only the prejudices affecting young homosexuals, and their parents, but also those which affect homosexuals throughout their lives When the homosexual community itself stops believing the nonsense that society has been proclaiming as truth for so long, the movement will have begun to accomplish its goals

Dr Wardell B Pomeroy, co author of the Kinsey Report, states that when homosexuals "are called nuts and neurotics and goofers by therapists, immoral by the clergy, criminals by lawyers and judges, and perverts and child seducers by the public," they need a very "special kind of faith" in themselves and "faith in their fellow man." The homophile movement exists to give that faith to its members and to those who share, without being members, its aspirations for a brighter future

Warren D. Adkins

The views expressed in this publication **are approved by the Executive Board of** The Mattachine Society of Washington and represent the voice of the Society.

EDITORIAL

IMMORAL CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Court of Appeals decision reported upon elsewhere in this issue requires the government to specify to a citizen disqualified from government service on account of "immoral" conduct, or homosexuality, the details of the charges against him

That it took a court decision to require the government to do this is appalling Such specificity seems so absolute a requirement of even the most elemental notions of justice, due process, fair play, propriety, democracy, ethics, and morality that it is not only shocking that the question ever arose, but the bland acceptance of the practice up to this time seems to indicate a disturbing willingness to tolerate and to compromise with what can only be termed arrogance, insolence, and immorality on the part of the government toward its citizens

In many of these instances, the government raises questions of Executive privileges and prerogatives of various sorts in regard to members of what are in a certain tenuous and extended sense the President's staff, and of the right of an employer to fire, hire, or not hire, at will.

The government, of course, is not a private employer. Different criteria of accountability and a sharply curtailed freedom of action must of necessity apply when the employer is a government, which, theoretically, is one of and by the people That it has been accepted in principle that the discretion of the Executive Branch in hiring and firing is severely limited is indicated by the imposition over the years of a complex structure of procedural safeguards for Federal employees. There is a difference in a democracy between a personal Presidential staff of, say, 25 or 250 or even 2500 people and a Federal Service of two-and-a-half million

The imposition upon *private* employers of all kinds of antidiscrimination laws and regulations, restricting their earlier carte-blanche freedom to hire, not to hire, and to fire, is evidence of the increasing recognition in our society that employment, like all economic matters, is the business of this complex society as a whole And because it relates to the well-being of the entire society, this matter cannot be left uncontrolled to the whim of the private employer An unemployed homosexual in Washington is as much the concern of and is as detrimental to the interests of the society as an unemployed Negro in Harlem Surely we must require the government, as employer, to meet at least as stringent standards of equality of employment opportunity as we are now willing to impose upon private employers In fact, we should (and we do) expect the government to take a clear lead in the elimination of unwarranted discrimination in employment

IMMORAL CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT (Cont.)

The bar against employment of homosexuals is the last major, hitherto not seriously challenged, area of such irrational discrimination

As shown by the example of the South, the Federal government — to its permanent discredit — is making it necessary for the courts to force it, step by step, to do the things which it should be taking the initiative to do for itself The denial of specificity, raised in regard to the Court of Appeals decision, is one of the more flagrant examples of this, the issue should never have had to arise

The government makes much of sexual so-called immorality There are other forms of immorality which are much more meaningful and far worse — such as denial of opportunity It is a pity that our government seems incorrigibly guilty of them

HOMOSEXUALS PICKET U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

On Saturday, June 26, from 2 P M to 4 P M , the U S Civil Service Commission building in Washington, D C was picketed by 23 homosexuals and supporters of their cause (17 men, 6 women) Two more participants (one man, one woman) distributed literature to passers-by, both pedestrians and motorists

The marchers, who included one clergyman in their ranks, came not only from Washington, but also from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere

The demonstration was sponsored by the Mattachine Society of Washington and by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO) It was supported by the Mattachine societies of New York and Philadelphia and by the newly formed Mattachine Midwest (Chicago)

The demonstration had two purposes

1. To protest the policies of the Civil Service Commission in totally disqualifying homosexuals from Federal employment, regardless of ability, training, competence, or background — policies which are unjustified, unwise, harmful to the national interest, and immoral.

2. To protest the un-American refusal of the Civil Service Commission to meet with spokesmen for the homosexual community (which, with its fifteen million members, is the nation's largest minority group after the Negro) to discuss policies and procedures in re-

PICKET CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (Cont.)

> gard to homosexuals — a meeting with their public officials which citizens in a democracy should be able to expect as a matter of right, not of mere privilege.

The demonstration was staged as a last resort after the Commission had refused requests made in 1962, in April and May, 1965, and on June 14 and 21, 1965, for meetings to discuss its policies On the one hand, these policies affect the many homosexual American citizens who wish to be considered on an equal basis with other citizens for positions with their government, without the intrusion of irrelevant questions of private life On the other hand, they also affect some quarter-million homosexual citizens presently in the Federal service

Commission Chairman John W Macy, Jr , had been notified well in advance that the demonstration would take place but would be called off, right up to the last moment, if he agreed to confer with spokesmen for the homosexual citizenry

The signs carried pointed out the immorality of the Civil Service Commission's position in denying opportunity to citizens because of factors in no way relevant to the jobs in question, the un-Americanism of the Commission's position in refusing to confer with spokesmen for the homosexual community, the refusal of the Commission to deal with and to consider homosexuals as first-class citizens, the unfortunate parallel between the Commission's attitudes and policies toward homosexuals, and those taken toward the Negro by the worst elements in the South

As in all demonstrations thus far staged by the homophile movement, strict rules on dress and appearance were imposed. Men were conservatively dressed in suits, white shirts, ties, women in dresses Signs were carefully planned and well made The demonstration was carried out in a dignified, orderly, disciplined fashion

Policemen were on hand, both from the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and from the General Services Administration The former were pleasant and properly cooperative The latter were unnecessarily, unpleasantly officious in refusing to allow the picketers — citizens and taxpayers — even to enter a public building paid for by their taxes, in order to use a drinking fountain supplied by those taxes

The demonstration was arranged by the Mattachine Society of Washington's Committee on Picketing and Other Lawful Demonstrations

Other demonstrations are being planned

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

echo

1965 CONFERENCE

"THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN IN THE GREAT SOCIETY"

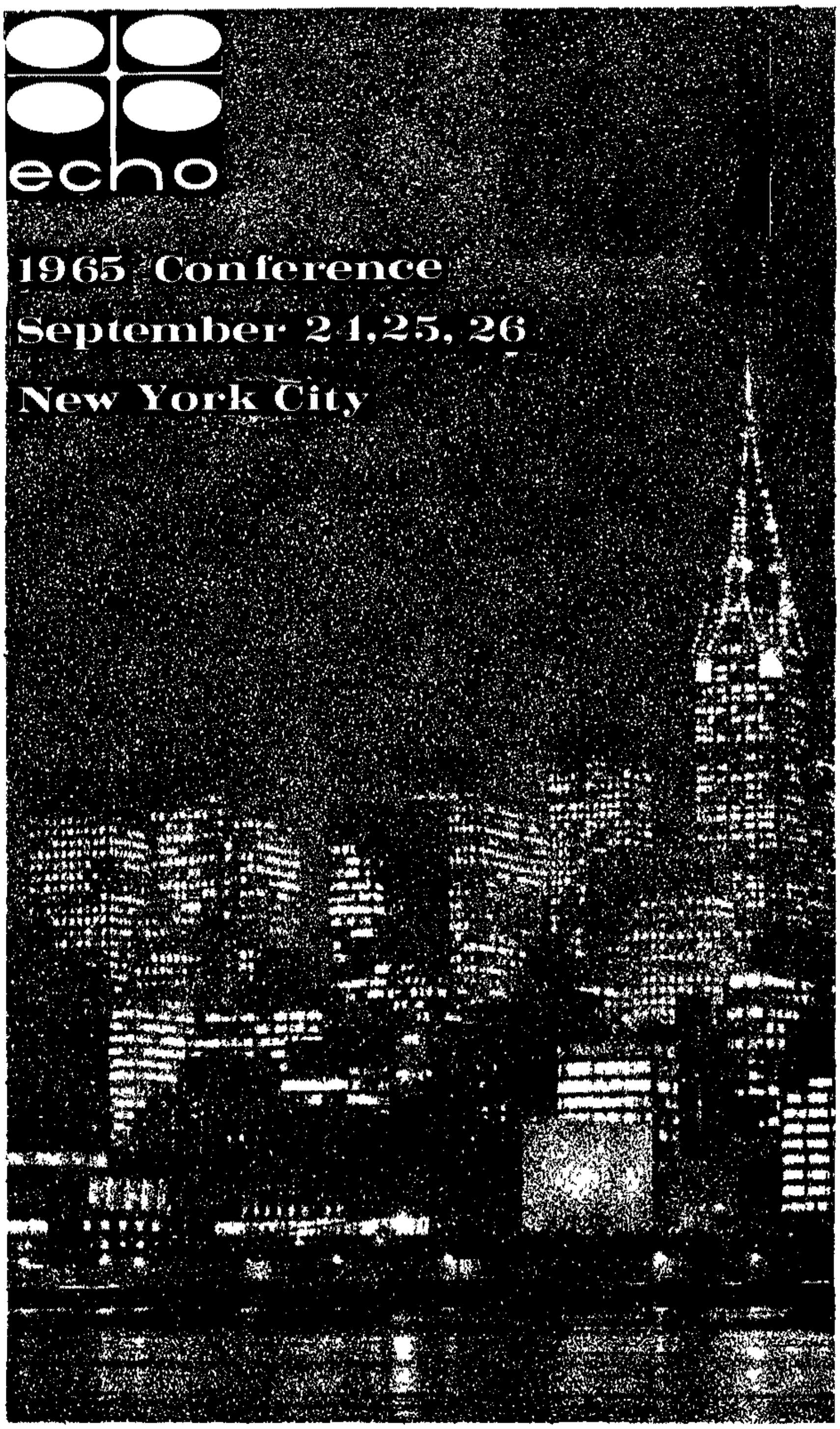
September 24,25,26

New York City

FOR INFORMATION WRITE:

1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010 212 WA 4-7743

[redacted]



echo

1965 Conference
September 24, 25, 26
New York City

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/7/65

Transmit the following in ______ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via ______ (Priority)

Agency ~~G-2~~, ~~ONI~~, OSI, CRD, SS

Date Forw. OCT 11 1965

How Forw. R-5

By CAJ - Med

1 - local unit
NB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-13060) -C

SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION
PLANNED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT
OF WHITE HOUSE
10/23/65
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM concerning proposed demonstration by East Coast Homophile Organization in front of the White House on 10/23/65. Local Secret Service was telephonically advised on 10/7/65. A copy of this LHM is being furnished to ~~[illegible]~~ locally SECRET SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (ENC. 8) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (INFO) (ENC. 1) (RM)
1-Washington Field (INFO) (ENC. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-132065)
1-New York

AJC:mof
(8)

0-7 to WFO advised to notify DC. PD. gwB 10/12/65

100-403320-133

REC-65

3 OCT 8 1965

[redacted]

Wick

60 OCT 1 1965

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent ______ M

Per ______

SUBJ CONTROL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 7, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

East Coast Homophile Organization
Planned Demonstration in Front
of White House
October 23, 1965

On October 6, 1965, Detective [redacted] New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services, contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised Investigative Clerk [redacted] the following:

On Saturday, October 23, 1965, there will be a demonstration by the East Coast Homophile Organization. Detective [redacted] described this organization as a group of homosexuals whose headquarters are located at 1133 Broadway, New York City. The demonstration will take place in front of the White House, Washington, DC. b6 b7C

Also participating will be the Mattachine Societies of New York, Washington and Philadelphia; the Mattachine Midwest and Janus Society of Philadelphia.

Detective [redacted] described the Mattachine and Janus Societies as organized groups of homosexuals.

The time of the demonstration will be between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., in front of the White House on October 23, 1965.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSION OF THE FBI IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY, IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

100-403320-133

[illegible]LOSURE

East Coast Homophile Organization
Planned Demonstration in Front
of White House
October 23, 1965

The purpose of the demonstration would be to petition the Federal Government to cease and desist discriminatory policies regarding employment of homosexuals. There is expected to be between 150 to 200 male and female demonstrators.

Buses from New York City area will depart from 1133 Broadway, New York City at 9:30 a.m. on October 23, 1965.

1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]

REC-22
EX-114
(IS) 100-403320 134

Date: October 28, 1965

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

b6
b7C

Subject: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION PLANNED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE OCTOBER 23, 1965 (INFORMATION CONCERNING)

This will confirm information telephonically furnished to [redacted] of the U. S. Secret Service and to Mr. Stephan J. Pollak, Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, on October 23, 1965, by Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau.

Information had been obtained from the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., that it had learned from Dr. Franklin E. Kameny of the Mattachine Society of Washington that a group of approximately one hundred members of groups associated with the East Coast Homophile Organization would stage a picketing demonstration in front of the White House on Saturday, October 23, 1965. The demonstration was to protest the policies of the United States Government of alleged discrimination and hostility against its homosexual American citizens.

The East Coast Homophile Organization and the Mattachine Society have been described as organized groups of homosexuals.

1 - Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

RDS:rth
(6)

BY COURIER SVC.
70 OCT 29
COMM-FBI

53 NOV 3 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date 10/22/65

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796) (P)

SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION
PLANNED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT
OF WHITE HOUSE
10/23/65
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ReNYairtel and LHM, dated 10/7/65, concerning captioned matter.

Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., made available information on 10/22/65 that their department was in receipt of information from Dr. FRANKLIN E. KAMENY of the Mattachine Society of Washington that a group of approximately 100 members of groups associated with the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO) will stage a picketing demonstration on the north sidewalk in front of the White House on Saturday, 10/23/65, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., to protest the Federal Government's policies of "discrimination and hostility against its homosexual American Citizens."

Newspaper articles in the past have described FRANKLIN E. KAMENY as President of the Mattachine Society of Washington.

Above submitted for information and no LHM being prepared since above data is contained in NY LHM, 10/7/65.

Local military agencies and Secret Service advised.

-134

REC-22
EX-112

29 1965

(3) - Bureau
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - WFO

CAF:sch
(5)
AIRTEL

C. Wick

Approved Joe D Purvis/ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______ M Per ______

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/25/65

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ______________________
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796) (C)

Mattachine Society

EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION
DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE,
10/23/65
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ReWFOairtel dated 10/22/65.

Enclosed are eight copies for the Bureau and one copy each for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Miami of an LHM pertaining to a demonstration on 10/23/65.

The activities were observed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

Copies of LHM furnished to Army, Air Force, and Navy and Secret Service locally.

Encl

CC TO DCA
REQ REC'D 2-27-70
MAR 5 1970
BY KJJ AES

[redacted]

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - WFO

ENCLOSURE

REC-58

-135

6 IZ5 IB

TCR:els
(8)

17 OCT 25 1965

AIRTEL

Approved ______________ Special Agent in Charge Sent ______________ M Per ______________

50 NOV 10 1965

INDEXED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535

October 25, 1965

b6
b7C

EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965

On October 19, 1965, Deputy Chief [redacted] Washington Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), advised that a demonstration would take place in front of the White House on October 23, 1965, between the hours of 2:00 p. m. and 4:00 p. m. to protest the Federal Government's policies of "discrimination and hostility against homosexual Americans". This information was furnished to the MPD by Franklin E. Kameny.

Franklin E. Kameny, has in the past, been publicly described as President of the Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.

At approximately 2:30 p. m. on October 23, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 36 individuals begin to conduct a picket line in front of the White House. At various times included in this number were three to five females picketing. Persons involved in this picket line all carried placards. Among these placards were those which read as follows:

"Government Policy Toward Homosexuals Creates Security Risks"

"Legality"

"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C., Post Office Box 11032".

"Private Sexual Conduct is Irrelevant to Federal Employment"

b6
b7C

Copies & encl. sent G-2, OSI, ONI; S.S.; Deputy A.G.;
via Liaison 10-28-65
JWB/JAN

to dr [redacted] cms 1-19-66

[illegible] - 135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

ENCLO

EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION
IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965

"Fifteen Million American Homosexuals Protest Federal Treatment"

"Equal Opportunity For All - All Means All"

"Halt Government's War Against Homosexuals"

"Demonstration Sponsored By Mattachine Society, P. O. Box 804, Philadelphia, Pa."

"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, P. O. Box 301, Miami, Florida"

"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, 1133 Broadway, New York City"

"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, 4753, Chicago, Illinois"

"If you don't want a man, let him go - Don't ruin his life in the process"

"U. S. Claims no second class citizens - What about homosexuals?"

During the demonstration there was an anti - picket line consisting of two teenage males who were kept apart from the main picket line by officers of the MPD. These persons carried placards which read:

"Are You Kidding?"

"Get Serious"

Near the end of the demonstration, Mr. Kameny presented a letter addressed to the President of the United States. This letter was accepted by a representative of the United States Secret Service. A copy of this letter is attached. Also attached is a leaflet entitled "Why are Homosexual American Citizens picketing the White House?"

EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965

The demonstration ended at 4:10 p. m. Lieutenant [redacted] MPD, advised there were no arrests or incidents.

b6
b7C

[illegible] of
[illegible] agency;
[illegible]

The following is the text of a letter of grievances which was presented at the White House to be given to the President on the occasion of a picketing demonstration at the White House on October 23, 1965. This demonstration was sponsored by the organizations listed in the ending of the letter.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
Post Office Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

October 23, 1965

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

A group of homosexual American citizens, and those supporting their cause, is picketing the White House, today, in lawful, dignified, and orderly protest -- in the best American tradition -- against the treatment being meted out to fifteen million homosexual American citizens by their government -- treatment which consistently makes of them second-class citizens, at best.

Our grievances fall into two classes: Specific and General.

I. Specific:

(a) Exclusion from Federal Employment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

Without regard to background, training, or job competence -- the only truly relevant factors -- all homosexuals are excluded from Federal employment upon grounds of alleged immorality. We feel that matters of morality and immorality are ones clearly protected from government consideration and transgression by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

We feel that denial of opportunity to a citizen simply upon the basis of his private, personal life, no matter how unpopular or controversial that private, personal life may be is, in itself, an immorality far greater than any of which homosexuals are claimed to be guilty.

We see no difference between denial of a job to a homosexual because of his homosexuality, and denial of a job to a Negro or a Jew because of his race or religion. Discrimination, prejudice, and intolerance are odious, against whomever directed.

(b) Discriminatory, Exclusionary, and Harshly Punitive Treatment by the Armed Services

1. We feel that the exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Services is unnecessary and improper. The justifications given for the policy of exclusion do not stand up to searching examination. Most other nations do not so exclude.

2. We object to the issuance of less-than-fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals found in the Armed Services. Item 1 just above, notwithstanding, if you do not want a man, let him go; do not destroy the remainder of his life in the process. Our Armed Services now do so. Many, many homosexuals have served -- and are serving -- well and honorably in our Armed Services. They deserve fully honorable discharges.

3. We feel that offensively and insultingly-worded regulations directed against homosexuals in the Armed Services ill-befit any official publication of this nation. No American citizens, singly, or as a class, should have directed against them, by their government, commentary of the sort found in the regulations of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and Defense, in regard to homosexual citizens.

(c) Denial of Security Clearances to Homosexuals as a Group or Class

American citizens are entitled to be treated and to be judged by their government, each as an individual, upon his own individual merits, not upon the weaknesses of others. Despite popular American folklore to the contrary, most homosexuals are not susceptible to, or likely victims for blackmail. To the extent that a problem exists at all on this account, it is largely created by and compounded by government policy toward homosexuals. There are far better ways of dealing with this question. Our government, our nation, our people are pitifully ill-served by present policy on these matters. We most strongly urge that Executive Order 10450 be revised.

II. General:

(a) There can be no justification for the continuing refusal, through two administrations, and for more than three years, of our Presidents and their staffs -- as well as many government agencies and departments -- to accord to spokesmen for the homosexual community even the common courtesy and decency of acknowledgements -- much less meaningful responses -- to serious and proper letters written to them in search of their assistance in the solution of serious problems affecting large numbers of citizens.

(b) Equally, there can be no justification for the continuing refusal of most agencies and departments of our government -- including the staff of the White House -- to meet with representatives of the homosexual community (our nation's largest minority after the Negro) constructively to discuss solutions to the problems besetting them -- problems in significant measure created by and reinforced by our government and by its attitudes, policies, and practices.

(c) We find offensive the continuing attitude of hostility, enmity, and animosity -- amounting to a state of war -- directed by our government toward its homosexual citizens. No group of our citizenry should have to tolerate an attitude of this sort upon the part of their government.

Our government chooses to note that homosexual American citizens are homosexuals, but conveniently chooses to disregard that they are also Americans and citizens.

In short, Mr. President, the homosexual citizens of America are being treated as second-class citizens -- in a country which claims that it has no second-class citizens. The advantages claimed by our country for all of its citizens -- equality, opportunity, fair treatment -- are not only denied to our homosexual citizens by society at large, they are denied at the active instigation and with the active cooperation of our government. This is not as it should be.

The right of its citizens to be different and not to conform, without being placed thereby in a status of inferiority or disadvantage, has always been the glory of our country. This right should apply to the homosexual American citizen as well. At present it does not.

You have proposed, and are indeed working vigorously and successfully toward what you have felicitously termed "The Great Society". Mr. President -- NO society can be truly great which excludes from full participation and contribution, or relegates to a secondary role ANY minority of its citizenry. The homosexual citizen, totally without cause, is presently systematically excluded from your Great Society.

We ask, Mr. President, for what all American citizens -- singly and collectively -- have a right to ask: That our problems be given the fair, unbiased consideration by our government due the problems of all the citizenry -- consideration in which we, ourselves, are allowed to participate actively and are invited to do so, as citizens in our country have a right to expect to do.

We ask for a reconsideration of ancient, outmoded approaches to, and policies toward homosexuals and homosexuality -- approaches and policies which are unseemly for a country claiming to support the principles and the way of life for which our country stands -- approaches and policies which should long ago have been discarded. We ask that on these questions, our President and his government accept and shoulder actively the role properly attributed to them by The Report of the President's Commission on National Goals (1960): "One role of government is to stimulate changes of attitude."

We are not unaware of the myriad of difficult and awkward problems which face you in dealing with this touchy question. We feel that a courageous, constructive, progressive approach to it would be the only one fully in keeping with the spirit which has thus far so admirably characterized your administration.

As background information, we attach a copy of the statement being distributed today, and enclose copies of statements distributed to the public on the occasions of other of our demonstrations, as well as additional literature.

We look forward to an early and constructive reply.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

For: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF FLORIDA, INC.
MATTACHINE MIDWEST (Chicago)
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. OF NEW YORK
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny, Chairman,
The Committee on Governmental Concerns
of The Mattachine Society of Washington

encls.

WHY ARE HOMOSEXUAL AMERICAN CITIZENS PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE ?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

To Protest:

I. Total Exclusion of Homosexual American Citizens from Federal Employment

Regardless of training, background, competence, deportment, demeanor, on-the-job conduct, or any other relevant or possibly relevant factor, homosexuals are excluded from Federal Civil Service employment. This exclusion is clearly unjustified, unwise, harmful to the national interest, and immoral.

Private, consensual, out-of-office-hours sexual behavior on the part of adults is never properly relevant to any employment, public or private.

That the government's policies on this question are unnecessary and unwarrantedly discriminatory is shown by the fact that (as the inevitable result of the inherent ineffectiveness of any possible screening procedures) there are a quarter-million homosexuals currently in the Federal Civil Service, without any ill effect.

II. The Totally Exclusionary, and Harshly Punitive Policies of the Armed Services Toward Homosexual American Citizens

(a) Without regard for the quality, length, and merit of their service, homosexuals found in the Armed Forces are given unalterable less-than-fully-honorable discharges, which are permanently ruinous in future life. If you don't want a man, let him go, but don't destroy the remainder of his life in the process. Our Armed Services do.

(b) Our Armed Forces rigorously exclude all homosexuals from service, on the basis of allegations that homosexuals are unfit for military service — allegations disproven by the present presence of a quarter-million homosexuals in the Armed Forces, by the fact that over a million homosexuals served well and honorably in World War II, and by the fact that other countries do not exclude homosexuals, all with no ill effect.

(c) Military regulations dealing with homosexual citizens are worded in offensive and insulting language. Under our system, the government does not have the right to use language which is derogatory, defamatory, or insulting to any class or group of its citizens.

III. Denial of Security Clearances to All Homosexual American Citizens, as a Group or Class, Without Individual Consideration

Despite popular American folklore to the contrary, most homosexuals are no poorer security risks than most heterosexuals, and are fully as loyal, and as stable and reliable. EVERY American citizen — homosexual American citizens included — has the right to be judged and dealt with upon his own merits as an individual, and not to be penalized because of the weaknesses of some other individual. Our government does not so judge and deal with its homosexual citizens.

Despite the continuing presence, over many years, of hundreds of thousands of homosexuals with Secret, Top Secret, and equivalent clearances, there has been NOT ONE publicized American case of disclosure of secret information, in which disclosure homosexuality itself was in any way a factor. There have indeed been cases in which heterosexuality was a factor.

One of history's most successful jobs of brainwashing has been done by the Government of the United States upon the people of the United States, in persuading them that all homosexuals should be denied security clearances because they are poor security risks, are subject to blackmail, etc. They are not.

Our nation is pitifully ill-served by our present security system. To the extent that any problem does exist in regard to security clearances for homosexuals, the government's policies are largely responsible for creating that problem. There are far better, far more effective, and far more humane and civilized methods of dealing with these matters than those now adopted.

IV (a). Continuing Refusal by the White House and by Many Other Agencies of the Federal Government to Accord Even the Common Courtesy and Decency of Replying to Letters Written by and on Behalf of the Homosexual Community

For over three years, letters have been written to the President of the United States, asking for constructive consideration of very real problems affecting the nation's large homosexual minority — problems caused, in significant measure by, and reinforced by the Government itself. These letters have not received even acknowledgement, much less reply, from anyone. Many other government officials have also refused replies to such letters.

Under our system, the government has a strong moral obligation to reply to ALL letters from aggrieved segments of the citizenry. Our government is not meeting its obligation.

(b). Continuing Refusal by the White House and by most Agencies and Departments of the Federal Government, to meet with Spokesmen for the Homosexual Community to Discuss a Solution of Problems and a Redress of Grievances

In our country, under our system, meetings of this sort, between government and citizenry, are NOT matters of mere privilege, to be granted the citizenry or withheld, at the whim of the government; such meetings are matters of RIGHT.

V. The Hostility and Enmity of the Federal Government toward its Homosexual Citizens

In effect, our government is engaging in a war against its homosexual citizens. In a country which claims that it has no second-class citizens, the government has made second-class citizens of the homosexual minority. Under our system, no group of the citizenry should have to cope with the enmity of their government.

No society can possibly be a Great Society, which systematically excludes any group of its citizens from participating in, from contributing to, and from benefitting from the society in which they live. Our government systematically excludes its homosexual American citizens from such participation, contribution, and benefit.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

According to reliable estimates, there are some fifteen million homosexual American citizens (both men and women) — about 10% of the non-juvenile population — making this the nation's largest minority group after the Negro. Whatever statistics may be adopted, it cannot be denied that this group is a significantly large segment of the populace.

We feel that in a democracy — under our system — when members of a large group of American citizens feel that they have genuine grievances against their government, or a branch or agency thereof, they are ENTITLED to a hearing; they are entitled to confer with the appropriate officials; they are entitled to participate in continuing, constructive efforts, made in good faith, to resolve their problems and to seek redress for their grievances. They are also entitled to participate in the establishment of official policies affecting them.

Instead, our government has seen fit, systematically to exclude the homosexual American citizen from all participation in his government and in the society in which he lives.

In order to implement its destructive policies, our government has created investigative agencies to hound and to ferret out homosexuals — agencies which function with a ferocity which most Americans would find appalling, if they were aware of it. These investigative agencies, operating in a manner more in keeping with that of the Russian secret police, or the Gestapo than with that of American tradition, make a mockery of everything for which this country supposedly exists. They are a scandal and a horror. They are the irrational outgrowth of irrational policies carried to irrational extremes.

Every citizen in this country is entitled to respect from his government. The homosexual American citizen is entitled to the same measure of respect from his government as are all other citizens. It is up to his government to start giving him that respect — now — and to set the example for the remainder of the citizenry; to work positively and actively to dispel prejudice, not supinely to succumb to prejudice and to promote it.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *

We do not demonstrate lightly or casualy. We much prefer discussion and negotiation to demonstration. But it takes two to negotiate and to discuss; WE are always ready.

For three years, as citizens, we have tried — almost totally without success, and often without response — to gain from our government its consideration of our very real problems - problems in which the government, itself, is a major factor.

What is there left to do, for a group of American citizens who feel that they have genuine grievances, in order to get the constructive attention of their government?

Do not the problems of ALL segments of the citizenry come properly within the purview of our government — especially when the government itself is the creator and perpetuator of these problems? We feel that they do.

We feel that in disowning any segment of the citizenry, our government is morally in the wrong. We feel that our government is disowning its homosexual citizens.

It will be permanently to the discredit of the South that it had to be forced by the courts and by an abused segment of the citizenry to do those things which it should have taken the initiative to do itself. With a different minority — the homosexual minority — our Federal Government is following the same road — equally much to its discredit. We do not with to see our government so discredited.

We feel that in refusing even to meet with us, in the American tradition, in order constructively and meaningfully to discuss our problems, our government has shown itself to be peculiarly lacking in comprehension of the American system and the American way of life which it supposedly represents.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Summary

The homosexual American citizen not only feels himself to have been forced into a position of inferiority, he finds himself being kept there — by acts and policies of his government itself. When he attempts to improve his lot, he finds all avenues of recourse resolutely closed to him and kept so.

He is denied his dignity and his proper feeling of worth as an individual and as a human being, on a basis equal with that of his fellow human beings.

Other of our national minority groups know that they have the active assistance of their government in their fight for their proper rights and for their proper status of full equality with their fellow citizens. The homosexual American citizen meets only with the active, virulent hostility of his government.

Our government refuses, consistently, to deal with homosexual American citizens as the first-class citizens that they are. The government notes that they are homosexuals, but conveniently forgets that they are also American citizens — and individual, first-class human beings — entitled by moral right to treatment as such.

Conclusion

We ask, for the homosexual American citizen, the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential, dignity, and self-respect; and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives. We ask, for the homosexual American citizen, his proper equality under law, equality of opportunity, and equality in the society of his fellow citizens.

That — in large measure through the action and attitude of our Federal Government — homosexual American citizens do not now have these basic essentials to a life lived in the American tradition, is the reason for which these citizens, and other enlightened citizens who support them, are picketing the White House.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

For literature giving more detailed information on the points at issue between the homosexual American citizen, his fellow citizens, and his government (including the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Armed Services, the Security Program, the State Department, private employment, etc.) write to the Mattachine Society of Washington, at the address given below.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Demonstration sponsored and supported by:

Mattachine Society of Washington; P.O. Box 1032, Washington, D.C. 20013; EM 2-2211
Mattachine Society of New York; 1133 Broadway; New York City 10010; WA 4-7743
Mattachine Society of Philadelphia; P.O. Box 804; Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; DA 4-2095
Mattachine Society of Florida; P.O. Box 301, Miami, Florida 33101
Mattachine Midwest; 4753 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois 60640; 334-2244
East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO); 1133 Broadway, New York City 10010; WA 4-7743

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
POST OFFICE BOX 1032
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

    (a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

    (b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

    (c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

    (d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

    (e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~470~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE MIDWEST
4753 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mattachine Society

Submitted herewith, as an enclosure, is a four page photocopy of the "Mattachine Midwest" newsletter, which bears the mailing address 4753 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. This four page newsletter was furnished, on October 25, 1965, by Commander JOHN P. FAHEY, 19th District, Chicago Police Department, 3600 North Halsted, Chicago, Illinois. Commander FAHEY has advised that recent revision in Illinois statutes has encouraged the residence of homosexuals in the Chicago area, and has severely limited police action. He identified captioned publication as the leading publication catering to deviates.

Commander FAHEY noted particularly that enclosed issue called for the formation of a group to travel to Washington, D. C., on October 16, 1965, for the purpose of picketing the White House, in protest of State Department policies against hiring homosexuals. He also noted that this publication indicated that the Mattachine Society of New York (no address) and the Janus Society of Philadelphia (no address) are affiliate organizations.

② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Info)
1 - Chicago

RLB:jeo
(5)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

100-403320-186
~~105-34074-4~~

REC-11

EX-107

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
NOV 14 1965

NOV 3 3 24 PM '65
CRIME RESEARCH

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

51 NOV 15

NOV 24 1965

ENCLOSURE 1

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE MIDWEST
4753 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a 4 page photocopy of "Mattachine Midwest" newsletter Sept., 1965 issue.

Letter dated 10/29/65.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

100-403320-136

~~10- 34671 [illegible]~~

MATTACHINE MIDWEST
Goes to Washington!

JOIN US IN WASHINGTON ON OCTOBER 16th
AND HELP US FIGHT OUR CAUSE ! !

Be a member of our group and join us in picketing the White House to protest State Department policies against hiring Homosexuals . . .

TOUR COST OF $42.00 includes:

- Round Trip Transportation Chicago to Washington via Greyhound Bus
- Single Room Accomodations at the Manger Annapolis

PICKETING PARTICIPANTS

- *MATTACHINE MIDWEST* - Chicago
- Mattachine Society of New York
- Mattachine Society of Philadelphia
- Janus Society of Philadelphia
- Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.

If you can't go yourself, contribute and help someone who cannot afford to participate. Let your contribution march for you.

Demonstration Director
Dr. Frank Kameny, Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.

$15.00 deposit required -- refundable up to two weeks before departure. Balance due before October 2nd.

ATTENTION: Also keep open the weekend of October 23rd due to the possibility that there may be a large demonstration protesting U. S. Policies in Viet Nam which would conflict with our demonstration. However, you will be notified well in advance to alter your schedule.

- -

PLEASE RESERVE MY NAME FOR *MATTACHINE MIDWEST*'s Washington Trip:

NAME ______________________ (check) ___ Double Accommodations ($2.00 extra)

ADDRESS ______________________ ___ $15.00 enclosed

______________________ ___ Payment in Full

CITY STATE ZIP

Complete and mail this form to MATTACHINE MIDWEST, [illegible] N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

RESEARCH VOLUNTEERS NEEDED . . .

Would you like to help erase the emotional prejudice against homosexuals? Would you like to see this prejudice replaced by accurate scientific information? You can help do just this by giving only 45 mins. of your time.

A University of Missouri sociologist is conducting research on the relation between family structure and male homosexuality. You can advance this research by completing a simple anonymous questionnaire which will take just 45 minutes.

Interested ? - Good ! Then stop in the Walnut ~~Room of the~~ Midland Hotel, Wednesday evening, September 22, anytime between 6 and 10 P.M. Invite a friend! A research sociologist will be there to administer and explain the questionnaire. (All responses will be strictly anonymous. Participation is limited to males).

Your participation in this research is important. Information from projects such as this will help correct the distorted picture of homosexuals and homosexuality.

MATTACHINE MIDWEST urges your support of this work.

- -

OTHERS SAY

Eastern Mattachine Magazine - On Picketing - - -Nearly 50 people participated with ECHO's July Fourth, Philadelphia [illegible] protest of the denial of the many rights to the homosexual citizens of this country. July 4th was felt to be the [illegible] for this demonstration, [illegible] the most basic rights of Americans are set forth in the Declaration of Independence, signed on that day [illegible] hundred years ago. That seems a long time to wait for the rights to equality and the pursuit of happiness.

This demonstration, and others like it, is part of the new trend in the homophile movement, the trend towards fostering direct action in matters of civil rights. It is felt by most members of the Mattachine Societies which participated in the July 4 demonstration that this trend is a good one and that it is only by agitating for the repeal of outdated laws and Civil Service regulations that the homophile movement can continue to work productively towards its goal of equality for the homosexual. This work, of course, is being carried out in addition to the research, education and individual counseling which have always been done by the Societies. It is hoped that while the old work continues, more and more people will begin to participate in the

MATTACHINE MIDWEST - gets a big assist from New York Mattachine and Janus Soc.

The *MATTACHINE MIDWEST* membership drive was given a big boost by promotional mailings sent by Mattachine Society of New York and the Janus Society of Philadelphia.

The response has been tremendous -- Replies have come from all parts of the Midwest.

THANKS FOR THE HELP ! ! !

- -

M E M B E R S H I P

Membership is still open to interested persons 21 years of age or older, regardless of sex or sexual orientation. An application form accompanies this newsletter. [illegible] your annual membership fee either by mail or in person at any regular meeting.

Enthusiasm about the progress of *MATTACHINE MIDWEST* and the success of our last meeting brought in many new members and the membership continues to grow every day.

- -

NEED PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE ? LEGAL, MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, EMPLOYMENT -

Our Special Service Group of the Social Services Committee is at your disposal 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year, by calling 334-2244 our answering service.

- -

The Liaison committee has been set up to coordinate [illegible] and MATTACHINE MIDWEST.

An exchange of library materials, professional assistance, public promotion, and jointly sponsored [illegible] and social activities are a few of the things underway.

Watch our next newsletter for further details.

- -

ARE YOU ON THE PERMANENT MAILING LIST?

Write or call our answering service, or list your name on forms at the next regular meeting to have your name placed on our permanent mailing list. If, by chance, you receive our newsletters and do not wish them, please inform us by letter.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME ?

. . *Address of MATTACHINE MIDWEST Secretary Roland Keith at the First open meeting of MATTACHINE MIDWEST, JULY, 1965.*

QUOTE

"What's in it for me, if I participate in the homophile movement?" This is a fair question and deserves an equally fair answer. Actually, there are quite a number of things in it for you.

Imagine, if you will, the day when social acceptance becomes a reality for the homosexual, when he will be able to look his fellow men in the eye with the full realization that homosexuality is considered of no more significance than lefthandedness. That's one thing in it for you.

Significant strides have been made toward legal acceptance of the homosexual in Illinois, but there is much yet to be accomplished before the homosexual completely sheds his second class citizenship. For example, his right to assemble without police interference has yet to be reaffirmed. It will come, though, and this is another of the things that are in it for you.

Most employers, and especially the federal government, consider homosexuality adequate grounds to deny an individual employment. Recently, a first break-through was made in this area by the widely publicized Scott case. But, again, there is much ground to cover before the homosexual will be judged not as a member of a particular minority group, but strictly on his ability to do a job. This day will come and it is one more of the things that is in it for you.

"But," you may say, "by the time that this discrimination ends I'll be too old to benefit from it." This may be true, but there are more subtle but equally important rewards to be gained from participating [illegible]

Some of these rewards are an increase in self-respect, self-knowledge, and self-confidence When homosexuals stand up in a positive manner for their rights, when they take their destiny into their own hands to make a world for themselves and their fellows that is free of fear, confusion, and discrimination, they are casting aside their own fears and confronting the forces of intolerance and prejudice with a healthy vigor. They cannot help but benefit from their assertion of human freedom and dignity. That's what's in it for you.

The psychological effects of being a member of a minority group subject to intensive discrimination has been explored by psychologists as distinguished as Harvard's Gordon Allport. In his book "THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE" he discusses the ego defenses, hypersensitivity, and withdrawal which can develop. We've all seen these characteristics in our acquaintances. It takes a strong individual to withstand these pressures. Participation in the homophile movement can help the homosexual by making him constantly aware of his humanity and his oneness with mankind.

There is also the intellectual stimulation and development provided by working in the homophile movement. Likewise, we can't overlook the personal satisfaction involved in doing a job which we all know must be carried out, but which has never been done before.

These are just some of the things that are in it for you.

[illegible], you might ask, "how do I go about this?" Simple: affiliate with MATTACHINE MIDWEST and become an active member of those committees which are working in areas of special interest to you. It's as easy as that. In a few minutes you will hear about [illegible] committee activities. As you listen, think about this question, what's [illegible] and I believe that you'll conclude that there's plenty in it for you.

UNQUOTE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

MATTACHINE MIDWEST

NEWSLETTER VOL.I-NO.3
SEPTEMBER 1965

4753 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois 60640
(Mailing Address ONLY - NOT our office) Phone 334-2244

[illegible] MIDWEST is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization devoted to [illegible] [illegible] economic status of the homosexual through an active [illegible] [illegible] social service. Membership is open to all interested persons [illegible] regardless of sex or sexual orientation.

NEXT OPEN MEETING - TUES. SEPT. 21, 8PM [illegible]

[illegible] THE MIDLAND [illegible]

ONE IN TEN HAD IT!!!

Of the 140 members, friends, guests, and visitors who attended the last open meeting of the MATTACHINE MIDWEST, approximately 75% volunteered for the free blood test given by the Chicago Board of Health.

TEN PERCENT of those who anonomously took the test - P O S I T I V E. Each has agreed to follow up with the Board of Health for treatment. You, who didn't take the test. What's YOUR [illegible]

"YOU OWE IT TO YOUR [illegible] to have regular medical check[illegible] [illegible] Cohen said in his informative address on the V.D. situation today. An excellent presentation was given by Dr. Cohen with vivid colored [illegible] [illegible]

The evening was opened by the chairman with a few words of welcome and an introduction of Mr. Skip Arnold, outstanding Chicago entertainer. Mr. Arnold, well known for his famous wit and witicisms, introduced Dr. Cohen and members of the Chicago Health Department who gave this dynamic presentation.

For further information concerning your personal medical problems, contact our referral group through our answering service 334-2244

A business meeting was held wherein the various committees gave their reports. The meeting was adjourned and refreshments served. Enthusiastic comments during the coffee [illegible] [illegible] to the sincere audience appreciation for the worthwhile progress of MATTACHINE MIDWEST.

KEEP POSTED [illegible] HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT

[illegible] the homophile [illegible]

[illegible] Mattachine Magazine, Drum, One, Mattachine, Citizen News, etc. A subscription to any or all of these publications may be had by writing to each one individually. They are mailed directly to you in a plain sealed first class envelope. Addresses for each of these publications may be had by contacting our secretary or Public Relations Committee.

SEPTEMBER MEETING TO EXAMINE THE CHURCHES' [illegible] TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY [illegible]

This timely [illegible] will be the subject of a panel discussion at the next open meeting of MATTACHINE MIDWEST on Tuesday Sept. 21, at the Midland Hotel, Adams at Wells.

Four clergymen, each representing a different branch of organized religion, will briefly explain his church's "attitude toward the homosexual"; then the panel will be open to questions from the floor. The panel will present a Rabbi, Priest, Rector, and a Protestant Minister.

Everyone interested in the homophile movement, regardless of religious affiliation, is bound to be concerned about the churches' attitude which determines so much of the general public's attitude.

We hope to [illegible] a two way channel [illegible] [illegible] churches' attitude and we hope they will return to their congregations with an enlightened view of homosexuality.

OPERATION DRAGNET . . .

Two young [illegible] [illegible] cleared of disorderly conduct charges by North Side Boys' Court Judge [illegible], August 30th, following a dragnet of 14 herded up by Town Hall officers [illegible] and Herman at random along Division and Clark on August 27. Another seven [illegible] continued to Sept. 16, due to the failure of the arresting officer to appear. [illegible] explained they never appear [illegible] proceedings as the defendants [illegible] counsel.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] within an hour and the [illegible] [illegible] represented [illegible] Attorney [illegible]

The [illegible] Committee of MATTACHINE [illegible] keen interest in these proceedings and will follow them to conclusion [illegible] and protection [illegible]. In addition to the official court [illegible] court reporter recorded [illegible] minute of the proceedings for [illegible] use.

All others [illegible] in this manner should remember [illegible] courteous at all times, to give [illegible] name and address and leave all [illegible] to the attorney -- let the [illegible] continue such unconstitutional [illegible] they ultimately will be the ones [illegible] the defensive.

RA

4-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO w s Tavel/wst

DATE 1-20-66

FROM [redacted] - Sec

b6
b7C

SUBJECT Mattachine Society

[redacted]

The attached ~~The~~ Honorable Citizen' - January 1, 196- has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

REC-34 100-403320-137

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

NOT RECORDED
12 JAN 20 1966

EX-107

Enc.

ENCLOSURE
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

[redacted]

File
100-403320

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP4[illegible]

FEB 7 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

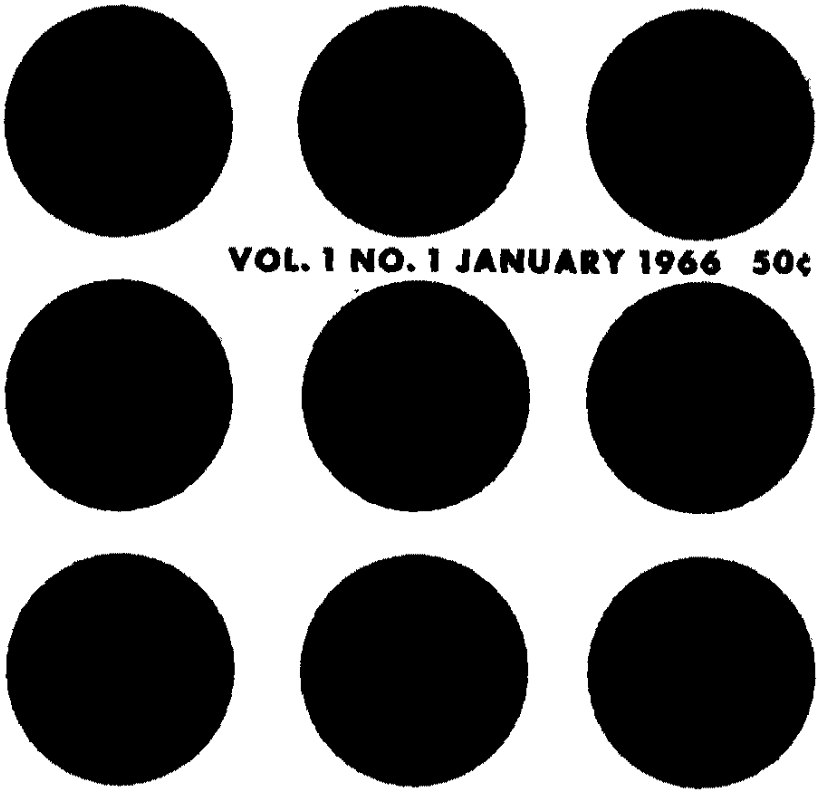
[illegible]-137

[redacted]

THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN

File
100-403320

● NEWS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
● AND SOCIAL RIGHTS
● FOR HOMOSEXUALS



VOL. 1 NO. 1 JANUARY 1966 50¢

Table of Contents

WASHINGTON SECTION

Editorial 3
Straight from the Shoulder 3
E.C.H.O. '65 5
Our President Speaks 11
Happy Birthday MSW 12
White House Picketed 12
Yet Another Picket 13
College Essay 14
Newsfronts 16

FLORIDA SECTION

Book of the Year 17
In the Same Boat 19

Copyright © by The Homosexual Citizen, *1965*

All rights reserved. No part of the text in this publication may be used without the written permission of the organization under whose section heading it appears.

Published by:

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Post Office Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

Editorial Staff

Lily Hansen, Editor
William Denton, Circulation Mgr.
Richard Clark, Distribution Mgr.

&

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF FLORIDA

Post Office Box 301
Miami, Florida 33101

Editorial Staff

Robert C. Hayden, Editor
Richard A. Inman (President, MSF)

THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN is published monthly. Subscriptions available at $5 per year. Copies are mailed in plain sealed envelope. Send your subscriptions to the organization of your choice.

WASHINGTON SECTION

Editorial

GREETINGS TO OUR READERS

by Lily Hansen

THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN is an addition to the ranks of homophile publications -- and a good omen for the new year. We anticipate another important year of homophile activity, in which the homosexual will continue to make strides ahead on the road to acceptance as an equal human being. This magazine intends to report and reflect his progress.

The title may seem a paradox to some, for it combines two words not normally linked in the minds of the general public: homosexuality and citizenship. In fact, these words must seem irreconcilable to the prejudiced. All we can say is that these people will be surprised -- for patriotism and responsible participation in our American democracy are certainly not monopolized by white Anglo-Saxon Protestant heterosexuals.

The Negro civil rights movement has already made citizenship more vigorous by injecting fresh meaning into the concept of liberty and justice for all. No longer "invisible" men, Negroes are stepping forward to claim their just rights and are showing the way for other invisible men and women to emerge from the shadows. Homosexuals are also no longer content to remain in the darkness to which society consigns them but want to share the rights and responsibilities that are part of the American heritage.

No longer do we need to subscribe to the pessimism and resignation expressed, for example, in The Three-Penny Opera -- which ends on the hopeless note that only those standing in the light will be recognized, while those in the dark are forgotten. However, the Homophile movement has finally illuminated our plight, and the day will come when the homosexual can openly play his role as a first-class citizen free of free and discrimination. Let us help lead the way!

……

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

by Mrs. Gail Gonzalez

In the Beginning ...

I didn't know what to expect, but I had thought it would be more exciting. I mean, honestly, when a puritanically raised, small-town Massachusetts girl is going to a meeting held by a group of admitted homosexuals -- well, it could have been different, that's all. Here I was, taking the time and effort to break free from the shackles, as it were, of New England prudery, attending a Mattachine (what does that mean?) Society meeting in the heart of the Wicked Big City, and curious beyond words.

Certainly, civil rights for all is only fair -- the American way and all that -- but what do they do at those meetings? I found out. They sit in uncomfortable, borrowed chairs in a small room and talk. And talk. And talk. The active work of the Society is done in committees, and these committees report on their projects at the general meeting: collaboration with the District Public Health Department on a V.D. pamphlet; research questionnaires; news of court cases; radio appearances; letters, letters, letters. Robert's Rules are followed strictly -- except when a heated discussion takes place on when the next issue of the Gazette will appear.

They don't even look different from anyone else. They are young and old men and women. Their dress, speech, behavior at this meeting are the same as anyone else's at any other meeting: only the topic is different. Did I feel a tinge of disappointment? Not really. I was seeing and meeting a group of people who have been the objects of ridicule, prejudice, discrimination, and fear, and who are working to better their lot in society by all legal means.

I had mixed feelings: shame for the heterosexuals who cannot live and let live, and wonder that these people, homosexuals, are attempting to do so much for so many while confronted by such odds, the censorship of the majority.

It will be a long haul. Since that first meeting, I have become a member of the Mattachine Society of Washington. Having served and still serving on the Executive Board, I have seen the membership double in number and increase in activity. I have even seen the quarterly, mimeographed Gazette transformed into the monthly, printed Eastern Mattachine Magazine. Also, I have not missed a single picket line. We have marched together as individual human beings fighting for justice and equality. I am proud to be a member of this group.

The Reaction of My Parents

"You did what?"

"I joined the Mattachine Society of Washington. It's a social action, civil liberties organization dedicated to the improvement of the status of homosexuals."

I gave them, in brief, the "whole bit." My father was somewhat taken aback, and we discussed it at length. He was disapproving, but since my parents had raised me liberally and without prejudices to the best of their ability, they couldn't take too strong a stand against my work in MSW. They had taught me to think for myself, and couldn't and wouldn't back down now by restricting my freedom to those ideals of which they approved.

My mother took it well. She felt that perhaps there were better causes, but she agreed that equality under the law was important for all individuals.

So, the hurdle was passed. They knew I was a member, and they hadn't disowned me. Of course, my situation was different from that of many others in the MSW. I am a heterosexual, and my parents knew it. Maybe they thought I was passing through a stage of differentness, nonconformity, in my support of the Mattachine Society of Washington. Perhaps, had I been homosexual, there would have been an entirely different situation.

I picture myself going to my parents and saying, "I have joined the Mattachine Society of Washington. I am a lesbian and want to live with your love and approval, but I cannot deny what I am."

What would their reaction be? Shame? Hate? Denial? Would they reject me, or send me to a psychiatrist? I can't help but wonder. How far would liberality extend if I were a lesbian? I don't know. Probably there would be deep disappointment, a death of their hopes for me, for my eventual marriage and children. Perhaps they would be hurt and doubt their ability as parents, wondering, "What have we done wrong?" But I like to think they eventually would accept me, as a lesbian -- as no different from my sister except for sexual preference.

Am I being too idealisitc? I hope not. Whatever their reaction might be, I believe I would be honest with them about my homosexuality. Until homosexuals will confide in their families about what they are and what they are fighting for in the MSW, Mattachine's gains as a group will be only partial.

How can we stand up in picket lines; how can we write protest letters expressing our sincere belief of the rights of all Americans, including homosexuals; how can we participate honestly and fully in the cause we are all fighting for, if we cannot be truthful with our families? How are we able to communicate to society the evils of discrimination, prejudice, and fear if we remain silent with our fathers and mothers? Self-respect is vitally important to every individual's development -- as a person, and as a member of society -- and self-respect is easier to achieve when one is honestly accepted -- or rejected. Hypocrisy, especially in the home among those we love is depressing and debilitating. Our energies must be used for the long struggle for civil rights; to expend energy on lying and evasiveness with our families is unfortunate and undermining.

The homophile movement is coming out into the open more and more. For full equality and understanding we must also lift the veil of secrecy surrounding the relations with our families. In this way alone can full freedom be realized.

echo 1965

by Warren D Adkins & Michael Fox

The ECHO Conference '65 took place in New York City at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel on September 24th, 25th and 26th. Prominent doctors, lawyers, educators, and writers spoke on the theme: "The Homosexual Citizen in the Great Society." It was a splendid program, attracting the largest gathering of homophile leaders and organizations ever assembled. Representatives of homophile organizations traveled as far as three thousand miles to attend the conference, carrying with them expectations of mutual cooperation to improve the lot of America's homosexual millions.

For those who have long awaited such an event, an old dream was fulfilled - a dream of the time when one of the most despised of minority groups would begin to stir and to show its potential strength. The presence of homophile organizations from every part of the nation belied Rudyard Kipling's contention (paraphrased)·

> East Coast is East Coast and West Coast is
> West Coast and never the twain shall meet.

Following the press conference and preliminary gatherings on Friday evening, the conference was brought fully to life on Saturday morning by the welcoming speech of Dick Leitsch, ECHO '65's coordinator. Mr. Leitsch told of recent examples of discrimination against the homosexual and noted with satisfaction that many homosexuals are beginning to participate in the struggle to overcome such discrimination. He predicted that they would be victorious.

Dr. Isadore Rubin, Managing Editor of Sexology Magazine, set a positive tone for the conference. "Unless there is a place for the homosexual in the Great Society," he began, "there will never be a Great Society in any meaningful sense." Dr. Rubin assailed those psychiatrists who show "colossal ignorance" by disregarding the results of many recent studies indicating that homosexuality does not exist as a clinical entity. The body of evidence saying that homosexuality is not an illness has grown, he said, "to a point where it can no longer be ignored... We cannot create a Great Society while condemning millions of our fellow citizens."

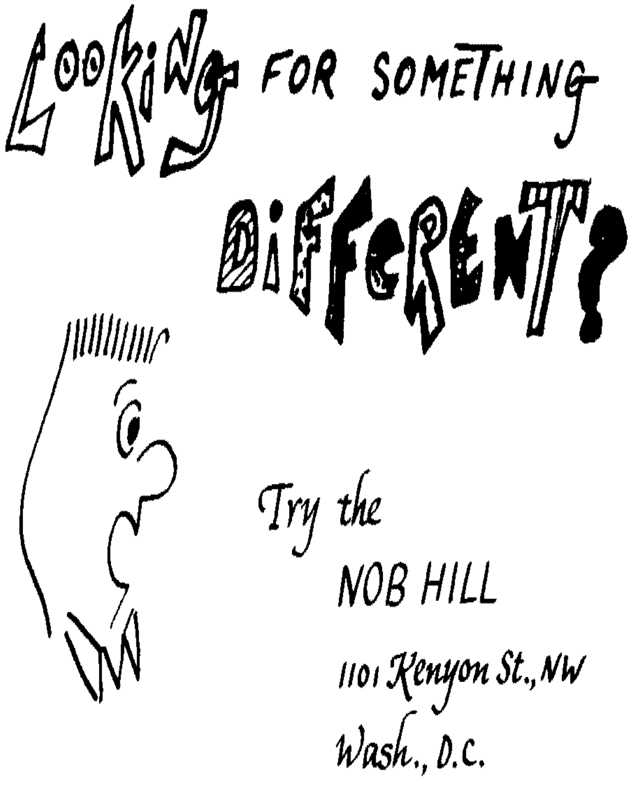
James Collier spoke next elaborating on the theme of his book, The Hypocritical American. Mr. Collier cited excellent anthropological studies of sexual behavior, such as Patterns of Sexual Behavior by Ford and Beach. Such studies, he explained, indicate that a majority of primitive societies have accepted homosexual behavior in some form. Mr. Collier stated. "Homosexuality is part of the normal sexual potential of every person." It was his view that it is not homosexuality which people find so objectionable, but rather sexual relations (whether heterosexual or homosexual) which are non-coital. Homosexuals are discriminated against, he thought, because it is known that their relationships are non-coital. "Sexual laws in the United States are ridiculous," he concluded.

The conference continued in the luncheon room where, following their meal, those in attendance enjoyed an excellent talk by Mr. John V.P. Lassoe, Jr., Director of Christian Social Relations for the Episcopal Diocese of New York. Mr. Lassoe was the spokesman in November, 1964, for the Episcopal Diocese when it made its recommendation that private consensual behavior between adults be stricken from New York state's criminal statues. "If other religious bodies had done more to endorse the law change, it possibly would have gone through," he said. Mr. Lassoe spoke on "The New Morality and the Great Society," stressing that his views were his own, while forecasting some significant changes in future moral judgments of sexual behavior in general and homosexual behavior in particular. Moral judgments, he said, would look to see whether or not sexual contacts between people led to more meaningful human association and sexual behavior would be seen in the context of the situation in which it took place. "Physical expressions between persons of the same sex," he said,

"who are doing the most loving thing possible in the circumstances, are moral."

Returning to the auditorium, an appreciate audiance listened to Mr. Gilbert Cantor, an attorney with the Philadelphia American Civil Liberties Union and CORE. Mr. Cantor, who appeared to be a knowledgeable friend of the homophile movement, gave his views on aspects of the movement's strategy and on what the homosexual might be able to anticipate from society in the future. Society does not have the conscionsness of guilt about the plight of the homosexual that it has toward the Negro, he explained. For this reason, homosexuals cannot expect the same results from direct action programs that have come to the Negro. Asked if it would be unrealistic to hope for changes in the law wrought exclusively through court action, Mr. Cantor replied that court action combined with work through the state legislatures would be a more realistic approach. Criticizing law makers who demand extensive knowledge of the nature of homosexuality before considering changes in the law, Mr. Cantor said "You don't need to know fully the nature of homosexuality to pass good laws."

Dr. Clarence Tripp, an instructor in psychiatry at the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, and a psychotherapist in private practise, spoke next on "The Management of Relationships." A Great Society, he said, is one in which people relate to each other in meaningful ways. Addressing both heterosexuals and homosexuals who wish to maintain long-term or life-long relationships, Dr. Tripp described typical problematic situations and offered practical advice useful to most couples.



Dr. Ernest Van den Haag, Professor of Sociology at New York University and Professor of Social Philosophy at the New School, became the first eminent psychoanalyst to offer advice to the homophile movement on how to achieve its goals. he sees two major goals (1) to eliminate laws forbidding sexual behavior between consenting adults, and (2) to gain acceptance of homosexuals as individuals. Homosexuals rather than asking for civil rights should concentrate on social and human rights. Dr. Van den Haag insisted that it would not work to the homosexual's advantage to emulate the Negro movement by adopting picketing to achieve his goals. Questions from the audience were focused primarily on his "anti-picketing" stand. "Picketing," he said, "is only of value as a device for blowing off steam...Picketing has not truly aided even the Negro. It has helped Negro leaders more than Negroes."

Dr. Franklin E. Kameny, co-founder of the Mattachine Society of Washington, and Chairman of its Committee on Picketing and Other Lawful Demonstrations, followed Dr. Van den Haag's speech with a closely reasoned discussion of the method of picketing. Picketing, according to Dr. Kameny, (some of whose remarks were intended as a rebuttal to Dr. Van den Haag's unexpected disavowal of picketing) is not an occasion for displays of individuality. Each picketer has been informed that it is his sign rather than his person which should attract attention. Dress is conservative, and certain rules are followed to produce the best effects Dr. Kameny recalled the occasions when homophile organizations have picketed during the spring and summer of this year, telling of the successes which have resulted from their use of picketing as an avenue of last recourse for redress of grievances. As part of his speech, Dr. Kameny showed brief motion pictures of the large July 4th demonstration at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

A cocktail party was held next as a preliminary step to the banquet. The banquet hall was filled with men and women, many of whom were filmed (with their consent) by CBS television for its forthcoming documentary on homosexuality. ABC TV was also present, and brief segments of the lecture sessions were also filmed.

The banquet speaker, Dr. Paul Goodman, author of Growing Up Absurd, and a well known critic and educator, chose as his theme "The Homosexual Citizen in a Decent Society." Too many people, he complained, equate a Great Society with a conforming society. He wished instead for a decent society. Dr. Goodman urged homosexuals to involve themselves in causes outside of their own immediate problems. "The atom bomb," he jested (half seriously) "is the worst problem facing the homosexual today." Speaking of apathetic but well-to-do homosexuals who refuse to believe that the homophile movement can make significant gains, Dr. Goodman said "The Madison Avenue [illegible] are the Uncle Toms of the homosexual world."

After the banquet, the presidents and representatives of eleven homophile organizations assembled in the ECHC suite. The presidents of the three ECHC organizations The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York, The Mattachine Society of Philadelphia, and The Mattachine Society of Washington, and the presidents of the Society for Individual Rights (San Francisco), Mattachine Midwest, the New York Chapter of The Daughters of Bilitis, and the Demophil Center were present, as were the vice-president of the Mattachine Society of Florida, Inc. the executive secretary of the Janus Society, and representatives from the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc. and the Tavern Guild (San Francisco). These men and women fully agreed that close cooperation and assistance between homophile organizations is necessary. Plans were made to invite official representatives of all homophile organizations in the United States to meet in Kansas City on the week-end of February 20th, 1966, where closer inter-organizational cooperation and assistance will be planned. It will mark the dawn of a stronger homophile movement throughout the nation. Saturday night at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel ended with new hopes stirring and a broader vision of unity pervading the conference.

Sunday morning, prior to the lecture sessions, representatives of the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc., the Washington Area Council on Religion and the Homosexual, the committees on Religious Concerns of homophile groups and interested individuals met to discuss their philosophies of approach to matters dealing with homosexuality and religion. The various groups offered to aid each other whenever possible in their religious activities.

At 1 30 PM, the lectures were resumed, with Dr. George Weinberg, a psychotherapist in private practice and a former professor at New York University and Hunter College speaking on "The Dangers of Psychoanalysis." Dr. Weinberg launched a hearty attack on those analysts who assume without proof that homosexuality is a less than wholesome condition, and who attempt a so-called "cure" or "reorientation." Dr. Weinberg said that such analysts often

****

BOB INN RESTAURANT

3316 14th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

234-5066

Food and Cocktails **Entertainment Nightly**

Band and Vocalists

NOW FEATURING

CAPUCINA

formerly of the Jewel Box Revue

... .

FUN GALORE You'll want to come back for more

do irreparable harm to people whose homosexual inclinations they attempt to suppress or change, depriving these individuals of effectiveness and joy in their daily lives. Some doctors assume that homosexuals can only be whole and self-fullfilled as heterosexuals, an attitude that Dr. Weinberg vigorously opposed. He also attacked claims of "cures" made by some analysts. "Some homosexuals seeking 'cures' have very dominant analysts," he said, "and they are actually afraid to admit to their analysts that they have not been cured." Asked about much publicized reflex-action types of "cures", Dr. Weinberg replied that they do not work very well on people, implying that such experiments were better suited to Pavlov's dogs.

Dr. Ralph Gundlach, one of the author's of the "Bieber studies," was the next speaker. Dr. Gundlach posed the question, "Is Research Out of Step with Our Times?", answering in the affirmative, and saying that research lags behind advanced thought. He reviewed his recent research with lesbians, stating that homosexual women are not unlike their heterosexual sisters in familiar background and other important ways.

Mr. Gregory Battcock, instructor in art at Queen's College, evaluated the influence of the homosexual in the graphic and theatre arts, taking critics to task who have made scapegoats of homosexuals by blaming them for the pessimistic existenialist approach prevalent in todays theatre.

The final speaker on the program was Miss Margaret Lewis, President of The Mattachine Society of Philadelphia, who gave an informative report on the status of the Model Penal Code in the United States. Miss Lewis polled 50 states, receiving replies from 42. Certain states report progress toward adoption of the Model Penal Code, but most states anticipate no rapid changes in the laws affecting homosexuals. "Law change," said Miss Lewis "is one generation behind the causes for it."

The conference was brought to a close with greetings and remarks by homophile leaders from many parts of the United States. Mr. Evander C. Smith of the Tavern Guild (San Francisco) brought greetings from the West Coast as did Mr. William E. Beardemphl, President of the Society for Individual Rights, a new and rapidly growing homophile organization in San Francisco. Mr. Beardemphl made a dramatic announcement. As he spoke, he said, members of SIR were engaged in their first picket to protest a church's dismissal of a clergyman because of his affiliation with San Francisco's Council on Religion and the Homosexual. "If I were in San Francisco now," said Mr. Beardemphil, "I would be carrying a sign." Mr. Neal E. Secor represented the successful Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc., and Mr. Terry Grand spoke as the representative of Mattachine Midwest, a new and promising organization. Warren D. Adkins brought greetings from The Mattachine Society of Florida, Inc. and its hard working President, Richard A. Inman.

An elated audiance left the auditorium as ECHO 65 came to an end. They were armed with new knowledge, and their sense of dedication to the young and vibrant homophile movement was heightened. They went forth to work even harder to improve the status of America's homosexual citizens.

Our President Speaks

by John Marshall

Of concern to many within the homophile movement is what appears to be a heterosexual backlash, evidenced by the increase in non-fiction books and articles on homosexuality, which, while purporting to be factual and objective, are purely and negatively sensational, and in fact distortions of the truth. Authors or titles need hardly be listed, for we are acquainted with them. Any city newsstand displays at least several. Though the titles may proclaim a new or scientific approach, these books usually follow a similar basic format, propounding a major bias of thinly disguised anti-homosexuality. Certain authors actually seem to specialize in such writing -- and appear to borrow liberally from other similar works.

Apparently, writers and publishers sense a large market for this type of trash -- and not surprisingly so. As the subject of homosexuality gains greater public consideration and more open discussion, an almost obsessive interest or curiosity is certain to arise in many people. Some authors seem to be objective by quoting from interviews with admitted homosexuals, as well as utilizing material from homophile publications and organizations. Unfortunately, the quotations used are generally presented out of context or distorted, thereby giving the movement adverse publicity.

We cannot prevent publishers from misusing our material. Taking them to court would tend only to advertise their literature and increase their audiences, interested only in sensationalism, not facts. What we *can* do is to avoid reviewing such pulp in our publications. Publicly we should barely acknowledge its existence, while remaining acutely aware of its possible injurious influence. Furthermore, we must be extremely careful to whom we grant interviews.

Realizing the danger being posed, some recommend a concerted effort to contact these authors and reveal to them their injustice toward us. Such an appeal would probably be of little avail, for they know we exist and, as mentioned above, are quite familiar with our material. I am convinced that they are either genuinely anti-homosexual or, more likely, purposely misrepresenting and hate-mongering in accordance with their "success formula." I am certain that basically they are opportunists interested only in reaping profits from a market which, in a sense, is growing as a result of our own honest efforts.

All is not bleak, however, for most of those (other than ourselves) who read these purveyors of inflammatory rubbish are doubtless beyond our reach. Let's not exaggerate their impact. In the final analysis, I believe those heterosexuals whose active or tacit support is necessary for the achievement of our aims will remain unaffected. The market of sensationalism will eventually reach a saturation point and, as we gain greater acceptance, will increasingly diminish. A final heartening consideration is that its very existence proves we are indeed making progress.

EXCEPT FOR EDITORIALS, THE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE WASHINGTON SECTION OF THE EASTERN MATTACHINE MAGAZINE DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

* * *

HAPPY BIRTHDAY MSW

The calendar of The Mattachine Society of Washington for November featured an office-fund-raising cocktail party. The committee for preparations, chaired by Robert Hayden, chose Saturday November 20th, from 4 to 8pm at the Golden Calf bar for this event. Engraved invitations were sent to all Society members and friends and posters announcing the event were distributed to other bars. The cocktail party had a twofold purpose: to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of The Mattachine Society of Washington on November 15, 1961, and to raise funds toward the goal of $1,000 for obtaining an MSW office.

The preparations committee had planned a full schedule of events. A corsage of red carnations was presented to the owner of the Golden Calf for her graciousness and help. Musical entertainment -- Dick playing the harmonica and Sarah Lou singing -- as well as prizes were special features of the evening. The Golden Calf contributed three of the four prizes (MSW chipped in one) for the three drawings of numbered drink-receipt stubs.

The party gave the Society an opportunity for publicity. Guests made ample use of the literature table displaying free copies of MSW magazines, leaflets, and other materials. In addition, the newly printed general informational pamphlet on the aims and work of the Society was distributed for the first time. Members of the Executive Board and the Society answered guests' questions concerning the homophile movement.

Those involved in preparations were pleased with the outcome. Many members of the homosexual community were acquainted with the efforts of the Society for the first time, and numerous printed materials were distributed. In terms of more tangible results, a total of $105.00 was added to the expanding office fund.

An expression of thanks goes to all those who helped to make the fourth anniversary a success, thus giving the Society a good start for its fifth year.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETED

by Franklin E Kameny

One of the largest of the recent series of picketing demonstrations by homosexuals took place at the White House on Saturday, October 23, 1965. Approximately 45 people (30 men; 15 women) participated. Demonstrators were present from Washington, Philadelphia, New York (a bus load), Chicago, and Florida.

The protest centered around five major issues: (1) Total exclusion of homosexual citizens from Federal employment; (2) Policies of the Armed Services toward homosexual citizens; (3) Blanket denial of security clearances to homosexual citizens, as a group or class, (4) Refusal by the White House and many other governmental agencies and departments, to reply to or even to acknowledge letters written by and on behalf of the homosexual community; (5) The hostility, enmity, and animosity of the Federal government toward its homosexual citizens.

A small, spur-of-the-moment counter-demonstration, staged some distance away by two or three youngsters, caused neither interference nor disorder.

Close to 1000 copies of a specially prepared leaflet, elaborating upon the grievances at issue, were distributed to passersby and onlookers, who expressed interest in the demonstration with but little hostility or ridicule.

The demonstration was covered by CBS-TV and other news media.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Mattachine Societies of Washington, New York, Florida, Philadelphia, Mattachine Midwest (Chicago), and the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO). Arrangements were made by the Washington Mattachine's Committee on Picketing and Other Lawful Demonstrations.

Police protection, behavior, and cooperation were exemplary, more could not reasonably have been asked. Picketers from three other large cities were most favorably impressed by the attitude of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, and its treatment of the picketers, as compared with the attitude and treatment meted out to members of the homosexual community in their own cities. Letters of commendation were sent to appropriate police officials.

A letter to President Johnson, signed in the names of the participating organizations, was handed in ceremonially, at the White House gate. Mimeographed copies of the letter were distributed.

YET ANOTHER PICKET

by Eva Friend

While "peace pickets" project their individualistic images on television across the country, a conservative type of picket group has been making appearances in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. Advocating first-class citizenship for homosexuals, these groups include housewives, clergymen, business executives, and laborers. The public has witnessed these demonstrations with mixed feelings of disbelief and confusion. At the most recent picket, in front of the White House on October 23, one could overhear the following:

> "Why are those people parading on a public street at all?"
>
> "Why would they want to give themselves away?"

The casual observer was hard-pressed to distinguish the heterosexual from the homosexual picketer.

> "I don't understand -- how can homosexuals be learned and intelligent?"
>
> "I always thought you could spot a deviant; now I wonder how many of my friends are homosexuals."

In the wave of a new legality -- as opposed to a new morality -- these representatives of the homophile movement are informing the people in the street about the discrimination and unjust treatment accorded homosexuals: they are ineligible for federal employment, security clearances, military service, and honorable discharges.

Since the average heterosexual's confrontation with homosexuality is limited, a public demonstration elicits much interest, providing an opportunity for heterosexuals to see their supposed adversaries from up close and to obtain answers to their many questions. These are some of the queries and comments directed at picketers:

> **"What is a homosexual?"**
>
> **"What enjoyment can a man possibly get from having sex with another man?"**
>
> **"How many homosexuals are in this country?"**
>
> **"How many homosexuals work for the government?"**
>
> **"Why don't these people get arrested? Do we have to allow them to be on a public street?"**
>
> **"What does Mattachine stand for?"**
>
> **"What can picketing accomplish?"**

These very questions are constantly being asked every day by both homosexual and heterosexual individuals. Is there anyone who still needs answers? Then send your inquiries to the Mattachine Society of Washington -- and you will not fail to receive a reply.

COLLEGE ESSAY

by Steve M.

The physical and psychic manifestations of the desire for one of the same sex are called homosexuality When one is closely associated with such a word, a definition, no matter how elaborate, can never suffice in helping an individual, especially the homosexual, to understand homosexuality How does the homosexual react to the millions of explanations offered for his or her "problem" ? What drives many homosexuals today to search continuously for an adequate explanation of themselves ? Why do so many torture themselves even when they know there are those who say homosexuality is not wrong ? Because of the limited amount of expert knowledge available, the writer feels that only a subjective discussion is possible here

When a man or a woman overtly manifests for the first time this choice, it is as if one has just been born When at last all the dreams, the vague feelings of uneasiness, in some cases the burning desire for something unknown that can't be explained -- when all of this is out in the open and he is conscious of his homosexuality, many a homosexual feels that indeed a new world has been opened to him But his elation is short-lived His new world is taken away from him by the realization of one ugly fact being a member of today's society, he has, naturally, been taught that his experiences are "wrong" and "abnormal "

What is this person to do ? It depends on the way of life to which he is accustomed He hasn't many alternatives He can twist God's word to suit himself and be a hypocrite, or he can drop God momentarily as something incompatible with his nature He can search the Bible in hope of finding some passage that says "to each his own, " or run to his clergyman to confess and receive assurances of his godliness But since there is no place whatsoever for the homosexual in orthodox Christianity, Mohammedanism, or Judaism, for some homosexuals God's kingdom simply flies out the window

What of the others who have not been imbued with religious or ethical values ? How do they cope with the social codes ? Some decide to join the arty bohemian circles where they can be accepted for what they are

What happens to the person who completely represses all forms of homosexuality in himself ? Through my own experience it seems that some of the stone-throwers, the sneerers and faggot-haters are the best examples of repressed tendencies The fear of their inability to cope with homosexuality, their conditioning perhaps, is so threatening that there is no other alternative than to scream kill 'em !

I have not mentioned those who seem to have accepted the situation Are these people happier because they've accepted and adjusted ? Are they not still playing a role ? So what if they no longer wish to blow their brains out or if theyno longer fight against their homosexuality ? They still are facing a hostile society, which in itself is torture enough ! What happens to one's prime ego needs -- worth and security ? It is wonderful to know that you are value to someone But it is terribly agonizing to realize that to hundreds of millions of people you are "worthless to society," "perverted," "queer," a "security risk !" What of one's parents who either throw you out or refuse to believe and accept what you really are ? That alone is enough to drive a homosexual to an endless search for a solution that often cannot be found

Sure one can say, "Damn them all !" But is that form and order in society ? I don't want to run off to the Village I don't want to fear the vice squad I and thousands of others want to "Go tell it on the mountain" but we cannot ! I doubt very many would care whether homosexuality has an organic or developmental origin What many do care to know is are we losers ? Are we freaks ? Are we abnormal ? If Mary Louise and Joseph Patrick finally concede "to each his own," will that be the end of the conflict ? The homosexual is nothing new From pre-history to now he has been condemned, cursed, tolerated, etc Perhaps I am too pessimistic and fatalistic Perhaps man being what he is needs these minorities and these deviations from the norm Perhaps man being what he is needs to persecute and be persecuted Though, is man that much of an ugly mess ?

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

If you can,

send money

>>

NEWSFRONTS

by Warren D Adkins

VIEW SEX NATURALLY, SAYS DOCTOR MARSH

Dr. E. M. Marsh, a San Francisco gynecologist, spoke at the 17th annual meeting of the California Academy of General Practice. Doctors, he said, are as "poorly educated about sex and as much in the dark as other people. Still, they are the ones most often asked for advice about it." Doctors should not take the moral judgments of the theologian, nor the statistical arguments of sociologists, nor the legal views of lawyers to counsel patients about sexual behavior, he warned. "Doctors should take the scientific and biological view in which no sexual activity is 'unnatural' if they want to do their patients the most good."

THE FRENCH DO IT AGAIN

A special correspondent of the New York Times describes a new work, La Batarde by Violette Leduc (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux), as "the book that has scorched France." Violette Leduc, hailed by Camus, Sartre, Cocteau, Genet, and Simone de Beauvoir, was unknown until the publication of La Batarde. She describes herself as having had love affairs with both women and men, and she dwells "with passionate detail on the former." It is well known that many of France's great male writers have been unashamed of their strong homosexual inclinations. Violette Leduc is a welcome female counterpart to these French geniuses.

NEW SEX RESEARCH

Two scientists, Dr. William H. Masters and his assistant, Mrs. Virginia Johnson, are going to publish the results of twelve years of research in the heretofore unexplored field of human sexual response. Dr. Kinsey explored sex sociologically. Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson are exploring sex physiologically. Their first findings, based on experiments with 690 volunteers at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, will appear in April (Little, Brown & Co.) and will be entitled Human Sexual Response. Opposition to this research, says Dr. Masters, is "cultural," and comes from "those who have uncomfortable and fearful feelings about sex."

SEPARATE BUT UNEQUAL

Donald Clemmer, recently deceased, was Director of the D. C. Department of Corrections. He was deeply concerned with sexual relations between males who are incarcerated. Despite close observation and lack of privacy, he said, nearly a third of prison inmates experience homosexual relations. Shortly before his death, Mr. Clemmer sought funds to erect a "homosexual dormitory" at the D. C. Workhouse in Occoquan, Virginia. Male homosexuals, says the Washington Post, are confined at Occoquan in small isolated cells for lack of a facility that would give them the same freedom as other inmates. Inmates identified as homosexuals are confined in 8½ by 7-foot cells.

MATTACHINE MIDWEST INVITES INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPATION

The recently formed Mattachine Midwest (Chicago) invited representatives of The Mattachine Society of Washington, The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York, The Janus Society of America, and the Society for Individual Rights to join them to present their viewpoints on "The Homophile Movement in America." One homophile representative appeared on WBKB-TV's KUP'S SHOW at midnight on November 13th, and five representatives participated in a three-hour WBBM radio broadcast heard in 43 states and eliciting 1300 telephone calls.

FLORIDA SECTION

Book of the Year

by Richard A. Inman

Shortly after the September publication of R.O.D. Benson's In Defense of Homosexuality a homophile worker confided to me, "I've got nearly 100 non-fictional works on homosexuality in my library. I've listened to one speech after another by homophile leaders. I'm going to be very surprised if Benson's book will hold any new interest for me."

After reading the book, he said enthusiastically, "For the first time a strong and exhaustive philosophical attack has been launched against the arguments of the opposition. I had thought that I'd heard explosions of all of the intellectual ammunition used by defenders of the homosexual. I was wrong. Benson has brought a new and unfamiliar weapon to us, one without the well-worn trappings associated with arguments about homosexuality. And where I have heard only cannons and guns before, Benson's new weapon, I think, may turn out to be an almost nuclear force."

"This book," he continued, "rings with a strange phraseology, difficult at first for the uninitiated to digest, but once mastered, a delight to those with philosophical insight."

"Benson is a philosopher's philosopher -- modest, conscious of his intellectual debts to all of those thinkers whose works he has been 'privileged to read' and whose thoughts he has 'appropriated' for his own. In the spirit of philosophy he opens his book by welcoming attempts to refute his 'constructs'."

"He marches confidently but without fanfare into the midst of the most potent arguments of those who decry homosexuality and with his rational sword he cuts them down with a stinging preciseness."

Endorsing this new and important book, Dr. J. H. Kahn of Johns Hopkins Medical School writes:

> "Homosexuals are not sexual curiousities, anomolies, NOR ALWAYS IN CONFLICT WITH THEMSELVES. Those who are in distress need the help which others require, who are in the same emotional turmoil. In Defense of Homosexuality is a courageous, factual statement of a complex problem. It clarifies, humanizes and enlightens better than any book which preceded it and can be recommended without reservation to every student of human behavior."

To those who contend that homosexuality is a "psycho-pathology" and that all homosexuals are mentally disturbed, Mr. Benson delivers a crushing blow.

Those who insist that homosexuality is unnatural or against the laws of God, will find that Mr. Benson destroys their positions with a patience and thoroughness that makes such insistence hopelessly and embarrassingly outmoded.

In Defense of Homosexuality contains no case histories, no descriptions of homosexual life, no lists of famous homosexuals, no defensive, apologetic remarks. It contains a philosophical argument for social application. It is the work of a mind with deep and balanced inner confidence, of a thinker who has formulated what his publisher, Julian Press, predicts will be a work which no future book on homosexuality will be able to ignore.

In his conclusions and exhortations, Mr. Benson offers excellent advice to homosexuals. The homosexual, he says,

> should be prepared on an intellectual level to defend his attitude toward life, toward sexuality. It is not enough to "feel" that homosexuality is an ethically valid behavior.

In Defense of Homosexuality provides a solid foundation for such an intellectual defense.

Benson clearly recognizes the validity of the fundamental goals which underlie the efforts of the major homophile organizations in this country, although he never mentions the existence of these organizations. It is almost as though he wishes his reader to digest the underlying theme of his approach and to be led (without an overt appeal) to participate in the homophile movement. To homosexuals who do nothing to improve their own status as such, and who seek to "win by default" by passing unnoticed in a society which would otherwise condemn them, Mr. Benson addresses the following remarks:

> They make a grave error. They refuse to recognize that in a democracy it is possible for a minority to influence the majority to change its attitude. However, it can never be done if no one attempts it. Thus, this group condemns itself to lead a furtive life, constantly apprehensive of the law, full of bitterness against a supposed injustice, and yet resigned to their fate. To these homosexuals I say: ACCEPT THE TRUTH THAT YOU ARE PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE for your criminal existence. Ignorance can only be banished by knowledge; prejudice can only be eliminated by attempts to create empathy; and, if you do nothing to banish ignorance or create empathy, accept the part that you are playing in the creation of this condition.

Finally, In Defense of Homosexuality is quick to recognize the real meaning of the battle of the homosexual for his rights. It is part of a "greater war" says Benson, of those who fight for "the right of an individual to find his own happiness." It is not homosexual rights or heterosexual rights, but "the rights of all men to create their destinies."

☐ I enclose $7.00 for a one-year subscription to THE HOMOSEXUAL CITIZEN and for the newsletter FLORIDA MATTACHINE VIEWPOINT.

☐ I enclose $5.00 for a one-year subscription to FLORIDA MATTACHINE VIEWPOINT, and to help support the Society in its work.

I understand that all mailing lists are kept STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL and that all mail addressed to me will be in a plain envelope, sent by First Class mail. I am over 21 years of age.

(Name or Pseudonym)________________________(Telephone)_____

(Mailing Address)____

(City)____________________(State)______(Zip Code)_____

(Date)_______________(Signature)____________________

IN THE SAME BOAT

by Robert C. Hayden and Warren D. Adkins

All people, both heterosexual and homosexual, suffer from many of the same vicious social attitudes and pressures. Those homosexuals who find their lives thwarted by society's unwholesome conformism, are often unaware that heterosexuals suffer from similar pressures. Unwritten taboos become public notions of "duty" and "obligation," weighing heavily upon heterosexuals in ways that show different effects from those weighing on homosexuals, but which cause both groups to endure silent, invisible, suffocating results. These results bring dreadful tolls as the years pass and human lives erode in waste and frustration.

What are some of the unwritten conformist laws? The "requirement" of marriage and the "obligation" of reproduction are two examples. Newspaperwoman Mary McGrath writes that it is beginning to look as though the 100% American male (whatever that is) must be 100% married. Why are men rushing to get married? One reason, says Mary McGrath, is that a bachelor "risks the question mark on his virility that invariably comes up when he decides to share his digs with bachelor friends."

No particular sexual orientation (heterosexual or homosexual) guarantees inherent goodness, and both varieties can be used for good or bad ends. The individual must incorporate his sexual nature into his personality so that his best interests are served, as are those of society around him. If he fails, his sexual orientation is not to blame, but rather the distorted sexual concepts of that twisted society which has shaped him.

Thoughtless people assume that heterosexual behavior is, ipso facto, good and homosexual behavior, evil. Ann Landers says that many youngsters write to her saying that they consider themselves homosexual but would rather be "dead" than that this be true. These young people reflect society's twisted values. That many should rush into marriage to avoid being thought "queer" is another indication of the harm done by warped prejudices and conformist pressures.

Heterosexual behavior must shoulder responsibility and care to be worthy of a moral halo. Planned parenthood, rather than thoughtless entry into the reproductive race, is a necessity in a world where the threat of the birth rate equals the threat of nuclear annihilation. Young men and women who use heterosexual unions as an escape route from society's growing sense of isolation and alienation rather than as a conscious and rational step, and who bring unwanted or badly cared-for children into the world, or men and women who use heterosexuality as a shield in their desperate attempts to conform, rather than to love, cannot be said to be acting "morally" in the best sense of the word.

Homosexual unions (relationships between those of the same sex) must also bear moral responsibilities. Any relationship in which one partner disregards the welfare of the other, using him or her as an object, rather than a complement, may be subjected to justified criticism.

Homosexual behavior can and often does lead to positive good. That some youngsters should wish to be "dead" rather than homosexual, and that some should hurry into marriage to avoid being thought "queer," is a telling argument in favor of a rapid change in social attitudes. Those officials promoting the stigma associated with homosexuality should be made aware that they are fostering a vicious tyranny.

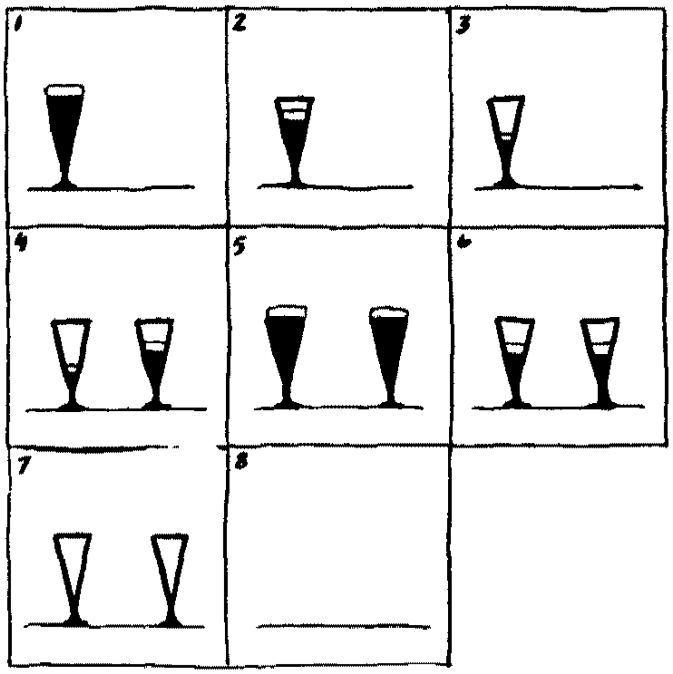
[redacted]

THE GOLDEN CALF

1133 14th Street, NW

Washington, D. C.

Phone: 783-9469



The restaurant and cocktail lounge
where interesting things happen
. . . to interesting people. . . .

100-403320-137

MR. CALLAHAN 2/14/66

J. B. ADAMS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/86 BY SP-Valu/Bwh

SA [redacted]
Washington Field Office
[redacted]

A [redacted] called the Bureau on 2/6/66 and purported to be [redacted] [redacted] with the FBI in Washington. According to [redacted] is a member of the Mattachine Society, an organization of homosexuals in Washington. [redacted] desired a review of Bureau indices concerning information on the Mattachine Society; however, was advised of the confidential nature of information in FBI files. The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of the results of the interview with SA [redacted] concerning this matter and to recommend appropriate action.

b6
b7C

SA [redacted] furnished a detailed statement (attached) in which he advised that his son, [redacted] is a homosexual. He is the only child of SA [redacted] by his first marriage which ended in divorce. His son lives in the Washington, D. C., area, exact address unknown and is employed as [redacted] at [redacted] According to SA [redacted] his son also [redacted] [redacted] of the Mattachine Society in Washington under the name of [redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosures
CRA:ped
(4)

1 - Mr. Wick (Sent Direct)
1 - Bufile 100-403320

OVER......

REC 1

-138

1966

-2

J. B. Adams to Mr. Callahan memo
RE: SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

According to information in Bureau files, the Mattachine Society of Washington was organized in January, 1962, and in 1963 had approximately 300 members in the metropolitan area. This society purports to discuss and act upon all problems relating to the homosexual both general and specific. Its press releases state that the primary aim is directed against the discriminatory policy of the Civil Service Commission which discriminates against homosexuals and attempting to change the policies of the Armed Forces of the United States in their treatment of such individuals. This society believes that civilian and military personnel and those in private industry who are homosexuals should no longer be regarded as security risks. Their efforts have been intensified to bring about legislation which would change this and they are also interested in having local laws changed so there will be no legal action taken against homosexuals. On 10/23/65 approximately 35 individuals picketed the White House to protest discrimination and hostility against homosexual Americans. This demonstration was allegedly sponsored by the Mattachine Society of Washington.

No record of the letter can be found that SA [redacted] son is reported to have sent to the Director and other high Government officials; however, SA [redacted] son may have had reference to the letter which was sent to the President following this demonstration. This letter was signed by Franklin E. Kameney, a member of the Mattachine Society, and contains details concerning their grievances as described above. No identifiable information could be located in Bureau files on SA [redacted] son under his true name or alias other than his alias being listed on the staff of the Gazette. Metropolitan Police Department records were also checked with negative results and only show [redacted]

b6
b7C

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

SA [redacted] states that he hopes that he might continue to occasionally contact his son but if the Bureau desires, he will stop seeing him. SA [redacted] failure to advise the Bureau of this problem involving his son is inexcusable. [redacted] and this situation could develop into a source of great embarrassment to the Bureau; particularly, in view of his son's more active role in the Mattachine Society.

It is therefore recommended that SA [redacted] be censured, placed on probation, and transferred for his flagrant disregard of regulations which require that employees immediately advise the Bureau of any situation which could possibly be a source of embarrassment to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

PERMANENT BRIEF OF SA [redacted] FILE IS ATTACHED

Rec'd fr 3/29/66 gmf

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

February 25, 1966

YOUR REFERENCE

The Mattachine Society
of Washington
P.O. Box 1032
Washington, D. C. 20013

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request of August 15, 1965, Commission representatives met with representatives of the Society on September 8, 1965, to enable the Society to present its views regarding the Government policy on the suitability for Federal employment, of persons who are shown to have engaged in homosexual acts.

The Society was extended 30 days to submit a written memorandum in support of the positions set forth at these discussions to ensure that full consideration could be given to its contentions and supporting data by the Commissioners. On December 13, 1965, the Society filed five documents,* which, along with the substance of the September discussions, have been considered by the Commissioners.

The core of the Society's position and its recommendations is that private, consensual, out-of-working hours homosexual conduct on the part of adults, cease to be a bar to Federal employment. In the alternative it is asked that the Commission activate continuing discussions with representatives of the Society to take a "progressive, idealistic, humane, forward-looking, courageous role" to elicit the holding of objective hearings leading to the adoption of the Society's recommendation.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-22-03 BY 60267

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 140-0-

---

* "DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS", dated February 28, 1963, by the Society, "RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL CAPITOL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS", dated August 7, 1964, "A BRIEF OF INJUSTICES" by the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc., San Francisco, California, June 1965, "WHY ARE HOMOSEXUALS PICKETING THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION", June 26, 1965, by the Society, and "FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUAL AMERICAN CITIZENS", November 15, 1965, by the Society.

REC- 112 100-403320-139

XEROX
APR 13 1966

10 APR 12 1966

57 APR 18 1966

The Commission's policy for determining suitability is stated as follows:

> "Persons about whom there is evidence that they have engaged in or solicited others to engage in homosexual or sexually perverted acts with them, without evidence of rehabilitation, are not suitable for Federal employment. In acting on such cases the Commission will consider arrest records, court records, or records of conviction for some form of homosexual conduct or sexual perversion; or medical evidence, admissions, or other credible information that the individual has engaged in or solicited others to engage in such acts with him. Evidence showing that a person has homosexual tendencies, standing alone, is insufficient to support a rating of unsuitability on the ground of immoral conduct."

We have carefully weighed the contentions and recommendations of the Society, and perceive a fundamental misconception by the Society of our policy stemming from a basic cleavage in the perspective by which this subject is viewed. We do not subscribe to the view, which indeed is the rock upon which the Mattachine Society is founded, that "homosexual" is a proper metonym for an individual. Rather we consider the term "homosexual" to be properly used as an adjective to describe the nature of overt sexual relations or conduct. Consistent with this usage pertinent considerations encompass the types of deviate sexual behavior engaged in, whether isolated, intermittent, or continuing acts, the age of the particular participants, the extent of promiscuity, the aggressive or passive character of the individual's participation, the recency of the incidents, the presence of physical, mental, emotional, or nervous causes, the influence of drugs, alcohol or other contributing factors, the public or private character of the acts, the incidence of arrests, convictions, or of public offense, nuisance or breach of the peace related to the acts, the notoriety, if any, of the participants, the extent or effect of rehabilitative efforts, if any, and the admitted acceptance of, or preference for homosexual relations. Suitability determinations also comprehend the total impact of the applicant upon the job. Pertinent considerations here are the revulsion of other employees by homosexual conduct and the consequent disruption of service efficiency, the apprehension caused other employees of homosexual advances, solicitations or assaults, the unavoidable subjection of the sexual deviate to erotic stimulation through on-the-job use of common toilet, shower, and living facilities, the offense to members of the public who are required to deal with a known or admitted sexual deviate to transact Government business, the hazard that the prestige and authority of a Government position will be used to foster homosexual activity, particularly among the youth, and the use of Government funds and authority in furtherance of conduct offensive both to the mores and the law of our society.

In the light of these pervading requirements it is upon overt conduct that the Commission's policy operates, not upon spurious classification of individuals. The Society apparently represents an effort by certain individuals to classify themselves as "homosexuals" and thence on the basis of asserted discrimination to seek, with the help of others, either complete social acceptance of aberrant sexual conduct or advance absolvement of any consequences for homosexual acts which come to the attention of the public authority. Homosexual conduct, including that between consenting adults in private, is a crime in every jurisdiction, except under specified conditions, in Illinois. Such conduct is also considered immoral under the prevailing mores of our society.

We are not unaware of the numerous studies, reports and recommendations pertaining to the criminal aspects of aberrant sexual conduct and the unequal and anomalous impact of the criminal laws and their enforcement upon individuals, who for whatever cause, engage in homosexual conduct. It is significant to note, however, that the renowned Wolfenden Report, which recommended that consensual homosexual conduct, in private between persons over 21 years of age, be excluded as an offense under the criminal law of England, nevertheless recognized that such conduct may be a valid ground for exclusion from certain forms of employment. *id* p. 22. Whether the criminal laws represent an appropriate societal response to such conduct is a matter properly addressed to the state legislatures and the Congress. It is beyond the province of this Commission.

We reject categorically the assertion that the Commission pries into the private sex life of those seeking Federal employment, or that it discriminates in ferreting out homosexual conduct. The standard against criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct is uniformly applied and suitability investigations underlying its observance are objectively pursued. We know of no means, consistent with American notions of privacy and fairness, and limitations on governmental authority, which would ascertain the nature of individual private sexual behavior between consenting adults. As long as it remains truly private, that is, it remains undisclosed to all but the participants, it is not the subject of an inquiry. Where, however, due to arrest records, or public disclosure or notoriety, an applicant's sexual behavior, be it heterosexual or homosexual, becomes a matter of public knowledge, an inquiry may be warranted. Criminal or licentious heterosexual conduct may equally be disqualifying, and like homosexual conduct, may become the subject of legitimate concern in a suitability investigation. In all instances the individual is apprised of the matter being investigated and afforded an opportunity to rebut, explain, supplement or verify the information.

---

*e.g. SEX OFFENDERS, Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy, Institute of Sex Research (1965); SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE LAW, Samuel G. Kling, Random House (1965); HOMOSEXUALITY AND CITIZENSHIP IN FLORIDA, Legislative Investigation Committee Report (1964); THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE, MODEL PENAL CODE, Proposed Official Draft (1962); PRIVATE CONSENSUAL HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR: THE CRIME AND ITS ENFORCEMENT, Yale Law Journal, 623 (March 1961); REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES AND PROSTITUTION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT AND THE SECRETARY OF SCOTLAND (WOLFENDEN REPORT) (1957); A PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF LAWS OF HOMOSEXUALITY, 29 Temple Law Quarterly, 273 (Spring 1956) and SEXUAL DEVIATION RESEARCH, Calif. Legislature, Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Sex Research (1952).

To be sure if an individual applicant were to publicly proclaim that he engages in homosexual conduct, that he prefers such relationships, that he is not sick, or emotionally disturbed, and that he simply has different sexual preferences, as some members of the Mattachine Society openly avow, the Commission would be required to find such an individual unsuitable for Federal employment. The same would be true of an avowed adulterer, or one who engages in incest, illegal fornication, prostitution, or other sexual acts which are criminal and offensive to our mores and our general sense of propriety. The self-revelation by announcement of such private sexual behavior and preferences is itself public conduct which the Commission must consider in assaying an individual's suitability for Federal employment.

Hence it is apparent that the Commission's policy must be judged by its impact in the individual case in the light of all the circumstances, including the individual's overt conduct. Before any determination is reached the matter is carefully reviewed by a panel of three high level, mature, experienced employees, and all factors thoroughly considered. The fairness of this result, in the light of the investigative evidence including the applicant's statements, is subject to administrative review and may also be judicially reviewed. Hence there are safeguards against error and injustice.

We can neither, consistent with our obligations under the law, absolve individuals of the consequences of their conduct, nor do we propose by attribution of sexual preferences based on such conduct, to create an insidious classification of individuals. We see no third sex, no oppressed minority or secret society, but only individuals; and we judge their suitability for Federal employment in the light of their overt conduct. We must attribute to overt acts whether homosexual or heterosexual, the character ascribed by the laws and mores of our society. Our authority and our duty permit no other course.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

FD-36 (Rev 5-22-64)

F B I

Date 5/6/66

Transmit the following in ______________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via ATRTEL ______________________
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (145-dead)

SUBJECT: JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

W ... 6125 IB

Attached for the Bureau are two circulars dated 4/18/66 which are being distributed by the Janus Society of America, 34 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19103, telephone LOcust 3-9414.

The circulars indicate this society will hold a series of demonstrations in major cities throughout the United States on Armed Forces Day, May 21, 1966, to end the categoric exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Forces.

These circulars were furnished on 5/5/66 to SA [redacted] by Officer [redacted] U.S. Navy Yard Police, U.S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted] advised that all detectives on the Navy Yard Police force are scheduled to work Armed Forces Day because of an expected demonstration by the Janus Society on that day.

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] NTSO, is familiar with the immediate situation.

Sergeant [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia County Detectives, Philadelphia, Pa., has advised that he and his office are aware of the planned activities of the Janus Society and are following the activities of this group.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

100-403320-140

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Philadelphia (145-Dead)

LGW/mvb
(4)

4 MAY 7 1966

57 MAY 20 1966

Approved: ______________ Sent ______ M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP Alw/omh

NA 5/22 1 pm x

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1966
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
~~Mr. Gale~~
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

FBI WASH DC

FBI PHILA

12-55 A.M. URGENT 5-22-66 RM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA (145-686)

JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SGT. [redacted] PHILA., PA., PD, ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY AT ELEVEN THIRTYONE P.M., ON MAY TWENTYONE INSTANT TWO PICKETS FROM JANUS SOCIETY OF AMWRICA WERE PICKETING AT MAIN GATE OF NAVY YARD PHILA, PROTESTING ALLEGED DISCAIMINATION AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS BY ARMED FORCES.

b6
b7C

SGT. [redacted] ~~PHILA., PD ADVIDES~~ ABOVE DEMONSTRATION WAS CONTINUING AT FOUR TWENTYONE P.M., MAY TWENTYONE, AND AT THAT TIME

THERE WERE FOUR DEMONSTRATORS INVOLVED. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO INCIDENTS.

SGT. [redacted] PHILA. PD, STATED FIVE TEN P.M., MAY TWENTYONE THAT THIS PICKETING HAD^D CEASED. THERE WERE NO MORE THAT SIX PICKETS ALL TOLD TAKING PART IN THIS DEMONSTRATION. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS.

REC-102 100-403320-141

AUSA, EDPA, SECRET SERVICE, AND INTC ADVISED.

15 MAY 24 1966

LHM FOLLOWS. LHM FJ

END

WA HF

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/9/84 BY

b6
b7C

CC [redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

DATE: 5/23/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-132065) (C)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)
(OO:LA)

2 Encl

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies, for Philadelphia three copies and for Los Angeles one copy of a LHM.

The information from [redacted] was received by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

The pretext interview on 5/16/66, was conducted telephonically by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] posed as one [redacted] who was interested in joining and participating in the activities of the Mattachine Society, Inc.

One copy is furnished Los Angeles for information inasmuch as Los Angeles is office of origin in captioned matter.

The NYO contemplates no further action. The information in the LHM is furnished to Philadelphia for any action it deems appropriate including advising local police.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-34074-34

REC 12 100-403320-142

2-Bureau (Encls. 4)(RM)
2-Los Angeles (100-45888)(Encl. 1)(Info)(RM)
2-Philadelphia (Encls. 3)(RM)
1-New York (43)

EFU:bob
(6)

MAY 25 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

54 JUN 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 23, 1966

Mattachine Society, Incorporated

b6
b7C

On May 10, 1966, [redacted] Charter Manager, Jamaica Bus Company, New York City, advised that she had heard on a television program that a group, believed to be the Mattachine Society, Incorporated, was planning a large demonstration on May 21, 1966, at either Washington, D.C., or Albany, New York. The purpose of this demonstration was to protest the fact that homosexuals are not being taken into the Army.

By means of a pretext interview with Dick Leitsch, who identified himself as President of the Mattachine Society, Incorporated, of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York City, N.Y., it was ascertained on May 16, 1961, that the Mattachine Society, Incorporated, is not planning any demonstration at any location for May 21, 1966. However, Mr. Leitsch advised that the Mattachine Society, Incorporated, is planning a demonstration for July 4, 1966, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The purpose of this demonstration is to protest the alleged fact that homosexuals are excluded from the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to demand that homosexuals be given the protection of the First Amendment.

Mr. Leitsch further advised that the Mattachine Society, Incorporated, of New York, will hold its next meeting on May 18, 1966, at 8:15 P.M., at the Freedom House, 20 West 40th Street, New York City. These meetings are held on an irregular basis and the next meeting after May 18, 1966, will be sometime in June, 1966.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/84 BY

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
[illegible] CONCLUSIONS
[illegible] YOUR
AGENCY; [illegible] ARE
NOT TO [illegible] DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

100-403320-142

FD-36 (Rev 5-22-64)

FBI

Date 5/23/66

Transmit the following in ______________________ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L ______________________ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (145-686)

O [illegible]

~~JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RePHairtel 5/6/66, and PHtel 5/21/66 which furnished information regarding a demonstration of the Janus Society of America at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on 5/21/66 to protest the exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Forces.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM regarding this demonstration.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to INTC, NISO, OSI, Secret Service, and the USA, EDPa., Philadelphia.

CC TO IRS
REQ [illegible]
FEB 21 1971
ANS
BY WEK lcp

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY [illegible]

re ~~Jamrs~~ Janus Society

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)
1 - Philadelphia (145-686)

ALP:lcp
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 33 ... - 143

MAY 24 1966

[redacted]

9-

55 JUN 6 1966

Approved: ______________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 23, 1966

JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Sergeant [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised telephonically at 11:31 a.m. on May 21, 1966, that two pickets from the Janus Society of America (JSA) were picketing at the main gate of the Philadelphia Navy Yard protesting alleged discrimination against homosexuals by the Armed Forces of the United States.

b6
b7C

Sergeant [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, advised the above demonstration was continuing at 4:21 p.m., May 21, 1966, and at that time there were four demonstrators involved. He said there had been no incidents or arrests.

Sergeant [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, stated that as of 5:10 p.m., May 21, 1966, this picketing had ceased. There were no more than six pickets all told taking part in this demonstration. There were no incidents or arrests.

Circulars previously distributed by the JSA listed its address as 34 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, telephone number LOcust 3-9414. The circulars indicated this society would hold a series of demonstrations in major cities throughout the United States on Armed Forces Day, May 21, 1966, to end the categoric exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Forces. Copies of this circular were furnished to Special Agent [redacted] on May 5, 1966, by [redacted] U.S. Navy Yard Police, who stated that [redacted] of the Naval Investigative Service Office was familiar with this situation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of the 109th Intelligence Corps Group, Philadelphia, was advised of the above at 5:45 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

b6
b7C

JANUS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Special Agent [redacted] of Secret Service, Philadelphia, was advised at 5:50 p.m.; and Assistant United States Attorney FRANCIS R. CRUMLISH, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was advised at 6:15 p.m., all on May 21, 1966, by Special Agent [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOV MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI   DATE: 7/28/66

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (145-686)

5

SUBJECT: HOMOSEXUAL LAW REFORM SOCIETY
(FORMERLY JANUS SOCIETY);
ITOM

Enclosed for the Bureau for information are three copies of a leaflet captioned, "July 4th Homosexual Rights Reminder Day, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.," which was passed out at a demonstration and picket line at Independence Hall, 7/4/66, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., protesting the denial of rights of homosexuals as American citizens and not being allowed in the Armed Forces. There were about 30 men and seven women picketing.

A copy of this leaflet is also being furnished to San Francisco, Chicago, New York, WFO, and Kansas City, since the leaflet reflects sponsoring organizations within their Divisions.

2 - Bureau (Encls.-3) ENCLOSURE
1 - San Francisco (Encl.-1)
1 - Chicago (Encl.-1)
1 - New York (Encl.-1)
1 - Washington Field (Encl.-1)
1 - Kansas City (Encl.-1)
1 - Philadelphia (145-686)

WSB:jp
(8)

REC- 16

MCT-5

-144

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

15 JUL 29 1966

AUG 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP4 elw/omt

3/7

-144

100-40330a-144

Support the Sponsoring Organizations

This demonstration is sponsored by the groups in the homophile movement listed below. While each may vary in its approach to the problems outlined in this brief brochure, all are actively working for the improvement of the social and legal status of the homosexual.

For further information about the specific objectives and methods of these individual organizations, write directly to:

Association for Responsible Citizenship
Box 895
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Homosexual Law Reform Society
(formerly Janus Society)
34 South 17th Street
Philadelphia, Penna. 19103
Phone 215 LO 3-9414

Mattachine Midwest
Box 89
Chicago, Ill. 60690

Mattachine Society of New York
1133 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10010
Phone 212 WA 4-7743

Mattachine Society of Washington
Box 1032
Washington, D.C. 20013

Phoenix Society for Individual Freedom
Box 1191
Kansas City, Mo. 64141

JULY 4th - HOMOSEXUAL RIGHTS REMINDER [illegible]

July 4- the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence- is traditionally the day for a re-statement and reaffirmation of the liberties and rights with the proclamation of which our count was born in 1776.

July 4- a day for serious, solemn, and probing thought. It is a day properly to ask: Are we guaranteeing to *all* of our citizens the rights, the liberties, the freedoms, which took birth and first form in the Declaration of Independence and the documents (such as the Constitution and the Bill of Rights) which followed upon it?

Or are these concepts merely being given lip- service for some of our citizens?

Independence Hall
Phila., Penna.

Why are those who are concerned with the rights of homosexuals demonstrating today?

Because the homosexual American citizen finds himself denied many of the unique and special features of American life that are guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

The homosexual American citizen feels he is being denied many of the liberties and freedoms guaranteed by these documents and enjoyed, without second thought, by his fellow American citizens.

"All Men are Created Equal"

Homosexuals, known as such, are rarely treated as equals and they are often placed in a status of inferiority. The Federal, state and local governments not only discriminate against them grossly and pointlessly, but these institutions serve to maintain the prejudice against them.

> "All men are endowed with certain unalienable Rights, among these are the pursuit of Happiness."

But the homosexual American citizen who participates in sexual acts within the privacy of his home, without force and with other consenting adults is subject to criminal sanctions in 49 states that range from a $500 fine in New York to life imprisonment in Nevada.

Notoriously, persons accused of homosexual acts often suffer loss of job and shame before family and friends.

Surely a citizen's private sexual relations with other consenting adults are an important and proper part of his personal "pursuit of Happiness." Yet, upon pain of severe punishment by the criminal law, and of the harshest sanctions by the society around him, the homosexual American citizen finds himself denied this "unalienable right".

> "Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."

Homosexual American citizens have also petitioned both state and Federal governmants to re-examine many of the adverse policies facing them -- and those governments have ignored them or "answered only by repeated injury".

Equality

That the homosexual American citizen is a homosexual is always noted; that he is also an American citizen is often forgotten.

The homosexual finds himself denied the equality of opportunity which is so essential a part of our American way of life--simply and only because he is a homosexual. Were the homosexual as "visible" as the Negro, our nation would have close to fifteen million* unemployed homosexuals - for no good reason Private, out-of-working-hours life is in no possible way relevant to his employment.

Homosexuals are denied service in the Armed Forces, and when found there, are given less-than-honorable discharges, regardless of the quality of the service.

He is denied security clearance, not upon judgment of him as an individual, upon his merits -- as every American citizen has the right to be judged -- but simply by class, because he is a homosexual.

In many places he is denied the right--possessed by other citizens--peaceably to associate with others of his own choosing.

He is subjected to official harassment. He is "ferreted out." Officially and unofficially, he not only feels himself in a position of inferiority, he finds himself being kept there.

He finds that newspapers and other press media are shut to him and a virtual homosexual "press blackout" exists, except when there is news of an arrest or "crackdown."

He is denied his dignity and his proper feeling of worth as an individual and as a human being, equal to other human beings.

He is judged not upon his merits as a person, but upon the most personal aspects of his private life.

Government by the Consent of the governed

In this country, laws and regulations are established in consultation with spokesmen for the citizens who are directly affecte by such regulations and laws. Homosexuals however, have not been consulted in the establishment of Federal regulations affecting them, nor have they been consulted by those proposing state penal law reform.

In many instances, especially with the Federal government, officials have almost without exception refused to meet with homosexuals. Even in the South, we find officials meeting with representatives of th Negro community to discuss their probl and grievances, and to work toward a ution to them.

Other of America's minority groups kno that they have the active assistance of their governments in their fight for their proper rights and proper equal status with their fellow citizens. The homosexual American citizen meets only with the active, virulent hostility of his governments.

The homosexual American citizen finds himself a member of the only major nati minority group which is systematically nied an opportunity to achieve the equal which all other citizens have.

Homosexuals are held to second-class citizenship in the same America that claims t have no second-class citizens.

We ask for the homosexual American citizen the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential, dignity and self-respect; and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution the society in which he lives.

Homosexuals ask for their proper equ under law, equality of opportunity, an quality in the society of his fellow citizens.

That homosexuals do not now have thes basic essentials to a life lived in the American tradition is the reason for whic homosexual American citizens, and other enlightened citizens who support them, ar picketing this July 4th, in front of Independence Hall.

According to reliable estimates, there are some fifteen million male and female homosexual American citizens - about 10% of the non-juvenile population - making them the largest minority group after the Negro. But whatever statistics may be adopted, it cannot be denied that this group is a significantly large segment of the populace.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date. 4/26/67

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via (Priority or Method of Mailing)

---

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-8963) (C)

SUBJECT: GUS HALL
IS - C
ISA, 1950

MATTACHINE SOCIETY

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF PARTY LEADERS
IS - C

CINAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY [illegible]

[redacted]

Re CI airtel to Bureau 3/17/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM concerning GUS HALL's appearance at Ohio University Athens, Ohio, 4/19/67. Three copies of the LHM being forwarded to New York.

Information furnished in the enclosed LHM from a confidential source was furnished by [redacted] to (u)

C G • Wick

ENCLOSURE

ec AH + LHM
93 2 D

⑦ - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
  (3 - 100-3-114)
  (2 - 61-8077) (Gus Hall)
  ~~(2 - 100-14187) (CINAL)~~
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
4 - Cincinnati (1 - 100-8963) (1 - 100-13767)
  (1 - 100-3500) (1 - [redacted]

b2
b7D

APR 28 1967

100-403320-145

INT. SEC.

NOT RECORDED
REC- 40 136 MAY 4 1967

MOE:mld
(14)

AGENCY RAD ISD, ONI, OSI, ACSI
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 4/28/67
HOW FORW. B/S
BY RCP:omt

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

b6
b7C

SA [redacted]

It should be noted that the speaker to follow HALL is RICHARD LEITSCH, head of American Mattachine (homosexual) Society, on May 2, 1967. It was originally reported by the Ohio University newspaper that J. C. HODGES, head of the East Coast Mattachine Society, would be the speaker.

The telephone number of 594-6176 mentioned in New York teletype, 4/19/67, is the telephone number of Bush Hall Dormitory on the Ohio University Campus, sponsors of HALL's visit.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4
Page 42 ~ Duplicate
Page 43 ~ Duplicate
Page 44 ~ Duplicate
Page 166 ~ b6, b7C

1121460-000 --- 100-403320 --- Section 8 (850748).PDF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: MATTACHINE SOCIETY

FBI WASH DC*

FBI PHILA

545PM URGENT 7/4/67 CRR

TO DIRECTOR AND WASH. FIELD

WASH. FIELD VIA WASHINGTON

FROM PHILADELPHIA (145-686)

[redacted]

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON D.C. INFO CONCERNING INTERNAL SECURITY

REMYTT SEVEN THREE LAST.

OFF. [redacted] PH PD RADIO ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION STARTED PICKETING AT THREE THIRTY FIVE PM INDEPENDENCE HALL PHILA. TEN PICKETS WITH SIGNS WANTING "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR HOMOS." AT FIVE ZERO TWO PM OFF. [redacted] ADVISED DEMONSTRATION ENDED WITH NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

b6
b7C

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC*

-146

REC-4

EX 105

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP-4elw/omh

TWO COPIES WFO

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date 7/10/67

Transmit the following in ________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (145-686) (C)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS

7/

[redacted]

Remytels 7/3 and 7/4/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM captioned, "DEMONSTRATIONS OF HOMOSEXUALS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 4, 1967."

Appropriate copies are being furnished to WFO and New York for information. OSI, MI, NISO, Secret Service, Philadelphia, and the USA, EDPa., are also being furnished copies locally.

b6
b7C

Information from Officer [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted] information from Officer [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted] and information from Lt. [redacted] [redacted] was furnished to SA [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc.-10) (RM)
5 - New York (Enc.-5) (RM)
3 - WFO (Enc.-3) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (145-686)

ENCLOSURE

9 - TRD
WV

REC-1 100-403530-14

ADD. ENCLOSURE

WSB/AED
(12)

JUL 13 1967

1cc by 0-6 ☑ to Dept.
Atten: [redacted]
Date sent 7-17-67
By TRD:slb

ST-108

INT. SEC.

80 JUL 24 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

Approved: ________ Sent ________ M Per ________
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 10, 1967

DEMONSTRATIONS OF HOMOSEXUALS,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 4, 1967

On July 3, 1967, Detective [redacted] Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that the Police Department had received information from the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C., of its intention to peaceably demonstrate for the third year on July 4, 1967, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., to protest against exclusion of homosexuals from the armed forces and barring of homosexuals from Government jobs requiring security clearances.

On July 4, 1967, Officer [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department Radio, advised that the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C., picketed from 3:35 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. There were no incidents or arrests.

b6
b7C

On July 6, 1967, Lt. [redacted] Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised substantially the same information as above, stating that there were a total of 28 pickets and approximately 100 spectators across the street from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., where homosexuals demonstrated from 3:35 to 5:00 p.m. The group actually started assembling at Independence Hall at 3:00 p.m. The coordinator of the demonstration was Dr. FRANKLIN KAMENY, National Director of the Mattachine Society, Washington, D. C., and BARBARA GITTINGS, liaison.

Some of the signs carried by the pickets read as follows:

"Homosexuals - Equality"

"Equality"

"Justice"

"Fair Employment Applies to Homosexuals, too"

"Demonstration Supported by Mattachine Society, Inc., of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY [illegible]

100 4 [illegible] — 147

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATIONS OF HOMOSEXUALS, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 4, 1967

"Homosexual Citizens Want Their Right to Make Maximum Contribution to Society"

"Fifteen Million U.S. Homosexuals Ask for Equality, Opportunity, and Dignity"

"The Right to the Pursuit of Happiness"

"For Redress of Grievances"

"Homosexual American Citizens, Our Last Oppressed National Minority"

"First-Class Citizenship for Homosexuals"

"Sexual Preference is Irrelevant to any Employment"

A pamphlet captioned, "Why Are Homosexual American Citizens Picketing at Independence Hall on July 4?", was handed out at the demonstration. A copy of this item follows:

WHY RE HOMOSEXUAL AMERICAN CITI S

PICKETING AT INDEPENDENCE HALL ON JULY 4 ?

July 4 -- the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence -- is traditionally the day for a re-statement and re-affirmation of the liberties and rights, with the proclamation of which our country was born in 1776.

July 4 is a day for serious, solemn, and probing thought. It is a day properly to ask: Are we guaranteeing to ALL of our citizens the rights, the liberties, the freedoms, which took birth and first form in the Declaration of Independence and in the documents (such as the Constitution and its Bill of Rights) which followed upon it? Or are these concepts merely being given lip-service for some of our citizens?

We are picketing because to the first of these questions, we who are picketing, and the fifteen million homosexual American citizens in whose behalf we picket, must answer with a resounding: NO; and to the second question: Yes.

To examine these matters more explicitly:

——The Declaration of Independence says: "All men are created equal."

But in no walk of life, and in none of his dealings, whether with his fellow citizens or with his governments (Federal, state, or local) is the homosexual American citizen treated as equal to others; he is always placed in a status of inferiority. Systematically and unrelentingly, he is placed into and kept in the category of a second-class citizen.

That the homosexual American citizen is a homosexual is always noted; that he is also an American citizen, with all that goes with that status, is always forgotten.

——The Declaration of Independence says: "All men are endowed with certain unalienable Rights — among these are — the pursuit of Happiness."

But the homosexual American citizen, upon savage penalty of law, and upon pain of loss of livelihood and other severe disadvantage, is denied the proper pursuit of harmless happinesses open to other citizens.

——The Declaration of Independence says: "Governments are instituted — deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

But homosexual American citizens find themselves placed under laws and regulations, their activities directed, their freedoms limited, the conduct of their lives disposed of, all without consultation and without their consent. They have asked — as citizens in our democracy have a RIGHT to ask (in the proper expectation that their request will be granted) - to meet with their officials, in order to discuss those aspects of their government and their laws which directly and immediately affect them, in which they are deeply involved, and in which they have a strong interest. Consistently they have been refused.

——The Declaration of Independence says: "In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress — Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."

Homosexual American citizens, too, have petitioned their government for redress of their grievances and oppressions. Their petitions, too have been ignored, in any constructive sense, and have been answered only by repeated injury.

- - -

The homosexual American citizen feels that he is being systematically denied many of the liberties and freedoms guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and enjoyed by his fellow citizens. The homosexual feels that for him, these concepts are all too often just so many fine-sounding words, from which he is gaining none of the benefits and advantages properly gained from them by his fellow citizens.

* *

According to reliable estimates, there are some fifteen million homosexual American citizens (both men and women) — about 10% of the non-juvenile population — making this the nation's largest minority group after the Negro. Whatever statistics may be adopted, it cannot be denied that this group is a significantly large segment of the populace.

This group of American citizens finds that it does not enjoy the rights, liberties, freedoms which make our American way of life so unique.

Equality: The homosexual American citizen finds that he is denied the equality of opportunity which is so essential a part of our American system. Simply and only because he is a homosexual, he is denied jobs which, in every way, he is fully competent to hold. Were the homosexual as "visible" as is the Negro, our nation would have close to fifteen million unemployed homosexuals — for no good reason.

We feel that a man's private, out-of-working-hours life is in no possible way relevant to his employment.

He is denied service in our Armed Forces, and when found there, is given a less-than-fully honorable discharge (blighting the remainder of his life), regardless of the quality of his service, upon the basis of military regulations couched in offensive and insulting language of a sort which no American citizen should find directed at him by his government.

He is denied a security clearance, not upon judgement of him as an individual, upon his own merits — as every American citizen has a right to be judged — but simply upon a disqualification as a member of a class or group.

He is subjected to unceasing official harassment. He is hunted down and ferreted out. Officially and unofficially, he not only feels himself in a position of inferiority; he finds himself being kept there. When he attempts to improve his situation, he finds all avenues of recourse resolutely closed to him.

In many places he is denied the right — possessed by other citizens — peaceably to associate with others of his own choosing.

He finds the newspapers and other media of communication shut to him, leaving him with no means for the presentation of his case.

He is denied his dignity and his proper feeling of worth as an individual and as a human benig, on a basis equal with that of his fellow human beings.

He is judged not upon his merits as a person, but upon the most personal aspects of his private life -- aspects which are irrelevant to any proper basis for judgement of any sort.

Pursuit of Happiness: Surely a citizen's private sexual relations with consenting adults are an important and proper part of his personal Pursuit of Happiness. Yet, upon pain of severe punishment by the criminal law, and of the harshest of sanctions by the society around him, the homosexual American citizen finds himself denied this inalienable right.

Government by the Consent of the Governed: We would not expect, in this country, that laws, regulations, ordnances, would be established, deeply and directly affecting (for example) Negroes and Jews, without consultation with spokesmen for the Negro or Jewish citizenry. We see representatives of the poor being included in plans for the Anit-poverty program.

Spokesmen for the homosexual community have asked -- and asked and asked and asked -- for meetings with their public officials (especially those at the Federal level) to discuss laws and regulations affecting them. Almost without exception, such meetings have been refused.

This is not government with the consent of the governed!

Appeal for Redress of Grievances: Homosexual American citizens have appealed repeatedly to their Federal government for redress for their grievances. They have not even been granted hearings with their public officials. In many instances, letters have not received the common courtesy of an answer, or even of an acknowledgement.

Even in the South, we find officials meeting with representatives of the Negro community there, to discuss problems and grievances, and to work toward a solution of them.

The homosexual American citizen asks from his government what the Founding Fathers asked from the British government of their day -- reasonable, constructive, meaningful action, taken in good faith, to remedy genuine grievances and to solve major problems of long standing. Surely this is not an unreasonable request to make upon a government founded upon the Declaration of Independence. Thus far the request has been totally denied.

* *

Other of our minority groups know that they have the active assistance of their governments in their fight for their proper rights, and for their proper status of full equality with their fellow citizens. The homosexual American citizen meets only with the active, virulent hostility of his governments.

The homosexual American citizen finds himself a member of the only major national minority group which is systematically denied an opportunity to achieve the equality which all other citizens have. This country claims that it has no secondary citizens. Perhaps this claim can be made because the homosexual American citizen is never allowed to rise as high as second class status.

In Summary:

The homosexual American citizen finds himself denied many of those unique and special features of American life whose initial affirmation we both solemnly and joyously celebrate at Independence Hall on July 4.

He feels himself disowned and outcast -- and for no good reason - by the nation of which he is a part.

Every other possible lesser means of remedy for an intolerable situation having been tried without success, we now try to bring our case directly before the public -- before our fellow citizens -- on a day and at a place which are singularly appropriate. We do so confident that we will have a fair hearing from our fellow American citizens.

In sum and in brief: We ask for the homosexual American citizen, the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential, dignity, and self respect; and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives. We ask for the homosexual American citizen, his proper equality under law, equality of opportunity, and equality in the society of his fellow citizens.

That we do not now have these basic essentials to a life lived in the American tradition is the reason for which homosexual American citizens, and other enlightened citizens who support them, are picketing in front of Independence Hall on July 4.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ***

Demonstration sponsored by:

Mattachine Society of Washington
Post Office Box 1032
Washington, D. C. 20013
202 - 737-4959

Daughters of Bilitis
Post Office Box 3629
New York, N. Y. 10017

Mattachine Society, Inc., of
New York
1133 Broadway Suite 412
New York City, N. E. 10010
212 - WA 4 - 7743

Council on Equality for
Homosexuals, New York

The West Side Discussion
Group of New York

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 1/26/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE MIDWEST,
HOMOSEXUAL MATTERS,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of Mattachine Midwest Newsletter dated June, 1967.

On January 18, 1968, [redacted] furnished, for copying, Mattachine Midwest Newsletter, Number 8, dated June, 1967, Volume 2. Informant stated Mattachine Midwest is a national organization of homosexuals. The Chicago group is the only group informant has had contact with. The organization requires a $10.00 membership fee and maintains a mailing address of Mattachine Midwest, Incorporated, Post Office Box 89, Chicago, Illinois, 60690, and a telephone answering service 334-2244.

b2
b7D

Informant is not a member of Mattachine Midwest and as such does not attend meetings or functions. Since informant is not a member, additional facts are unknown.

This is being furnished to the Bureau for information and in the event the Bureau desires to furnish this to other field offices.

[redacted] could develop additional information in this regard, should the Bureau consider this advisable.

EX-105
35

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

REC 48

148

5 ~~JAN 31~~ 1968

③ - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]
2 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]
RKB:mmg
(5)

b2
b7D

59 FEB 8 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

160-40 [illegible] -148

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP4alw/amh

268

100-403320-149

MAN-TO-MAN

MAKE THE FRIEND YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO MAKE...

M-T-M INC.

17 BARSTOW ST.
T NECK, NEW YORK 11021

FBI

622088

b6
b7C

[redacted]
HARTFORD, CT 06106

Rec 5/21/70
R&R

**VERY
PERSONAL**

FBI

Rt. Rev. Albert J. Berube
CHANCELLOR
NORTH AMERICAN OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

PH (212) 384-1400

29 MOORE STREET
BROOKLYN, N Y 11206

Fr. Berube gave me the above Clergy Card in April, 1969. He gave me the card below on Jan 21, 1968, at which time he told me he was then President of the Mattachine Society

[redacted]
4-7-70

b6
b7C

(AREA CODE 212)
WA 4-7743

MATTACHINE SOCIETY INC
OF NEW YORK

1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y 10010

FB8

MAN-TO-MAN

QUANTITATIVE PERSONALITY PROJECTION TEST IV

CONFIDENTIAL ANSWER SHEET

HAVE YOU

- **INCLUDED YOUR CORRECT ZIP CODE?**
- **COMPLETED YOUR ADDRESS?**
- **PUT ONE NUMBER AND ONE NUMBER ONLY IN EACH BOX?**
- **ENCLOSED THE $25 00 SERVICE CHARGE?**

Your identification number is

DS 434143

Direct any future correspondence to MAN-TO-MAN and always use your identification number

last name (please print legibly) ____________ first name ____________

street address ____________ city ____________

state ____________ zip code ____________

MY AGE IS ____________

telephone number ____________

Introduce your friends to MAN-TO-MAN Write their names and addresses in the space provided on the back of this answer sheet We will send them a questionnaire at no obligation

GENERAL INFORMATION

1		6		11		16		21		26		31		36	
2		7		12		17		22		27		32		37	
3		8		13		18		23		28		33		38	
4		9		14		19		24		29		34			
5		10		15		20		25		30		35			

INTERESTS

39		43		47		51		55		59		63		67	
40		44		48		52		56		60		64			
41		45		49		53		57		61		65			
42		46		50		54		58		62		66			

PERSONAL INFORMATION

68		73		78		83		88		93		98		103	
69		74		79		84		89		94		99		104	
70		75		80		85		90		95		100		105	
71		76		81		86		91		96		101		106	
72		77		82		87		92		97		102		107	

REACTIONS

108		109		110	

1 When you have completed all the information requested carefully read and sign the statement below
2 Fold the answer sheet and enclose it with the $25 00 service charge in envelope provided at the center of the booklet
3 If you have friends who may be interested in MAN-TO-MAN, write their names in the spaces provided on the back of this answer sheet The more people who participate in MAN-TO-MAN, the more successful it will be for everybody

I am 21 years old or over and I have read the foregoing

X ______________________________
(Signature)

The accuracy of your "Match" is predicated solely upon the truthfulness of the answers given to the questionnaire furnished by MAN-TO MAN

MAN-TO-MAN makes no warranties, express or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particula purpose or use, and of any other obligation or liability on the part of MAN-TO MAN and MAN-TO MAN neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for it any other obligation or liability in connection with the Match or Matches or information furnished by MAN TO-MAN

Quantitative Personality Projection Test IV
Confidential Answer Sheet and Envelope

MAN-TO-MAN INC. Quantitative Personality Projection Test IV

[illegible]

GENERAL INFORMATION

The questions in this section cover a wide range of subjects. Many of the questions are asked twice—once so you can describe yourself, and once to describe the man you want to meet. This double answer format insures that you, not the computer, do the choosing. You will also be allowed to say that the way in which your ideal date would answer a question doesn't matter, and the computer will not use it in assigning your matches. For example, if you do not care what color his hair is, you may answer "doesn't matter" by entering a "6" in box 8 on the confidential answer sheet.

1 [illegible] height is
  1) 5' or under
  2) 5' to 5'2"
  3) 5'2" to 5'4"
  4) 5'4" to 5'6"
  5) 5'6" to 5'8"
  - 6) 5'8" to 5'10"
  7) 5'10" to 6'
  8) 6' to 6'2"
  9) 6'2" or over

2 [illegible] should be
  1) less than mine
  2) about the same as mine
  3) more than mine
  4) doesn't matter

3 [illegible] should be at least
  Write two digits in boxes 3 & 4 of answer sheet

4 [illegible]
  Write two digits in boxes 5 & 6 of answer sheet

5 [illegible]

1) blond	4) red
2) brown	5) grey
3) black	6) other

6 [illegible]
  1) blond
  2) brown
  3) black
  4) red
  5) grey
  6) doesn't matter

7 [illegible]
  1) not at all bald
  2) slightly bald
  3) ~~moderately bald~~
  4) quite bald

8 [illegible]
  1) not at all bald
  2) slightly bald
  3) moderately bald
  4) quite bald
  5) doesn't matter

11 Others consider me
  1) very attractive
  2) attractive
  3) average
  4) unattractive

12 [illegible]
  1) very attractive
  2) average
  3) unattractive
  4) doesn't matter

13 [illegible]
  1) obese
  2) slightly overweight
  3) average weight
  4) a little underweight
  5) thin

14 [illegible]
  1) obese
  2) slightly overweight
  3) average weight
  4) a little underweight
  5) thin
  6) doesn't matter

15 [illegible]
  1) very important
  2) moderately important
  3) slightly important
  4) unimportant

16 [illegible]
  1) yes
  2) no

17 It is important that his race be one of [illegible]
  1) yes
  2) no

18 [illegible] is
  1) some elementary school
  2) completed elementary school
  3) completed junior high school
  4) completed high school
  5) some high school
  6) some college
  7) completed college
  8) some graduate study
  9) completed graduate study

19 [illegible]
  1) elementary school
  2) completed junior high school
  3) some high school
  4) completed high school
  5) some college
  6) completed college
  7) some graduate study
  8) completed graduate study
  9) doesn't matter

20 [illegible]
  1) very superior
  2) superior
  3) above average
  4) average
  5) below average

same as mine or higher
2 same as mine
3 same as mine or lower
4 doesn't matter

working full-time
2 working part-time
3 in the armed forces
4 attending school full-time
5 attending school part-time
6 both working part-time and attending school part-time
7 unemployed
8 retired

1 working full-time
2 working part-time
3 in the armed forces
4 attending school full-time
5 attending school part-time
6 both working part-time and attending school part-time
7 retired
8 unemployed
9 doesn't matter

1 Caucasian white
2 Oriental
3 Black
4 Spanish-American
5 Other

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Protestant
2 Catholic
3 Jewish
4 other denomination
5 unaffiliated

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 Yes
2 No

1 strong
2 average
3 weak
4 nearly non-existent

1 most important
2 very important
3 moderately important
4 not important

INTERESTS

Indicate your interest in each of the following activities and interests by writing 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the appropriate box on the confidential answer sheet. Use the following code.

(1) One of my major (or most active) interests
(2) Very interested
(3) Interested
(4) Not interested

For example, if you were very interested in folk music you would write a 2 in box 39 on the confidential answer sheet. If folk music is one of your major activities or hobbies, you would write a 1 in box 39 on the confidential answer sheet. The last question allows you to weigh the importance of this section.

1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4

MAN-TO-MAN COMPUTER DATING SERVICE

Exclusively the GAY WAY

We all know that most people prefer, as close companions, others who are compatible and who share our interests and desires

Each of us is unique, with his own pattern of likes and dislikes, affections and desires Most of us are looking for others with whom to share part or all of our lives, and all of us know that finding those others can often become a difficult and frustrating search

These problems exist for all kinds of people, but are of particular significance to the homosexual in America Making friends in certain bars, through other friends, or in a variety of other ways, is fine for some purposes, and in the absence of anything better. But these are not the most satisfactory methods for meeting someone to whom you can relate—and, as we all know, they're often far from safe Society until now, neither allowed nor supplied to the homosexual the full range of means of meeting people available to the heterosexual.

In an effort to remedy this lack, MAN-to-MAN has been created, with special attention to the needs and circumstances of the homosexual

MAN-to-MAN offers a confidential, discreet method—far safer than most—of meeting the friend you've always wanted to meet.

On the pages following, you will find the special MAN-TO-MAN compatibility questionnaire, designed specifically for homosexuals, by homosexuals and others familiar with the homosexual community The questionnaire enables you to describe your personal needs and desires, in a friend, a companion, or a partner By dealing with facets of personality and appearance, interests as well as attitudes—in terms of both what you have to offer and what you desire in a partner—MAN-to-MAN can achieve a match with far more certainty than a chance meeting in which people may be accepted or rejected upon the basis of superficialities. MAN-to-MAN provides adequate knowledge of the whole person, not just appearances.

Since MAN-to-MAN is being run in close consultation with homosexuals, we are aware of the needs and feeling of the homosexual community in regard to confidentiality and security We know that you are concerned about these matters, and we have taken all possible steps to ensure that your fears are groundless.

All letters are sent out First Class, in unidentified sealed envelopes, marked "Personal" MAN-to-MAN retains only minimal records about you, and these are carefully safeguarded both from accidental disclosures and, (under direction of competent attorneys) from any kind of forced official disclosure

MAN-to-MAN offers a unique service. A service that allows you as an individual the privacy and choice that you want and need. A service that lets you take advantage of space age technology and its ability to let you live and love the way you've always wanted to Does your local "gay" bar guarantee this?

No one will ever eliminate the many kinds of uncertainties in human meetings and the failures to establish good relationships. MAN-to-MAN knows that the service which we provide is far safer than any other method available to homosexuals broader in scope and potential than any other method, and far surer of providing compatibility and genuine friendship and companionship than anything else open to you

ALL AGES — ALL 50 STATES

3) varied but not overly extreme in any direction
4) very erotic, not too much affection
5) very erotic and very affectionate
6) very erotic

[illegible]
1) very important
2) important
3) sometimes acceptable
4) not desired

[illegible]
1) highly sexually experienced
2) moderately sexually experienced
3) sexually inexperienced

[illegible]
1) highly sexually experienced
2) moderately sexually experienced
3) sexually inexperienced
4) doesn't matter

[illegible]
1) quite athletic
2) moderately athletic
3) not athletic

[illegible]
1) quite athletic
2) moderately athletic
3) not athletic
4) doesn't matter

[illegible]
1) primarily rationally motivated
2) primarily emotionally motivated
3) about equally rationally and emotionally motivated

[illegible]
1) primarily rationally motivated
2) primarily emotionally motivated
3) about equally rationally and emotionally motivated
4) doesn't matter

[illegible] am
1) concerned with my grooming, dress, and appearance
2) not concerned with my grooming, dress and appearance

[illegible] am
1) interested only in a permanent partner
2) prefer permanent partner
3) not interested in a permanent partner
4) no preference

[illegible] have a
1) very strong personality
2) strong personality
3) average personality
4) weak personality

[illegible]
1) very strong personality
2) strong personality
3) average personality
4) weak personality
5) doesn't matter

[illegible] am
1) domineering
2) submissive
3) intermediate

[illegible]
1) domineering
2) submissive
3) intermediate
4) doesn't matter

[illegible]
1) yes
2) no

[illegible]
1) yes
2) no

[illegible]
1) very masculine
2) quite masculine
3) of average masculinity
4) slightly effeminate
5) quite effeminate

[illegible] appear
1) very masculine
2) quite masculine
3) of average masculinity
4) slightly effeminate
5) quite effeminate
6) doesn't matter

[illegible] relationships I prefer to play
1) a masculine role
2) a feminine role
3) a mutual role
4) no preference

[illegible] relationship he should prefer to play
1) a masculine role
2) a feminine role
3) a mutual role
4) doesn't matter

BE SURE TO COMPLETE THE THREE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE…

MAN-TO-MAN INC.

17 BARSTOW ST., GREAT NECK, NEW YORK 11021
PHONE 516 466-5828

Dear Friend

At last, to be able to sit at home and let an IBM 360 computer do the work. No more standing on street corners being harassed by authorities. No more searching through smoky bars with the hit and miss prospect of finding someone. No matter what you are looking for - a one night stand or a permanent relationship and no matter where you live - Man-To-Man can do the trick for you.

The reasonable one time only fee assures you of meeting up to 14 new people a month for one year You will receive a set of new data processing results at least once a month for 12 months no matter where you live. The gay computer will cruise for you and will serve to introduce you to the guys you've always wanted to meet - right in your very own area

Take a good look at our brochure You will see that all the choices are yours to make The men on your list will meet your standards and share your tastes - no matter what they may be

Our service is of course, absolutely confidential and total discretion is our motto Computer Cruising is fun and sure beats walking so don't delay - join today

Thank you,

Douglas Wood

Douglas Wood

P S This material has been prepared and mailed to you with the aid and approval of The New York Mattachine Society

---

HOW MAN-TO-MAN WORKS

The steps are few and simple

1. Answer the questionnaire as accurately as possible.
2. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet
3. Return only the answer sheet to us, in the envelope provided, along with your $25.00 fee

We will process your replies for entry into the IBM 360/50 computer, and destroy your answer sheet immediately

The computer will then compare you—as seen through your responses—with all other applicants for your specified geographical area

Every month for at least 12 months you will be sent a list of up to 14 people with whom you are most mutually compatible They will also be informed of your name and address and phone number, so that you may confidently get in touch with each other

To maintain your privacy if you wish you may use a box number to receive your mail and it is not necessary to list your telephone number

NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE
MAN-TO-MAN IS THE SURE WAY

REACTIONS

[illegible] couple with whom you are friendly [illegible] invited you to dinner to introduce you to another gay friend of theirs. They believe you might get along well together and would be interested in meeting one another. Would you feel

1. your friends were meddling in your affairs?
2. your friends were just trying to be helpful, but it would be better if they didn't interfere?
3. your friends were doing you a favor for which they deserve your thanks?

[illegible] Imagine yourself facing three doors. Behind the first door is $20. Behind the second door is either $5 or $30. Behind the third door is either $40 or someone ready to throw a pail of cold water. You may open any door but you must face the consequences. Which do you open?

1. the first door
2. ~~the second door~~
3. the third door

[illegible] I am polite even to people who are disagreeable.

1. always true
2. usually true
3. sometimes true
4. hardly ever true

HAVE YOU ENTERED ONE NUMBER IN EACH BOX ON THE CONFIDENTIAL ANSWER SHEET?

MAN-TO-MAN INC.

MATTACHINE SOCIETY INC.
OF NEW YORK

Box 102,
243 West End Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10023
(212) 799-0916

Dear Friend:

The question I am most often asked in the Mattachine offices, on speaking tou
or following a radio or television broadcast is "Where can a gay guy go to m
new friends who are sincere people and share his interests?" For the past ye
I have recommended the Man-To-Man service to these people and scores of them
have called and written to me to say how successful they were in finding new
friends this way.

I seldom endorse products or services, but I do recommend Man-To-Man to you.
It is a totally new concept in service to the gay community, and it is run by
honest, sincere people who know what they are doing. Man-To-Man uses a highl
sophisticated questionnaire and an I.B.M. 360 computer to match you with like
minded people. I have discussed the questionnaire with several psychologists
and psychiatrists, all of whom were impressed with its sophistication and apt
ness, and I've really seen the tapes and computers, so I know they exist.

Most of all, I know many satisfied Man-To-Man customers. Some have used Man-
To-Man computers to find the "perfect mate". Others have sought and found ne
friends. Lonely people and neophytes have found in Man-To-Man a means of mee
ing gay friends for the first time. Men not brazen enough to initiate conver
sations with strangers on the streets or in bars have found Man-To-Man's intr
duction service a means of formal introduction.

I know many people who have found happiness with "matches" as close to perfec
tion as can be found in this imperfect world. Others have used it to meet ne
friends and widen their circle of acquaintances. Here too, Man-To-Man is ver
successful. As a matter of fact, there are "fringe benefits" to the service.
Not only do you meet up to 14 new people a month, but by following up on thos
new friends, you find yourself being invited to meet their friends, who intro
duce you to their friends, and your address book and social calendar can becc
very crowded!

Man-To-Man may not be the panacea to all of your personal problems, but if me
ing people is what you want to do, subscribe to Man-To-Man's service. You'll
meet up to 14 new people a month, each month for a year, and that's a heck of
lot better than most people do in bars or on the streets.

I have no compunction about recommending Man-To-Man to you. I have met the
people who run it, and I have seen the operation. I know that it's on the le
that the people are sincere, and that the program delivers what it promises.
Most of all, I know scores of people who are satisfied customers. I do sugg
that you give Man-To-Man a try.

Very truly yours,

Dick Leitsch
Executive Director

An echo Affiliate

54 Bowling 1 2 3

55. Golf 1 2 3

56. Tennis 1 2 3

57 Old movies 1 2 3

58 New movies 1 2 3

59 Television documentary 1 2 3

60. Playing a musical instrument 1 2 3

61. Photography 1 2 3

62 Television (plays) 1 2 3

63 Spectator sports 1 2 3

64 Legitimate theatre 1 2 3

65. Serious plays 1 2 3

66. Musical comedy 1 2 3

67 How important is it to you that your frien[illegible] share your interests?
1) unimportant
2) slightly important
3) moderately important
4) very important

PERSONAL INFORMATION

68 [illegible] compared to other people of [illegible] same [illegible] education is
1) above average
2) average
3 below average

69 [illegible] for people of his edu[illegible] [illegible]
1 above average
2 average
3) below average
4) doesn't matter

70 My political stand is
1) Republican
2) Democratic
3) Independent

71 His political stand should be
1) Republican
2) Democratic
3) Independent
4) doesn't matter

72 My political and social views are
1) middle of the road
2) liberal
3) conservative

73 His political and social views should be
1) middle of the road
2) liberal
3) conservative
4) doesn't matter

74. His political and social affiliation should be
1) very important
2) moderately important
3) slightly important
4) unimportant

75 I am
1) politically and socially concerned
2) politically and socially indifferent

76 He should be
1) politically and socially concerned
2) politically and socially indifferent
3) doesn't matter

77 I prefer to be matched with someone
1) within 25 miles of my home
2) within 50 miles of my home
3) within 100 miles of my home
4) within 250 miles of my home
5) within 500 miles of my home
6 It doesn't matter

78 [illegible]
1) rather talkative
2) a good listener
3) both
4) neither

79. He should be
1) rather talkative
2) a good listener
3) both
4) neither
5) doesn't matter

80 I read
1) a great deal
2) moderately
3) very little

81 He should read
1) a great deal
2) moderately
3) little
4) doesn't matter

82 I smoke
1) heavily
2) moderately
3) never

83 He may smoke
1) heavily
2) moderately
3) never
4) doesn't matter

84 I drink
1) heavily
2) moderately
3 never

85 He may drink
1) heavily
2 moderately
3) never
4) doesn't matter

86 I am
1) very close to my family
2) moderately close to my family
3) not very close to my family

87 [illegible]
1) very important
2) moderately important
3) slightly important
4) unimportant

88 [illegible]
1) very gentle and affectionate
2) not very affectionate

RA

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Young

April 9, 1968

BY LIAISON

100-403320-

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP4elw/pmb

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Reference is made to my previous communications which furnished you the results of investigation concerning Ambassador Andrew Vincent Corry, [redacted], and [redacted]

b6
b7C

It is noted that Ambassador Corry is presently United States Ambassador to Ceylon. [redacted] in December, [redacted] employee of [redacted] [redacted], in June, [illegible], was an employee of [redacted] [redacted]

The Internal Revenue Service has recently advised this Bureau that it obtained a "membership list" of the Janus Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which organization is devoted to the improvement of the social and legal status of homosexuals. On that list appear the names of "A. V. Corry, 2500 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Apartment 49, Washington, D. C."; [redacted] [redacted] Washington, D. C."; and [redacted] [redacted] Washington, D. C."

It is noted that the addresses indicated above are listed by the aforementioned individuals investigated by us at one time or another. The Internal Revenue Service has advised that the list was obtained from a police department in the Philadelphia area. The Internal Revenue Service could not vouch for the authenticity of the list and noted that the list could well be a mailing list rather than a membership list since there are business firms listed thereon.

161-4063-24

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DHY:cam

SEE MEMO CLEVELAND TO GALE, 4/8/68, CAPTIONED "JANUS SOCIETY, SPECIAL INQUIRIES - WHITE HOUSE,"
DHY:cam.

51 APR 23 1968

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
4/10/68

Return to Mr. YOUNG, Room 1258.

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

The Internal Revenue Service has also advised that the Department of State has been furnished a copy of the list and, therefore, this information is not being furnished to the Department of State.

This is being furnished for your information and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in the absence of further advice from you.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 4/8/68

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY [redacted]

SUBJECT: JANUS SOCIETY
SPECIAL INQUIRIES - WHITE HOUSE

Young

On 3/29/68 the Civil Service Commission (CSC) advised by Liaison that it had received, from another Government agency, a "membership list" of the Janus Society in Philadelphia, which organization is devoted to the improvement of the social and legal status of homosexuals. It has a monthly publication called "Drum" published in Philadelphia. CSC advised that a check of its files reveals that the names and addresses of four persons previously investigated by us at the request of the White House appeared on that list. These are:

> [redacted] was investigated in 1938, 1960, and 1965. He was appointed to the [redacted] following our 1960 investigation and died last fall. Investigation developed no homosexual tendencies.
>
> [redacted] was investigated in December, 1967, at which time he was employee of [redacted] He was described as immature and emotional and was then under psychiatric care but refused permission for psychiatrist to discuss his treatment. No homosexual indications were developed. It has been determined that following our investigation, he was returned to [redacted]
>
> Andrew Vincent Corry was investigated in 1951, 1954, 1963, and 1967. In 1964 he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone

b6
b7C

3 xerox copies

161-4063-24

File in 161-4063

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Encs. 4-9-68

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Young

DHY:cam
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

100-403320-
7 APR 16 1968
NOT RECORDED
128 APR 17 1968

b6
b7C

and is now Ambassador to Ceylon. A few people stated they feel he was effeminate in manner but not homosexually inclined.

[redacted] was investigated in June, 1966. He was an employee of [redacted] [redacted] Investigation revealed no homosexual tendencies. It has been determined that he is presently [redacted] [redacted]

Inquiry through Liaison revealed that the agency which furnished this list to CSC was the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). IRS has advised Liaison that the list was obtained from a police department in the Philadelphia area and IRS could not vouch for its authenticity. IRS also advised that close scrutiny of the list indicates that it could be a mailing list rather than a membership list since there are business firms on the list as well as simply "occupant" at a particular address.

IRS advised Liaison that the list has already been furnished to [redacted] at the Department of State and that State has already opened five cases based on the list. IRS says that there is no objection to furnishing this information to the White House and IRS could be designated as the source of the list but could not vouch for the authenticity thereof.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

Ordinarily we would not disseminate such information since the true nature of this list is speculative and could very well be a mailing list rather than a membership list; however, enclosed is a letter to the White House advising the White House of this information. The State Department is not being furnished the information as it has the list. Since Edward Sweeney is deceased, the information concerning him is not being disseminated. It is believed we should disseminate this information since it involves a United States Ambassador and others with White House connections and the White House is being advised that the authenticity of the list is not known and we are taking no further action in the absence of further advice.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C D
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-16-71

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM KELLEY
POST OFFICE BOX 909
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

b6
b7C

On 4-16-71, captioned individual telephonically contacted the Bureau from Chicago.

He advised that he had recently noticed publicity indicating that the FBI was seeking as a fugitive one [redacted] and that [redacted] reportedly frequently associates with homosexuals. He inquired as to whether it would be possible to obtain background information concerning [redacted] and also a picture of him as he, Kelley, would like to do an article concerning [redacted] Upon further inquiry, Kelley advised that he was the head of the Mattachine Society in the Midwest and was very much interested in individuals who associated with homosexuals. He was advised that the Bureau could be of no assistance to him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

EX-117

REC-85 100-403320-150

16 APR 21 1971

CRIME RESEARCH

TBC:dmc (5)

XEROX
APR 22 1971

62 APR 29 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN